"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Fair with variable winds; warmer.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,419. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1899.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

FOREIGN.—The situation in the Transvaal is reported as being very serious, and an untoward incident at Johannesburg is apt at any moment to bring a crisis, the Uitlanders having held a meeting to oppose the terms of President Krüger and to approve the British proposals. Considerable dissatisfaction is voiced in the German press concerning the purchase by the imperial Government of the Caroline Islands, it being claimed that no profit can arise to Germany by the terms of the trade with Spain. Dreyfus left French Guiana yesterday for France aboard the cruiser Sfax. Thousands of police and a strong force of cavalry will protect President Loubet of France to-day when he attends the races. The steamship Paris of the American Line has been abandoned on the rocks near the Manacles. American missionaries have been insulted and made to suffer hardships in Morocco. Storms in Spain have killed many people.—Pages 1, 7, and 19.

Page 1.

Robert Ludlow shot a highwayman who had attacked him.

Twenty-five thousand coal miners may go out on strike in the Central Pennsylvania district.

The Afro-American Council of the United States has issued an appeal to Southern officials, asking fair and impartial trials for negro offenders.

Striking miners at Hillsborough, Ill., are becoming riotous, and trouble is feared. An editor was assaulted by a State official's son.

The new America's Cup defender Columbia was launched from the Herreshoff yards at Bristol, R. I., last evening in the presence of between 5,000 and 6,000 persons on the shore and water.

A street railway strike has been declared by the employes of several Cleveland lines, and mob violence was resorted to yesterday by the idle laborers, who attacked those who attempted to operate the cars.

Page 2.

Capt. Samuel Dewey, who was a cousin of Admiral Dewey, and who cut the figurehead of President Jackson from the frigate Constitution, died in Philadelphia Friday.

Capt. George B. Rhoads of Company E, Seventh Regiment, President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, was run down and killed yesterday by an Eighth Avenue trolley car.

The Industrial and General Trust, Limited, an English corporation, has brought suit against the Reorganization Committee of the Birmingham and Sheffield and Tennessee River Railroad to recover over $760,000.

The nude body of a man, with head, shoulders, and arms missing, and both legs cut off, one at the knee and one below it, floated in to the Crescent Athletic Club basin, at Bay Ridge, yesterday morning. Indications are that it is a case of murder.

Page 3.

The cruiser Newark, reported overdue in Southern waters, was seen in the Straits of Magellan May 28.

Jeffries's share of the receipts at the fight Friday night was $27,054, Fitzsimmons's share $13,514. The amount taken in by the club was $85,270.

The side-wheel steamer William Fletcher was run into and sunk yesterday on the North River by the Cunarder Campania. No lives were lost. The Campania was not injured.

Gens. Lawton, Wheaton, and Ovenshine advanced with their forces from San Pedro Macati, sweeping the country between the Bay of Manila and Bay Lake, south of Manila, yesterday, having considerable fighting with the insurgents. The Americans had two officers killed and twenty-one soldiers wounded, while the rebel losses were much heavier.

Page 4.

Nathan Metz of 60 West Ninety-seventh Street was thrown from a cable car at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-third Street yesterday and probably fatally injured.

A demonstration that almost developed into a riot was made against Starter Fitz Gerald when he left two favorites at the post at Gravesend yesterday. The Great American Stakes, worth $17,000, was won by Vulcain, and Ethelbert defeated Fillgrane in the Broadway Stakes for three-year-olds. The other races were won by Jeannot, Warrenton Neda, and Estaca.

Page 6.

The Princeton baseball nine defeated Yale before 8,000 spectators.

Unusual interest was evinced in the contests of the Morris County Golf Club.

The Bostons defeated the New York baseball team at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 5 to 4.

Fire was discovered in the Empire coal mine in Pennsylvania yesterday. Unsuccessful attempts were made to put the fire out.

Page 7.

The New Jersey Electric Railway was sold yesterday for $1,500,000.

Gov. Roosevelt visited the camp at Peekskill yesterday, and was greeted with a salute of nineteen guns. Squadron A left on its return to this city, and the Twenty-third Regiment arrived at the camp.

Writs were secured yesterday from Justice Gildersleeve, directing the Warden of the Tombs to produce Roland B. Molineux in the Supreme Court to-morrow morning, and restraining Justice Jerome from proceeding with the examination of the prisoner on the charge of having caused the death of Mrs. Adams.

Members of the crew of the wrecked steamer Paris arrived in the city yesterday on the St. Louis. They complain that they have been badly treated in the matter of wages. Some of the men say that the Paris was improperly navigated, and add that they are prepared to give this testimony when the investigation into the loss of the steamship is begun.

Page 9.

The regatta of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club was sailed.

Examination of the safety deposit box of Martin Meier, murdered in Chicago Wednesday, did not furnish the expected clue to his murderers. His will was missing.

The new torpedo boat Stringham was launched at Wilmington, Del., yesterday afternoon. The vessel was named by Miss E. S. Creighton, granddaughter of the late Admiral Stringham.

Page 12.

Senator Ford makes reply to criticisms on the new franchise tax law. He maintains its constitutionality.

Commissioner General Peck received word from Paris that work on the United States Government building on the exposition grounds had been commenced.

Arrangements for the funeral of Augustin Daly at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday of next week are being completed. A requiem mass was celebrated there yesterday.

Controller Coler yesterday reiterated his threat to appeal to the Governor for a special session of the Legislature to counteract the evil influence of the Municipal Assembly over the issue of bonds. The Controller has been advised that the District Attorney can be called upon to act in the matter to secure the indictment of the Assembly members.

Page 14.

The Eastern Section of the American Branch of the General Dutch Alliance was organized yesterday in the office of ex-Justice Van Wyck.

Current events in Central Asia. The success of the land settlement system in New Zealand. Desires for increased trade relations with United States and England. The policy of these two countries with Samoa.

Page 17.

"Zaza" will be produced in London next April. American managers have purchased the rights of a number of new plays.

Page 19.

Henry Norman in his weekly cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES deals at some length with the Transvaal matter. The crisis in which, he declares, has been reached. A dispatch on the nature of an ultimatum is now to be submitted to President Krüger by the British Government, and this may lead to war, although Mr. Norman says he does not think there is any immediate prospect of that. The grievances of the British in the Transvaal are set out in detail, as are the offers of President Krüger, which are regarded as illusory and highly unreasonable. The situation is considered as one of peculiar delicacy and complexity and it is difficult at present to see the end. The opinion is that President Krüger is bluffing, but that he may carry his bluff so far that when the time comes for him to yield his ignorant, excited people may not allow him. British affairs in China are discussed and the weak, vacillating policy of the Government is condemned. The issues of the day in France are reviewed and the deplorable condition of that country is pointed out. The belief in London is that the American-Canadian controversy will be finally and amicably settled.

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STRONG GUARD FOR LOUBET.

Six Thousand Police and Twenty Squadrons of Cavalry to Attend Him to the Races.

PARIS, June 10.—The Prefecture of Police has issued an announcement that 6,000 police, 20 squadrons of cavalry, and a brigade of infantry will be stationed to-morrow between the Elysée Palace and the paddock at Longchamps, upon the occasion of President Loubet's visit at the race course, in order to witness the race for the Grand Prix de Paris.

Numerous detachments of police, cavalry, and infantry will also be distributed at certain points in Paris where disturbances are thought to be possible.

The Journal, on authority of counsel for Count Christiani, who on Sunday last struck at President Loubet with a cane at the Auteuil race course, during the demonstration there, says the defense will be that the Count acted in an excited state of mind, and did not know what he was doing. Count Christiani will, it is announced, make a full apology when he is placed on trial.

Demonstrations in Poitiers, France.

POITIERS, France, June 10.—The arrival here to-day of M. Albert Viger, Minister of Agriculture, caused a demonstration by friends of President Loubet, which resulted in a counter-demonstration by members of the Catholic Club. This was interfered with by the police, who arrested twelve of the participants.

DREYFUS LEAVES FOR FRANCE.

The French Cruiser Sfax Sets Sail from French Guiana.

CAYENNE, French Guiana, June 10.—The French cruiser Sfax left the islands at 6:20 A. M. to-day, with Dreyfus on board. The latter embarked on the warship at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

SHOT A HIGHWAYMAN.

Robert Ludlow Was Being Held Up When He Wounded His Assailant and Made Him a Prisoner.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 10.—William Deary, a highwayman, knocked down Robert Ludlow, an aged man living at Bevelry, near Delanco, to-night, and started to rifle his pockets. As Ludlow lay on the ground he drew a revolver and shot twice at his assailant.

One bullet entered the left breast just above the heart. The other lodged in the right arm.

Mr. Ludlow then made a prisoner of Deary and took him to Delanco. From there he sent him to the Cooper Hospital, in this city, under arrest. It is not thought Deary can recover.

NEW BILLION DOLLAR TRUST.

Gigantic Project to Combine the Breweries in This Country—Eastern Capitalists Interested.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 10.—The Sentinel to-morrow will say: "The trust mania has reached the brewers, and it is said on the best of authority that a scheme is on foot to form a trust with $1,000,000,000 capital and buy up all the breweries in the country.

It is said that the scheme, which is at present only in its inception, received impetus at the National Convention of Brewers at Detroit, when plans were discussed secretly.

It is said that several big Indiana capitalists are lending their support to the gigantic project, among them Crawdord Fairbanks, the brewer of Terre Haute. Mr. Fairbanks was seen at the Denison House to-day. He was somewhat evasive, and said that six months ago he had heard of such a movement, but not recently. He said that no option had been secured on his brewery.

Options, he said, do not amount to much, as they can be placed on breweries, and taken off at will without any disturbance to business. He talked in this vein, and finally denied that he had any knowledge of a projected trust. He admitted that he would go to New York this week, but not on any such business as might be connected with a brewery trust.

Joseph C. Schaf, President of the American Brewing Company of this city, who returned to-day from Detroit, where he attended the National meeting of brewers, talked in an entirely different vein. He admitted that the subject of a brewery trust was a topic of private consideration at the convention, at which 600 leading brewers were present. He said that he did not care to talk much about it, as the matter is in its infancy now and there is really not much to be said.

He had calculated, he said, that something more than a billion dollars' capital would be required, as there are 2,200 breweries in the country to be bought up. It is understood that an option has been placed by the trust on Mr. Schaf's brewery, and this he did not deny. He did not care to talk about that phase of it, he said. When asked how many options have been secured in Indiana he said:

"At a guess, I should say eight or ten to date."

Mr. Schaf declined to say who are behind the Brewery Trust, but replied in response to that question:

"Eastern capitalists are promoting the trust."

Mr. Albert Lieber, manager of the brewery syndicate of this city, which includes the three largest breweries here, to-night confirmed the story of the formation of a giant brewery trust. Mr. Lieber had just returned from Detroit, and, after learning that the story was out, said:

"A Pittsburg broker named Merkle, representing the American Malting Company, has just closed a deal involving $92,000,000, whereby all the Pennsylvania breweries were consolidated. This was one of the first steps in the big scheme. Options are now out on a number of Indiana breweries, and the same is true of other States. The principal factor in the big scheme is Seymour Scott, a wealthy broker of New York City, who has been working on it for some time.

"The scheme is a stupendous one, and it will require at least three years to perfect it. The American Malting Company already has a monopoly on all the malt produced in this country. The distilleries will all be bought up and also all the 2,200 breweries. I should say it will require at least $1,000,000,000 to do the work.

"The consumer will not lose. Beer will remain at 5 cents a glass, but taxes and other expenses will be decreased and better beer will be placed on the market. At the expiration of three years I look to see all the malt dealers, distilleries, and breweries of the United States controlled by one working head."

Trying to Buy Omaha Breweries.

OMAHA, June 10.—Archibald Gracie, a representative of a New York syndicate, has been in Omaha for the past ten days, working to secure ninety-day options upon the breweries in this city and South Omaha. To-day he received two refusals, from Charles Metz of the Metz Brothers' Brewing Company and from Gottlieb Story of the Omaha Brewing Association. The other firms declined to give options on their plants. The object of the syndicate is to combine the breweries of Omaha and Kansas City in the formation of a Western adjunct to a National brewery trust.

Send a two-cent stamp for "Saratoga the Beautiful"—a charming book. Address G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

THE COLUMBIA LAUNCHED

Thousands Watch the New Cup Defender Slide Into the Water.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

Those on the Shore and Afloat Had a Good Opportunity to Observe the Yacht's Lines—A Boy Killed.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 10.—The sloop Columbia, the America's Cup defender of 1899, was launched from the south shed of the Herreshoff works at 8:15 o'clock this evening. There were from 5,000 to 6,000 spectators on shore and in yachts anchored off the yard, and the new yacht was cheered to the echo as she glided slowly into the water and was saluted with guns and steam whistles.

The sky, which had been cloudy all day, had cleared toward sundown, and the Columbia went overboard with the stars feebly fighting to illuminate her amid a great glare of calcium lights. The launching was perfect in all its arrangements, and was marred only by an accident caused by the wild eagerness of a photographer to get a flash-light picture. In exploding a huge charge of magnesium, he blew the legs off a boy named Napoleon Sans-Souci and seriously burned another boy, Luke Callan, both of Bristol. The former died from his injuries. This incident was unknown to the mass of spectators.

Anchored off the yard were some thirty yachts, including the Defender, which arrived from Newport at 5:20 P. M. under sail; the Electra, Narada, Wanda, Katrina, Sultana, Marietta, Queen Mab, Vergana, and Quissetta. The St. Michaels, the tender of the Columbia, was moored at the end of the wharf, and some of the invited guests occupied places on board her. Others were seated on the south pier, beside the building ways. The north pier had been thrown open to the public, and every available space was occupied.

EARLY ARRIVALS.

C. Oliver Iselin, the managing owner of the boat, had come down from Providence in the forenoon, bringing with him the necessary bottle of champagne which, as be announced, his wife would break on the yacht's bow as she did another bottle four years ago, when the Defender was launched. Mr. Iselin was accompanied by his young son, and the two went to the Herreshoff Works, where Mr. Iselin made a careful inspection of the Columbia. A little later Mrs. Iselin arrived with a number of friends. They all went on board the tender St. Michaels, and luncheon was soon after served on the upper deck.

The fleet of yachts began to arrive early in the afternoon, the steam yacht Scythian, with her owner, Miss De Forest Day, being the first to drop anchor, several hundred yards off the dock. A few minutes later came the Vergana of New York, while the famous Electra, with Commodore Gerry and a party of guests on board, came up from Newport, anchoring just outside the Vergana. The trim-looking sloop Queen Mab was followed by five other yachts.

The Marietta, Harrison B. Moore, owner, arrived from New York via Newport. The guests on board included J. V. S. Oddie, Nils Olsen, F. M. J. Hurst, ex-Commodore E. M. Brown, and Chester Griswold, all of the New York Yacht Club, and S. Nicholson Kane, Capt. Sigsbee of the Texas, and Lieut. Gorlitzer, who boarded the yacht at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., brought a party of guests on the Carmita. The guests included Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp. Last, the old Defender, for the first time in her existence a secondary consideration, came up the Bay under a cloud of canvas. W. B. Duncan and a number of friends were aboard. Many of the yachtsmen sent felicitations over to Mr. Iselin, but very few went aboard the St. Michaels until evening.

CROWDS AT THE DOCK.

The afternoon train brought many more enthusiasts, all of whom made haste to the Herreshoff works, where by 6 o'clock a considerable crowd had assembled. An hour or so before the launching a special train from Providence brought down several hundred more, who formed a long procession down the street leading to the yard. Several excursion steamers conveyed large parties from several of the neighboring cities. Realizing that there was going to be a rush to the wharf, many made haste to engage rowboats, and by 5 o'clock not one of these craft could be had for love or money.

The crowd began to assemble about the gates before 7 o'clock, and for an hour it increased until fully 2,000 people were packed against the fence, waiting for the signal to rush upon the pier. In the meantime all sorts of craft had assembled at the entrance to the dock. The sky was cloudless, and the twilight therefore a long one, so that when at 7:45 o'clock the gates were at last thrown open, there was enough remained to get a fair view of the stern of the yacht.

There was a great rush for good places at the end of the pier. An hour before the launching the big door that for weeks had screened the back end of the shed was taken down, and for the first time outsiders had a chance to see the shining underbody of the boat. Inside the shed, assembled under the bow of the boat, was the christening party, with Mrs. Iselin as the central figure, while on deck were twenty of the Columbia's crew, with one or two officers and Nat Herreshoff. There was a wait of abcut twenty minutes for the tide to get a little higher, and then at 8:05 Mr. Herreshoff gave the signal, and the work of lowering the boat into the water began.

THE LAUNCHING.

It was 8:14 o'clock when the first movement of the yacht was discernible by those on the piers. Then, through the windows of the shed, the big white hull could be seen slowly descending. Applause and cheers at once rent the air. Mrs. Iselin dashed the bottle of champagne against the yacht's bow, saying, "I christen thee Columbia."

The vessel was not permitted to rush down the ways into the water, but was lowered by a winch and line, maintaining a steady uniform rate of progress, and avoiding all possibility of shock. This slow movement made the launching occupy over fifteen minutes, and it was not till 8:32 that the vessel floated. The instant her stern overhang was clear of the shed four smart seamen, in dark blue jerseys and white duck trousers and hats, jumped to their feet and raised a magnificent American yacht club ensign in the air, and, pausing for a moment allowed the strong calcium light to play on it as the breeze shook out its silken folds.

As soon as the mast step was clear a staff was set up in it, carrying the private signals of J. Pierpont Morgan and C. Oliver Iselin, and when the bow appeared, the New York Yacht Club flag was set up there. The yacht's bow was draped with festoons of flowers running from the stern to the hawse pipes. Capt. Charles Barrow, who will sail the Columbia, and her designer, Nat C. Herreshoff, were on deck superintending the work there.

The boarding which has concealed the Columbia from curious eyes was not taken down till after sunset to-night. Up to that time only the top of her stern was visible, and that told but little of her lines. As she glided slowly out of the house in the dim and decreasing light, with lineal lights and flashlights playing on her it was possible to get a fairly clear idea of her lines.

THE COLUMBIA'S DIMENSIONS.

The yacht's dimensions have been given several times, but never correctly. Her painted water line is precisely 90 feet long, but she will float perhaps two inches above it, and her actual load water line length will be about 89 feet 6 inches. She measures over all 131 feet flat, the overhang being great both fore and aft. Her depth to the bottom of the keel is 24 feet, and her draught is 19 feet 10 inches. She has 77 frames, spaced at 20 inches, and the mast steps a short distance forward of a point over the forward drop of her fin keel, or a little less than one-third of her water line length abaft the entrance. Her beam is 24 feet 2 inches.

The yacht shows a remarkable combination of power with fineness of lines. Her underbody is smaller than the Defender's, yet seems more powerful. Her keel is shorter, but deeper, and shows less swell at the bottom, but what will perhaps impress yachtsmen most is the fact that she has a flatter floor and a higher bilge than the Defender. Mr. Herreshoff has used her additional beam to carry her floor lines higher, and to make the shoulder of her bilge more pronounced. This should give her more initial stability, and increase her sail-carrying power, which will be further enlarged by the greater depth of her lead.

At the same time the lifting of the bilge and the wonderful fining away of her lines will undoubtedly give her a smaller area of wetted surface, and an astonishing keen and knife-like underbody for so big a yacht. The Columbia is nearer than the Defender to the ultra fin keel type. A radical difference from that type is in the close hang of the rudder, which is on a stern post, with a rake of fully 45 degrees.

THE VESSEL'S LINES.

It is evident that the designer hopes that the new boat will be faster than the old one at running and reaching. The Defender dead before the wind was not much better than the Vigilant. The entrance of the Columbia is as keen as a knife, and she shows a very slight flare as her lines go upward. Her fore and aft outside lines start almost straight from forward, and swing into the curve of her sides imperceptibly. The run is very beautifully carried out, and the yacht should leave the water astern of her very clear.

The sheer plan is as fine as can be imagined. The bow of the vessel is much larger than that of the Defender, and runs out almost to a point like the sharper blade of a pair of scissors. There is the merest trifle of a drop in the stern. The forefoot is cut away much more than that of the Defender, and the result is that the entire body of the yacht forward of her keel is higher and less bulky. Her power for holding on the wind is gained by making the forward drop of the keel much harder and more regular than the Defender's, and carrying the keel with its lead much lower. This gives her a strong lateral plane.

Furthermore, the keel, instead of being rockered, is perfectly straight on the bottom. The lead keel is about 30 feet long and is 5 feet shorter than the Defender's. It is 6 feet deep aft and 7 feet 6 inches deep forward. The top of the keel is straight, but it is nigher forward than aft. The bottom of it is parallel with the water line, and, as nearly as it could be seen tonight is flat. The thickest part of the lead is near the bottom, but in shape the keel is a plate rather than a bulb.

The rise of the forward body of the yacht from the lead keel is in an easy curve till the bearing of the line of the hull is reached. This line is then carried out almost perfectly straight till it joins the slight drop of the stern. The forward end of the keel is a little forward of the centre of the water line, while the Defender's is considerably forward of that point. It has been stated that the rake of the stern post is the same as that of the Defender, but it looks to be a little greater.

IMMENSE SPREAD OF CANVAS.

The spars and rigging of the Columbia are all ready, and it is believed that she will be rigged in about a week. The mast will be stripped between Frames 28 and 29, and the forward end of the water line will be close to Frame 11. The stick will be 107 feet 6 inches long. Of this 22 feet will be in the masthead and 8 feet 6 inches in the hull, leaving 77 feet from deck to fore ends. The topmast will be about 64 feet high. The bowsprit will show 27 feet outboard. The boom will be 109 feet 8 inches long and the gaff 68 feet.

These figures will give an idea of the spread of canvas which the new yacht will carry. The club topsail will, of course, carry the height of it beyond the main truck, and the vessel will consequently have an enormous amount of driving power. That she will carry her spars and canvas handsomely can be hardly doubted by any one who closely observed her hull to-night. As to strength, although the yacht is lighter in construction than the Defender, the system of increasing the size of her frames at the points of greatest strain will make her quite as powerful as she needs to be.

It looks, futhermore, as if she would not have the fault which Capt. Haff has lately revealed as a grave defect of the Defender, namely, carrying a lee helm. Taking her by and large, as the sailors say, she probably will prove to be, although lighter, a stronger and more powerful vessel than her predecessor. She will carry more sail and stand up under it handsomely. Being lighter and finer, she will be more easily driven, and unless there is some element in her not discernible in the short inspection possible as she went into the water to-night, she should be several minutes faster than the conqueror of Valkyrie III.

Progress on the Shamrock.

LONDON, June 10.—The Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia, in view of the arrangement made for her to sail test races against the America's Cup challenger Shamrock, is being quickly prepared for commission at Cowes, Isle of Wight. Her mast was stepped this week, and the yacht is now in dry dock, being recaulked and recoppered. Charles Russell says that all work on the cup challenger is proceeding very smoothly, and that a fine craft is resulting from Fife's ideas, which are being faithfully adhered to. Mr. Russell adds that whatever her racing merits may prove to be, the Shamrock will be as perfect a model yacht in construction as ever entered a great race.

WENT BACK TO THE LOG CABIN.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 10.—Pages have been written of the power of attachments to old associations, but possibly no more forcible illustration of this kind has ever been discussed than one that has just come to light in Labette County, Kansas.

Wilson O'Neal and wife emigrated to Kansas when it was yet a Territory and settled where they now live, being near what is now known as Minerva, a country Post Office. They built a two-room log cabin, there living and toiling, turning the then wild prairie into what is now a beautiful farm. There they raised their children, who have since married, own their own homes, and are raising their own families.

The old folks had lived in a day when economy was the watchword, and were gratified at the result by finding themselves comfortably situated in their declining years. They continued to live in the old log cabin, but their children insisted on their taking the comforts of a modern home. The old folks consulted with one another, as had always been their custom, with the result that a large new house was built near the site of the old homestead, the old log cabin remaining unharmed.

The completion of the new home was made the occasion for a "house warming." The children and neighbors came and rejoiced at the pleasure the old couple were to obtain in their new home. The large, airy rooms looked cheerful and more pleasant than the dingy rooms in the old cabin.

As the weeks passed Mrs. O'Neal noticed a change in her husband. He seemed nervous and passed many restless nights, and he spent much of his time around the old log cabin. Mr. O'Neal thought he noticed a similar change in his wife, and wondered if her health were failing. They frequently met one another at the old house, but without explaining as to why they were there.

One night, while seated by the fireside, Mr. O'Neal muttered something about the old house. When questioned by his wife he started, as if he had been unaware of her presence. Then he said: "Wife, I can stand this no longer. I must confess to you that I am homesick. I want to move back into the old log house. The new house does not seem like home. I can hear strange noises at night and my slumbers are disturbed. During the day our voices ring out in these large rooms and it seems every one is listening to what we say."

Walking over to her husband, Mrs. O'Neal said: "Never in my whole life did I ever hear words that did me more good than the confession you have just made. I, too, want to get back in the old home; this house seems strange to me."

The following day found this old couple engaged in returning their belongings to the cabin, where they live happily, willing to suffer the loss of the expense of building the new home, which stands vacant, and will be occupied by another generation only when the old folks are gone.

Congressman Bland Failing Fast.

LEBANON, Mo., June 10.—A decided change for the worse in the condition of Congressman Bland occurred this afternoon. His recovery is now considered impossible.

The New "Saratoga Limited"
of the New York Central—the most luxurious and elegant Summer resort train ever placed in service—will make its first trip at 3:30 P. M. Saturday, June 24th.—Adv.

A STRIKE IN CLEVELAND

The Employes of Street Car Lines Quit Work Suddenly.

RESORTING TO MOB VIOLENCE

Two Men Injured by Them While Operating Cars—Street Railways Blocked Until Monday.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—What promises to be a long and bitter contest between the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, known as the Big Consolidated, and its 900 employes was inaugurated at 4 o'clock this morning by a strike which tied up all of the fourteen lines operated by the company. These lines reach all sections of the city, and they form the only means of transportation for more than a hundred thousand people living in a territory five miles long and three miles wide at the South End. The West Side is affected but little, only one line passing through that section, while on the East Side four lines of the Little Consolidated are available for use by most of the patrons of the tied-up lines. Thus far the Little Consolidated men have refused to strike, and they are not likely to go out.

The strike is mainly for the recognition of the union, and the men have been preparing for it for several weeks. President Henry A. Evart says he is willing to concede all the other demands of the men, and will adjust all other grievances when presented by his employes, but he declares that he will never recognize the union, whose demands he characterizes as tyrannical. It is well understood that the company has employed men in other cities to take the places of the strikers, but it is difficult to ascertain whether many of these men are now in the city. Only about a half dozen cars were operated to-day. Those were on the Euclid Avenue line, and they were under the guard of Deputy Sheriffs, and were operated by imported men. A few mail cars were run by the strikers, who say they will not obstruct the mail. There have been several riotous demonstrations to-day, but none of a really serious nature. There is not likely to be any serious trouble until Monday, because there will be no further attempt to move cars until then.

At 9 o'clock this morning, just five hours after the big strike was declared, the Big Consolidated made its first attempt to run a car over its lines. It was started out of the Lake View barns. The car had proceeded but a few hundred feet when it was surrounded by strikers and sympathizers. The crowd yelled and hooted. Then eggs began to fly. The men on the car paid no particular attention to the demonstration of the crowd.

The crowd surged about the car and ordered the men in charge to leave and join the strikers. The situation was assuming a threatening aspect, when President Bryan of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Men drove up at a furious pace.

He addressed the now thoroughly aroused crowd, urging them to refrain from violence and do nothing to discredit their cause. The men yielded and the car went on. Twice within a few hundred yards the car was stopped, but later allowed to proceed. At 9:30 another car, loaded with deputies, was started from the Lake View barns. This also was hooted, but no violence was attempted. Both cars made the round trip, the new men being jeered along the downtown streets.

As the first car was entering the barn on its return Jacob Kruiz was struck on the head by one of the stones thrown from the mob. He is in a serious condition.

On Ontario Street, at 4:45 P. M., Willis Steffin, Division Superintendent of the Big Consolidated Road, was seriously injured, being hit on the head by a bottle thrown by someone in the crowd while he was trying to move a car which had been disabled by a mob. The wounded man was taken to his home in an unconscious condition.

The officials of the company decided late this afternoon to abandon the attempt to move cars until 7 o'clock Monday morning. This decision was reached in order that trouble might be avoided on Sunday, when so many people will be idle. President Everett has gone to the country to spend Sunday, and everything will be dropped where it is. The only cars to be moved will be those carrying the United States mail, and the strikers have volunteered to see that those are operated, so long as no passengers are carried.

The company to-night issued a notice to all the strikers to the effect that if they do not report for duty by 7 o'clock on Monday morning they will be considered as having been discharged and new men will be selected to take their places. The strikers have scouts out to-night watching for delegations of non-union men from other cities. They captured a party of men who came from Pittsburg and escorted them to the headquarters of the strikers, where efforts were made to induce them not to go to work. Delegations are coming from various cities, and if the company's agents can get control of these new men they will be quartered in the Lake View barns, where all arrangements have been made to provide them with board and sleeping accommodations.

Thus far no impression has been made upon the employes of the Little Consolidated, and while there is some talk of a sympathy strike on their part, there are no indications at present that the men can be induced to go out. The Little Consolidated, of which Senator Hanna is the President, operates five lines and employs several hundred men.

ILLINOIS MINERS RIOTOUS.

Serious Trouble Feared in Hillsborough —An Editor Assaulted—May Need Militia.

PANA, Ill., June 10.—To-day at Hillsborough, twenty-six miles west of Pana, a riot was narrowly averted. Non-union coal miners have been working in the mines there, owned principally by George V. Penwell, President of the Penwell Coal Company's mine of Pana, who has never left his quarters in this city unless accompanied by body guards since the riot of April 10 last, when seven persons met their death. Union miners from mining centres within a radius of 100 miles have massed in Hillsborough and surrounded the mines, preventing non-union men from passing their lines.

Those who persisted were assaulted and severely injured. A non-union man—John Enlow—formerly of Pana, is reported fatally injured. Union men have rented the driving park adjoining the mine, and say that they will remain until all the men join the union. Serious trouble is looked for if the non-union miners persist in the attempt to resume work. Union men declare they will remain encamped there through until the non-union miners leave the pits or the Governor sends militia to disperse them.

To-night Edward Sears was fatally stabbed in the neck by Joseph Ford, both non-union miners in the Springside mining district. This was followed by an attack upon Editor William S. Childress by Attorney Arthur E. Humphreys, son of State's Attorney Humphreys, who took exceptions to an article published in The Beacon Light criticising his father. He was disarmed of a shotgun by militiamen. Childress being badly used up. In the fight, Childress, in his attempt to strike Humphreys with a loaded cane, struck Charles Reher, son of City Treasurer Reher, seriously injuring him.

Humphreys is a strong sympathizer with union miners, while Childress is antagonistic to their cause. All parties were promptly arrested. Humphreys's case was dismissed, Childress was held in heavy bail for the Grand Jury, and Ford, who probably mortally wounded Sears, was held without bail. At 10 o'clock to-night an entire company of militiamen were called out by a fusillade of shots in the business section of the city, and are now patrolling every street and alley. The results of the shooting are not known.

THE BUFFALO DOCK STRIKE.

Erie Freight Handlers and Housemen Joined by Lackawanna Men.

BUFFALO, June 10.—The striking freight handlers and housemen on the Erie docks were joined to-day by the housemen and freight handlers employed on the Lackawanna docks. There are now about 300 men out, and there is a possibility that all other housemen and freight handlers along the docks will strike. In addition an effort is being made to bring about the active cooperation of the grain shovelers, coal heavers, and ore handlers.

A telegram was sent this afternoon to President Keefe of the International Longshoremen's Association, asking him to come to Buffalo at once and assist in the settlement of the troubles. President McMahon of the Grain Shovelers' Union stated that if Mr. Keefe favored a sympathetic strike the grain shovelers would go out. President Joyce of the Freight Handlers' Union said that by Monday night there would not be a wheel turning on the docks.

A conference was held to-night at the Ellicott Club, at which representatives of the Erie, New York Central, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, and Great Northern Companies were present. The situation was discussed, and it was agreed that the demands of the housemen for an increase of wages should not be acceded to. Men to take the places of the strikers will be secured as rapidly as possible if the strikers do not return to work on Monday.

COAL MINERS MAY STRIKE.

25,000 Men in Central Pennsylvania May Quit Work.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 10.—A strike of 25,000 coal miners in the central district of Pennsylvania is threatened. Within the last ten days secret meetings have been held at Robertsdale and Clearfield, at which the National and district officers of the United Mine Workers' Association were authorized to prepare the machine miners of the whole district for a strike to be declared as soon as these officials thought the time ripe. A letter from a national organizer received here declares that this will be within a month or six weeks.

A complete tie-up of the mines in the central region, which includes the Counties of Cambria, Clearfield, Jefferson, Armstrong, Huntingdon, Bedford, Somerset, Center, Venango, and Clarion, would seriously hamper the great ship coaling depots of the Eastern seaboard, for that is where most of the product goes.

Say Mill Was Fired by Strikers.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The rolling mill of Norton Brotners' tin can factory in Maywood, where 1,300 workmen are on a strike, was burned to-day. Loss, $10,000. The factory officials claim the fire was started by the strikers. Arrangements have been made for a conference between the factory officials and a committee from the Chicago Federation of Labor, and it is expected that the differences will be settled so that the men will return to work Monday.

REMARKABLE FORGERY CASE.

Herbert Wyle, a Commercial Traveler, Convicted of Changing Figures in Triplicate Orders for Goods.

WARSAW, N. Y., June 10.—Twelve residents of the agricultural communities composing Wyoming County decided this afternoon, after a trial of three days, that Herbert Wyle of Danville, Penn., was a forger. The case has become one of general interest on account of its connection with the now universal custom of the taking by commercial travelers of signed orders from merchants throughout the United States by means of the triplicate system. The wholesale merchant gets the original order from the book, the traveler retains the second tissue duplicate, and the person buying the goods the third or yellow, duplicate, the first and third being perforated at the top to facilitate removal. By means of carbon sheets the triplicates are all made by one writing, the agent generally making out the order for the merchant to accept and sign.

This was the principle which the Elwood Paper Company of New York required when young Wyle began his career as a commercial traveler. Isaac Levy deposed at the trial that he constituted the company, his wife having formerly been a partner. Prior to his engagement by Mr. Levy, Wyle had been traveling as a violinist, and when at home played in the Episcopal church choir, taught music, and presided over a local orchestra. Witnesses testified to his good reputation. In about fifteen months after Mr. Levy engaged him Wyle secured 2,200 orders, an average of five a day. After three increases in salary, he secured another last October, when he was married.

Soon after this complaints arose. The company's specialty was sugar bags, and shipments were found to contain many more goods than merchants in Erie, Cataragus, Allegany, and Wyoming Counties declared they had ordered. The signed duplicates when examined by Mr. Levy showed the goods had been sent according to orders. The merchants were not certain as to how the mistakes had occurred, and to fight the claims for payment successfully meant that they must substantiate charges of forgery, or expend more cash than several times the amount of the bills. Most of the customers therefore swallowed their discomfiture, and made up their minds to use the extra bags and say nothing.

One or two men, however, decided that the matter must be settled to their satisfaction. Frank A. Curtis of Pike, Wyoming County, claimed that he knew positively that an order had been altered after he signed it. He said that where he had written "1 M bags" the figure had been carried down so as to make it "5 M" after the order was signed, and before the duplicate was handed to him.

After an investigation the Grand Jury of Wyoming County indicted Wyle for forgery in the second degree. At the trial Principal Osborne of the Rochester Business University testified that the microscope showed that the figures had been changed. An order given by Loren S. Duggan of Gainsville had been photographically enlarged, and was shown in court. This made the alteration of a 1 to a 5 quite apparent.

Although Wyle was ably defended by Arthur J. Kestermayr of New York, the jury quickly found him guilty, and he will be sentenced on Wednesday. The greatest sympathy is expressed for the young man here.

APPEAL AGAINST LYNCHING.

Afro-Americans Ask Fair and Impartial Trials in the South.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Afro-American Council of the United States has issued an appeal to the Governors, Legislators, and judicial officers of the Southern States "to prevent lawlessness and to secure to all citizens the protection to which they are entitled under the laws." After reference to the burning of Sam Hose, the lynching of Lige Strickland, and the political riots in South Carolina and North Car

CAPT. G. B. RHOADS KILLED

Run Down by a "Dead" Trolley Car on Eighth Avenue Line.

MOTORMAN KEPT ON HIS WAY

Did Not Know He Had Struck Any One—Tried to Force Whisky Down Injured Man's Throat.

Capt. George B. Rhoads of Company E, Seventh Regiment, President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, and formerly Chairman of the Fire Patrol Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, was run down and killed early yesterday morning at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue by one of the trolley cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Capt. Rhoads was fifty years old, and was on his way to his home, at 53 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street when he was run down. His skull was fractured, and he died a few hours later in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital without having regained consciousness. John Paris of 299 Grand Street, the motorman, was arrested, and is under $1,000 bail charged with manslaughter.

Capt. Rhoads fell a victim to a practice in vogue on the Eighth Avenue line of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's system of running what are called "dead cars" during the night and early morning hours, a practice against which many protests have been made. It was learned unofficially yesterday that this accident, out of which will arise a heavy damage suit against the company, will have the effect of stopping this practice.

It appears that the cars on this line are run to the terminus at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, or to Central Bridge, but the work of the conductor and motorman does not end until the car is housed in the depot at Fiftieth Street. After reaching the terminus the car is run "dead" or "dark" to the depot over five miles away, and no passengers are allowed to ride on it.

The conductor usually sits inside and counts up his slip, and the motorman, anxious to get through with his work, throws open the controller bar and lets the car run at full speed along the whole of the route. There are usually few persons along the avenue when these trips are made, and the bell is rung only when there is some obstruction seen ahead.

In some cases the cars are darkened, only the headlight showing, while in others the electric lights in the car are lit. In either case, however, the car, gliding swiftly and noiselessly along, gives no warning of its approach.

Car No. 1,156, in charge of Paris and Conductor Henry Epner, was coming along in this way at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Capt. Rhoads stepped from behind an elevated railroad pillar to cross the street, when he was struck with terrific force and hurled more than fifty feet.

The car continued at its breakneck speed, when Policeman Muller of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, who had witnessed the accident, rushed forward and yelled to the motorman to stop, as he had struck a man. Almost within its length the car was stopped, and as the motorman and the policeman went over to pick up the prostrate form, Paris said he did not know until the policeman called to him that he had hit any one.

An ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital was hastily summoned, and the first thing Dr. Williams, the ambulance surgeon, did was to stoop over and smell the injured man's breath. "Why, he has been drinking," said Dr. Williams.

"I saw the motorman give him a drink of whisky," replied the policeman, "but he could not swallow it."

Paris denied that he had done anything of the kind, but later, after he had been arraigned in the Harlem Police Court, he said that some one standing by had given the unconscious man a drink from a flask. Paris was arrested, and when the injured man, whose skull was crushed like an eggshell, was examined in the hospital a gold badge of the New York Fire Patrol was found pinned to his suspenders.

Sergt. Kemp sent a patrolman to the headquarters of Fire Patrol No. 5, in West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, asking that a member of the company be sent to look at the injured man. Fireman Florence went to the hospital, and he identified the victim as Capt. Rhoads. News of the accident was communicated to a relative of Capt. Rhoads, who later carried the news to the wife and family of the deceased.

It was said yesterday by a policeman whose patrol is along Eighth Avenue that it is the invariable custom of the motorman or conductor of a car, after an accident, to force whisky down the throat of the injured person, and of ambulance surgeons to first smell the patient's breath and announce that he has been drinking.

No claim is made that the employes of the road act from anything but humane motives in thus trying to revive the injured person, but it is contended that if suit is brought for damages the claim is usually set up that the killed or injured person was intoxicated and the ambulance surgeon is called on to substantiate the story that liquor was evident on the person's breath.

When Paris was arraigned in court Magistrate Simms fixed the bail at $1,000, which was furnished by the company. Policeman Muller asked Magistrate Simms whether or not it would alter the case if the motorman had given the dead man whisky, and the Magistrate said he thought not, as it was likely that Paris was trying to revive the man.

Then the motorman remembered that some one in the crowd had given Capt. Rhoads the whisky, but the policeman said this was manifestly impossible, for he had not only seen the whisky administered by the motorman, but there was no crowd about until some time after the accident occurred, and no one had come near the dying man.

Capt. Rhoads was well known in insurance and military circles, having been President of the Stuyvesant Company since 1886. He had been in the employ of the company twenty years before that, entering it as Assistant Secretary. He was Chairman of the Fire Patrol Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters for nearly six years, retiring from the office two years ago. At that time the gold badge which led to his identification was presented to him by his associates in the board.

Schuyler Rhoads, a son of the dead man, was drowned a year ago at Atlantic Highlands. He was twenty-one years old, and a law student.

The rooms of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company were thronged with friends of the dead man yesterday asking for details and expressing much sympathy for the family. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, but it is likely that it will be a military one, and that many members of the Seventh Regiment will attend. Capt. Rhoads was also a member of the New York Athletic Club and the Lawyers' Club.

Those officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company who could be seen yesterday refused to talk at all about the case, except to deny that the conductors or motorman were supplied with whisky or restoratives to be used in case of accidents. It was admitted that "dead" cars are run, but it was claimed that in the case of these as well as all others every precaution is taken.

Transfer of World's Fair Relics.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The Lincoln log cabin, where President Lincoln spent his early days in Southern Illinois, and Uncle Tom's cabin, which is supposed to have been the home of the original of Harriet Beecher Stowe's character in the anti-slavery novel of that name, will soon be transferred to Lincoln Park. The two relics, which were part of the World's Fair and later have been doing duty at the Libby Prison, will be turned over to the Lincoln Park Board by the Libby Prison Association. The transfer is necessary, as Libby Prison is being demolished to make room for the Coliseum Building that will soon occupy the Libby Prison site in Wabash Avenue.

Germans Liberated at Apia.

BERLIN, June 10.—The Foreign Office officials confirm the report of the release of Herr Marquardt and Herr Hofnagel, the Germans at Apia, Samoa, who were arrested in connection with the disturbances there. All the official reports from Apia lately are to the effect that things are assuming a promising aspect, and it is confidently expected here that the Commissioners will arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

Secretary Alger in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—Secretary Alger and party arrived in Detroit this afternoon over the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Asked this evening whether his visit here has any significance in connection with his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Senator McMillan, Secretary Alger replied that it had not.

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THE CIVIL SERVICE RULINGS.

Criticism of the President, It Seems, Should Have Fallen Upon a Treasury Department Official.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The criticisms leveled at the President and Secretary Gage for the scope and far-reaching operation of the amendments to the civil service law and regulations have, according to report here, been misdirected. It is learned that the amendments to the rules were not prepared by the Civil Service Commissioners, as they have declared they were not, nor by the President, nor yet by Secretary Gage, but by Charles Lyman, Chief of the Appointment Division in the Treasury Department, and formerly a member of the Civil Service Commission.

So it is not difficult to believe that having written the changes, Mr. Lyman has been called upon to write, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, the defense that has been twice made by the Administration of the changes which civil service reformers are disposed to condemn as a "backward step," but which Mr. Gage or Mr. Lyman declares to be untrue, with some flings at the Civil Service League.

Many months are said to have elapsed since the Civil Service Commission has been asked to give its opinion concerning the proposed changes. And it is many more months since the Civil Service Committee of the Senate made its report containing some interesting recommendations and a great deal of testimony.

Among the testimony obtained by that committee was a statement from Major Fred Brackett, then Chief of the Appointment Division of the Treasury—the office now held by Mr. Lyman, the author of the changes approved by the President—in which he made a lot of recommendations for the reform of the civil service according to his ideas.

If his advice had been followed, the old spoils system would have been restored. He would have legalized the power of the Congressman, through the chief of the appointment divisions, to control appointments, removals, promotions, changes, and what-not. Brackett was always a foe of the system, and one of the earliest appointments made to the Treasury was that of Brackett to be appointment clerk.

He professed to be in favor of a civil service law, but the impression given by his statement and his recommendations was that he was "agin' its enforcement." He made twenty-two recommendations for changes. Among them, and No. 11 in the list, was one regarding reinstatements, providing that they might be made at the discretion of the head of a department of persons once employed in the classified service and separated therefrom "for no fault or delinquency on their part," and this has got into Mr. Lyman's revision, with the very bad change qualifying the prohibition of reemployment for delinquency.

The last recommendation made by the Civil Service Committee of the Senate, when it completed its work, was "that the President be requested to change the existing regulations so that when a vacancy occurs, and under the rule three names are certified as eligible for such vacancy, the three names shall be forwarded to the local officer in charge of the office where such vacancy exists, and such local officer shall designate the person to be selected for such vacancy subject to approval by the head of the department having jurisdiction of such office."

This suggestion was intended to meet objections to the law of delay in providing registers of eligibles. The defense made of the changes in the rules purporting to come from Secretary Gage puts great stress upon the difficulty of securing eligibles from all registers, and discredits the commission on that account. Just why Mr. Lyman, long a professional civil service reformer, should appear to be anxious to smirch or discredit the body of which he was once a part, cannot be learned from members of the commission. They will not discuss him or the changes, but may feel constrained to prepare a statement to clear up some of the mistakes discovered in Mr. Gage's statement of yesterday.

It was ascertained to-day that the interpretation of the order of the President by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn is that all the employes of the War Department are now out of the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission, and that all appointments, promotions, and discharges hereafter made are to be free from civil service scrutiny or criticism. "We have cut loose," said an employe of the department, "but we can be transferred, and I am told that already clerks recently employed without examination have been transferred from the War Department to the Treasury. It looks like the spoils system badly disguised."

CAPT. SAMUEL DEWEY DEAD.

Became Famous in President Jackson's Time—Died in Poverty.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Capt. Samuel Dewey, a cousin of the Admiral, and one of the most picturesque characters in American history, died Friday afternoon in a tenement house on Cherry Street, near Ninth Street. Capt. Dewey was ninety-three years old, and his death is assigned to senile debility. He died poor and alone, and few knew that the man who made himself famous during President Jackson's Administration by cutting off the figurehead of the President from the frigate Constitution has been living for months past in a cheap furnished-room house.

Capt. Dewey was born Feb. 4, 1807, in Falmouth, Mass. His life history includes President from the frigate Constitution had feat of sawing off the face of the Jackson figurehead. When he was only thirteen years old he became a seaman. His first voyage was to the East Indies. He followed the sea until he was twenty-seven years old. It was after the last voyage that the notable incident occurred which made him famous.

In 1836 he engaged in the South American shipping trade as a ship broker, with offices at 77 South Street, New York. He chartered ships to carry cargoes to and from St. Thomas, Cuba and New Orleans. While in business in New York he took offense at an article published in The New York Herald by James Gordon Bennett, the elder, whom he soundly thrashed in Beekman Street. Afterward the article was explained and they became fast friends. He became a power with the Administrations of Presidents Polk and Taylor.

He discovered in Virginia the largest American diamond ever found. This diamond, after being broken in cutting, was worn by his steadfast friend, James Gordon Bennett. John Morrissey, afterward in Congress from New York, also came into possession of a portion of the gem. During a tramping tour through New Jersey Capt. Dewey picked up the biggest American ruby yet discovered. It is now in the academy of Natural Sciences in this city.

Water Company Gives a Mortgage.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 10.—The Great South Bay Water Company of Patchogue and Islip has issued a mortgage to the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn for $300,000. The property mortgaged includes lands of ponds and streams with adjoining lands at Patchogue. It is thought that the company has purchased this property with a view of supplying water to Brooklyn and the Borough of Queens. A number of well-known Brooklyn men are at the head of the water company, ex-Congressman Felix Campbell of Brooklyn being the President and ex-Mayor David A. Boody being a stockholder.

Gifted Convict Leaves Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., June 10.—John Howard, a convict in the prison here, was released this morning, his original ten-years' sentence having been commuted by the Governor to four years, which he has served. While here, Howard built the organs in the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels at this place. Since the completion of the organs Howard has been at work making a large plaster of paris model of the entire prison buildings and grounds, including the wall around them. This model, when completed, is to be sent to the Paris Exposition.

LIKE GULDENSUPPE MURDER

Fragment of a Body Found in the Water at Bay Ridge.

DIFFICULT TO SOLVE MYSTERY

Not a Mark That Might Lead to Identification—Some of the Theories Advanced.

A fragment of a human body, with head, arms, and shoulders missing, and the legs gone below the knees, floated into the basin of the Crescent Athletic Club boathouse, at the foot of Eighty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, yesterday morning and brought to the police of Brooklyn a mystery to solve.

It was part of the body of a large, well-built man, which had apparently been cut into pieces by the person or persons who brought about his death, the pieces then being cast away, as in the case of Guldensuppe, the bath rubber. No one has yet presented any clue to the identification of the remains, nor does any mark appear on the body which might serve the purpose of identification.

The body was nude when found, so that the police are without the clues which were furnished in the Guldensuppe case by the materials in which the fragment first found was wrapped. The best indication seems to be that the body had not been much over twenty-four hours in the water when it floated in at the foot of Eighty-fifth Street.

The first man to see the body, as far as can be ascertained, was Henry Johnson, who recently entered the employ of the Crescent Athletic Club as night watchman and man-of-all-work. Johnson is an early riser, and was walking about the grounds at 5:45 o'clock, when he decided to take his dog, Crescent, down to the long pier, bounding the basin on the south, and throw in a stick for the dog to fetch. This pier is about 250 feet long, and between it and the boathouse on the north is the sheet of water some 200 feet wide, known as the basin.

FINDING OF THE BODY.

Johnson and the dog went out on to the pier, and as Johnson threw out a stick for Crescent to chase he noticed a white object bobbing up and down in the water thirty-five or forty feet out, but paid scant attention to it. Johnson soon returned to the clubhouse and awakened the servants, and then went about other work. Shortly before 8 o'clock Harry Kerr, another employe, went to raise the club flag at the end of the pier. Johnson went with him, and when he came upon the pier saw again the white object which had floated into the basin.

"Oh, there's a body," exclaimed Johnson.

"Sure enough," said Kerr, "or what's left of one."

Johnson went back for a rope, with which he speedily returned. He flung it out over the body and managed to get an end about one of the legs and drew it in to the pier. Johnson kept it within reach until one of the mounted patrolmen attached to the Seventy-first Precinct, on Eighty-sixth Street, to which word had been sent, appeared on the scene about three-quarters of an hour later. This was William B. Johnson, whom Capt. Dennis Driscoll had assigned to look after the case.

"See here," said John Brennan, who has charge of the boathouse, "the club members will be wanting to come down here and put out in boats, and people will want to come on this pier. I'll lend you a boat if you'll tow the body somewhere else before you take it ashore."

"All right," said Driscoll, and they went to the boathouse, where Brennan gave the policeman a boat. The latter took a small boy, who wanted a ride, into the boat with him for company, and towed the body up to Seventy-ninth Street, where a convenient place to land it was found.

NO MARK OF IDENTIFICATION.

The body was examined at Seventy-ninth Street. It was that, as nearly as could be estimated, of a man 5 feet and 10 or 11 inches tall, weighing 180 or 190 pounds, and about forty years old. The fragment showed that the man must have been well-developed and muscular. The trunk had in the first place been severed straight across a trifle below the armpits. Here the skin had been cut with a sharp knife, and the breast and backbone had been either sawed or chopped through. The heart and lungs were missing.

The legs had both been cut off, the right one at the knee, and the left one three inches below the knee. The left leg had been apparently sawed three-quarters of the way through, and the remainder had been broken off. The right leg had been sawed clean through. There was not a mole or birthmark on the body that might lead to identification, and no cuts outside the cuts at the top and the bottom. The length of the fragment was forty inches. There was a break of the thigh bone on the left leg and a bruise below the left knee. The dismemberment did not seem to have been the work of any one skilled in anatomy.

Patrolman Charles Somerville, also of the Seventy-first Precinct, who relieved Johnson in taking charge of the case, secured from Coroner Berger of Brooklyn a permit, issued to County Undertaker Reilly, to remove the remains to the Brooklyn Morgue, on Willoughby Street, and Reilly put the fragment into a dead wagon and took it to the Morgue. There it remained all yesterday, and no one came to attempt to identify it.

Superintendent McGuire of the Brooklyn Morgue said that undoubtedly the body had not been longer than twenty-four hours in the water. His chief reason for holding this opinion was that, although the skin of the body was briskly rubbed, none of it peeled off. In cases where a body has been more than a day in the water the skin will peel off under this test.

SOME THEORIES ADVANCED.

The Brooklyn police seem not at all pleased to find a murder mystery on their hands, and do not encourage the opinions of those who insist that it is a murder. They say that no doubt the man was cut up by the paddle wheel of some side-wheeler or the screw of a screw-propeller.

Although the screw of a big steamer might cut a man's head, arms, and shoulders clean from his trunk, it is unlikely that his body would lose the legs at the knees in the same way. Furthermore, the severing of the legs, which was done in a diagonal direction, strongly indicates that a saw was used.

John Brennan, the Crescent Athletic Club boathouse keeper, has a theory of his own to account for the accident. "I think it possible," said he, "that this body is that of a man who had been bathing in Newark Bay, or somewhere near there, wore nothing, and was standing on one of the railroad trestles which run across water there.

"This man may have been struck by a train and knocked overboard. The driving wheel of an engine would easily cut him up in the way this body is cut up. The tides, with the right sort of winds, could have easily floated the body over here. There is at present no definite indication of where it came from. But it may have been several days in the water. I don't say that I believe this is the real solution of the mystery, but it is not impossible."

The common belief, however, is that the body was in too good condition to have been several days in the water. Johnson, the watchman, said it struck him plainly as a murder. He said that after he found the body one of the club members whose name he did not recollect, but who is a physician, came down to the pier, looked at the fragment, and then said, "It's a case of murder," after which he walked away.

PERSONS WHO ARE MISSING.

Jacob Vallschneider of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, will go to Brooklyn to-day to view the body. Mr. Vallschneider's brother Charles, twenty years of age, is missing. He was formerly employed as an Inspector by the Midland Electric Railroad, on Staten Island. He had been out of employment for some time, and left his brother's house on May 15 to look for work. Since then nothing has been heard from him.

The young man had brown hair and blue eyes. He was about 5 feet 7½ inches in height, and was well built, weighing 168 pounds. Mr. Vallschneider says his brother had no enemies and carried no valuables.

At Police Headquarters last night a list of the persons for whom alarms have been sent out since May 1 was made up, and the relatives of those missing will be asked to view the body. The police thought that the following resemble in a measure the description of the man whose body was found:

Matthias Hudha—Missing since May 24; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 148 pounds; age, thirty years; flaxen hair, gray eyes, and pale face; alarm sent out from Church Street Station upon inquiries from the Barge Office.

Joseph Conoon, 1,680 Avenue A—Missing since May 21; height, 5 feet 10 inches; age, forty-four years; bald, gray mustache, dressed in dark suit and tan shoes, said to be demented; alarm sent out May 22 from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station.

Frank Travasky—Missing since Dec. 24, 1898; last residence, 84 Ridge Street; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 150 pounds; age, forty-five years; sandy side whiskers and long mustache; alarm sent out May 4 from the Attorney Street Station.

Joseph Primban, Busch Hotel Hoboken—Missing since April 30; last seen at Grand Hotel; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 275 pounds; age, forty-seven years; light complexion, mustache, blue eyes, and good teeth with two gold fillings; alarm sent out from Central Office May 4 upon inquiries of his wife, Mrs. Primban.

Sardeur Badger, 561 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn—Missing since May 2; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 130 pounds; age, thirty years; dark complexion and light mustache; dressed in blue serge suit and derby hat; had $1,100 on his person; alarm sent out from West Twentieth Street Station, Manhattan.

WEBER PIANOS

Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th St., N. Y.

MAY HAVE KILLED HIMSELF.

Charles Bratsch of Mount Vernon Believed to be a Suicide.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 10.—Chief of Police Foley is convinced that Charles Bratsch, whose body was found on his doorstep on the outskirts of the city last night, committed suicide, and was not murdered. For a while the Chief of Police and Coroner Banning disagreed, and then the Coroner came around to the Chief's way of thinking, and ordered the prisoners released from custody. Later in the day Coroner Banning again changed his mind, and ordered the rearrest of one of the suspects. The Chief still holds to the suicide theory.

Bratsch was found dead last night by his wife and John Adams, a neighbor. They came here and notified the police, and because they told conflicting stories they were held. The police also arrested Lewis Zabriskie, with whom the dead man had a fight a short time ago. The case had a hearing in the Police Court a few hours before the old man's death, and the police thought possibly the fight had been renewed, with fatal results to Bratsch.

When the body was found the whole front of the head had been blown off. Detectives guarded the house all night, and at daylight began a thorough search. Near the house, but on the opposite side from where the man lay dead earlier in the night, they found a single-barreled shotgun of ancient pattern. To the trigger was tied a string and to the other end of the string a block of wood. The theory then evolved that Bratsch had used the gun to commit suicide, using the block of wood to place his foot on, and pulled the trigger.

LARGE ADVANCE IN WAGES.

Manufacturers Grant Iron and Steel Workers New Scale.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—The final conference between the representatives of iron and steel manufacturers and the Iron and Steel Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was completed at 9 o'clock this evening.

The net result is that the wage scales for iron and steel workers as fixed by the recent convention of the Amalgamated Association, are practically all accepted by the manufacturers. This means a general raise of 25 per cent. for some 45,000 men employed in the iron and steel manufacturing industries.

The advances are the largest made in the history of the Amalgamated Association, and the wages for the year will be the highest since 1892, although they will not reach the figures paid previous to that year.

The Amalgamated Association's Tin Plate Committee will meet representatives of the American Tin Plate Company in Pittsburg next Wednesday.

PRICES OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Western Jobbers in Doubt as to the Result of the Increase.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—Nebraska commercial circles are in doubt as to the outcome of the advances in price ordered by the manufacturers of furniture, hardware, and farming implements. The farmers and other consumers do not appear to accept the situation pleasantly, while the retailers and jobbers are not certain as to just what the result will be. The volume of trade in these lines has been enormous during the first five months of the year in Nebraska, and Fall orders indicated a continuance of the big business. Generally the advance has been from 30 to 50 per cent.

Few jobbers expect the increased price to lessen the volume of business. They explain that the price of the raw materials and labor having increased, it is not possible for the manufacturers to do otherwise than increase prices. Some farmers and retailers are inclined, however, to attribute the advances to the manipulation of trusts, but the traveling men of the Omaha jobbers report that the volume of Fall business will be 50 per cent. heavier than last year and heavier by 10 per cent. than the Spring business.

GREAT PRODUCTION OF IRON.

22,500 Tons Were Shipped from the Cornwall Mines Last Week.

READING, Penn., June 10.—Over nine hundred carloads of iron ore were shipped in the past six days from the Cornwall (Lebanon County) iron ore mines. The cars averaged twenty-five tons each, and the week's output aggregated 22,500 tons, an unprecedented six day's shipment. The demand for iron ore is immense, and 500 men at Cornwall are now employed mining it.

The present demand for iron ore is beyond all precedent, and the best posted iron men in this district say, with absolute certainty, that in a short time pig iron will not be bought for less than $20 a ton. A little over a year ago it was but $11, and not much in demand at that price.

The new furnace of B. C. Coleman, at North Lebanon, near Cornwall, will, it is expected, be ready to be put in blast in about three weeks. This is one of the largest stacks east of Pittsburg, and cost about $250,000 to erect. It will give employment to about 150 men at the start.

Cornwall has already yielded millions of dollars, and is still yielding millions, with millions more for generations unborn.

Bequest to Chicago Art Institute.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Mrs. Catherine M. White of Evanston left $200,000 to the Art Institute of Chicago by her will. The new acquisition to the funds of the institute consists of tracts and lots in Evanston, Glencoe, Wilmette, and Winnetka, besides the Chicago holdings, which, it is understood, are the largest. In addition to the real estate, Mrs. White gives to the institute three Dresden vases, an onyx pedestal, and a number of paintings. She also made provision for the establishment of three scholarships in the institute's art school, the recipients to be selected by the executors of the will.

We hail it as a good Omen.

The steadily increasing demand for straight Whiskeys, both American and Scotch, shows a correct taste by the public, with a regard for their health; two good points.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

SUIT TO RECOVER $700,000.

English Corporation Sues Reorganizers of Birmingham and Sheffield and Tennessee River Railroad.

A suit to recover over $700,000, brought by the Industrial and General Trust, Limited, an English corporation, against J. Kennedy Tod and James G. Leiper, constituting the Reorganization Committee of the Birmingham and Sheffield and Tennessee River Railroad Company, came up for trial in the Supreme Court before Justice Smyth and a jury yesterday.

The railroad company went into the hands of a receiver in 1893, and the defendants, representing some of the bondholders, constituted themselves a committee to reorganize the property, and called for the deposit of bonds by the other bondholders. Under this call the plaintiff corporation deposited bonds to the value of $570,000. It was provided, among other things, by the reorganization agreement, that the Reorganization Committee should issue a plan, and that after its submission to the bondholders any of them who wished to do so should have the right to withdraw from the scheme and get back their bonds.

Samuel Untermyer and Louis Marshall, who are counsel for the English company, allege in their papers that, contrary to the protest of the plaintiff, the property was sold in foreclosure, without the promised plan being submitted to the bondholders, and that it was purchased by the Reorganization Committee for the nominal sum of $500,000.

The Reorganization Committee, then, it is averred, formed a corporation known as the Northern Alabama Railway Company, and the property of the railway company which had been purchased by the committee under the foreclosure proceedings, was conveyed to the new company, which issued bonds and stock.

The plaintiff corporation refused to accept the share of the bonds and stock which it was offered, on the ground that the defendants were bound, before the property was sold, to issue a plan, and thus give it an opportunity to protect itself at the sale if the proposed plan was unsatisfactory. It also claims that a provision of the reorganization agreement that the committee should have the right to construe the agreement and that this provision rendered it unnecessary to issue the plan of reorganization prior to the sale in foreclosure, is void as against public policy.

The defendants, who are represented by Stephen H. Olin and George L. Rives, claim that the Reorganization Committee was perfectly justified in the action taken by it, and that it carried out the arrangement for the reorganization in a proper manner.

Samuel Untermyer was the first witness for the plaintiffs. The case will be continued to-morrow.

WON'T DISMISS INDICTMENTS.

Findings Against Glasser and Bernell Are Upheld.

County Judge Harrison S. Moore of Queens County yesterday handed down a decision denying the motion made by Daniel Noble to dismiss the indictments against Deputy Surrogate George L. Glasser and Joseph Bernell, former Supervisor of the town of Newtown, in the matter of a road improvement in 1897.

The charge against Bernell was for issuing and auditing fraudulent claims against the county, on which there were two indictments. The indictment against Glasser was for receiving $1,500 from the county on an alleged fraudulent claim while he was being paid $3,000 as counsel to the Road Improvement Commission.

Mr. Noble, in his motion to dismiss the indictments, claimed that they never should have been found, as there was not enough evidence to warrant them.

There will be an appeal from Judge Moore's decision. The charges grew out of Controller Coler's investigation of the accounts of the Queens Borough territory prior to consolidation.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAYS.

Committee to be Sent Abroad to Study Franchise Questions.

CHICAGO, June 10.—It is announced on the authority of City Council leaders that a European commission will be appointed by Mayor Harrison in pursuance of Alderman Herrmann's resolution calling for a general investigation of the subject of street railway franchises. It is proposed to send a commission of three Aldermen and several experts to Eastern cities and to England and the Continent for the purpose of collecting data and information bearing on street railway construction and management.

The committee is composed of Aldermen William Schalke, William Mayor, and Ernest F. Herrmann. City Electrician Edward B. Ellicott, it is said, will accompany the party as the electrical engineer, and a civil engineer will be selected from the Department of Public Works. A secretary and stenographer will also be added to the committee, and if Alderman Ahlring's proposition carries, a "street railway expert" will be made a member of the commission.

F. D. HIGBEE SUED FOR DIVORCE.

His Wife Charges Him with Attempting to Poison Her.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Frank D. Higbee, a real estate promoter of New York City, was the defendant in a suit for divorce brought by his wife, Elizabeth D. Higbee, to-day. She makes sensational charges against him. Besides charging that her husband is guilty of infidelity, Mrs. Higbee asserts that he attempted to poison her, and also charges him with dishonest business methods.

Mr. Higbee lives at the Hotel Marlborough, in New York. He has a concession from the Board of Directors of the Paris Exposition for the exhibition of a statue of pure gold, to be representative of a model American woman. He was on the Diploma-Awarding Committee of the World's Fair of 1893, and promoted the selection of Montauk Point as a camping ground after the war with Spain.

At the Hotel Marlborough last evening it was said that Mr. Higbee was not a guest there. He received his mail there, it was said, and frequently dined at the hotel, but beyond that nothing was known of him.

Commencement Week at Vassar.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 10.—Commencement week at Vassar College will begin to-day with the baccalaureate sermon to be preached by President James M. Taylor before the senior class. In the evening an organ recital will be given in the college chapel. To-morrow a reception will be given by Mrs. James M. Taylor to the Alumnae and Faculty. In the evening the Phi Beta Kappa address will be given by Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler of Cornell University. On Tuesday there will be class day exercises, Tree exercises, the Glee Club concert, and the President's reception. On Wednesday the commencement exercises will be held, and in the evening the Alumnae dinner will take place.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast will be found at the top of the first page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure central Friday night over Kansas has moved to the lower lake region. Thunderstorms and rains have occurred in the Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States and Ohio Valley. Rain has also occurred in the North Pacific States.

The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic and Gulf States, except no change on the South Atlantic Coast. The heat conditions have continued in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Augusta and Savannah reporting 96 degrees, and Charlotte and Montgomery 94.

Showers and cooler weather may be expected in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, except in Florida. Showers will also occur in the upper lake region, and generally fair weather and moderate temperature for the season in all other districts. Variable winds will prevail on the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	68	68	71
6 A. M.	66	68	74
9 A. M.	71	70	82
12 M.	75	74	83
3 P. M.	66	67	80
6 P. M.	64	69	76
9 P. M.	61	66	70
12 P. M.	60	65	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 258 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76%
Weather Bureau	68%
Corresponding date 1898	66%
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 74 degrees, at noon, and the minimum 65 degrees, at midnight. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 71 per cent.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES'
DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT
(THIRD FLOOR.)

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 12th,
ORDERS WILL BE ACCEPTED AT DECIDED CONCESSIONS FROM REGULAR SEASON'S PRICES,

ALSO THE BALANCE OF OWN MAKE MODELS,
ALL DESIRABLE FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR, WILL BE OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WHITE GOODS AND FLANNELS.

A MISCELLANEOUS ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED GALATEA CLOTHS AND COTTON DUCKS, ALSO A VARIETY OF STRIPED AND CHECKED FLANNELS,

14c. PER YARD, FORMERLY 25c.

(FIRST FLOOR—REAR OF ROTUNDA.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

HUGE FOSSIL LIZARD.

A Notable Specimen Now in the American Museum of Natural History—Work of the Museum.

Among the new exhibits at the Palaeontological Hall of the American Museum of Natural History in this city is a huge fossil specimen of a marine lizard. This enormous creature has leg bones as big around as the boughs of a good-sized tree. The tail alone of one of these creatures, in the same hall as this fossil specimen, measures nearly thirty feet, and the entire animal when separated from the rock in which it was found will measure fully fifty feet. Some of these specimens were blasted from cañons in the Bad Lands of the West by members of the museum.

The annual report of the American Museum of Natural History, issued a few days ago, contains some interesting information about that institution, which in time promises to be one of the finest of its kind in the world. For the last three years the process of enlarging the already imposing structure has gone on. With the report of President Jesup for 1898 comes the information that the construction of the east and west wings and of the new lecture hall have steadily progressed. Some delay has been occasioned, however, owing to the uncertainty of the city debt and the difficulty of procuring granite as rapidly as required. It is expected, however, that the additions to the two wings and the big lecture hall at the northern extremity of the building will be completed this year.

One of the growing and, in fact, at present the most flourishing, departments in the museum is the Department of Anthropology. A large amount of material has been brought in through expeditions. One of the most important of these is the Jesup North Pacific expedition, which has seven parties in the field. To this department the Duke of Loubat has been a bountiful donor, besides contributing largely to the library.

The various other departments of the museum have been enriched by large numbers of new specimens, procured through donation, purchase, and exchange. Under the terms of the will of the late Prof. Edward D. Cope, the Mineralogical Department has received his collection of freshwater and land shells, aggregating about 18,000 specimens. The Department of Vertebrate Zoology has received, from the Department of Parks, 546 birds, 1,000 eggs, 25 reptiles, and 100 fishes. An important accession to the Entomological Department is the gift of the Very Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman, consisting of a collection of butterflies from Mexico, Central and South America, numbering 2,250 specimens, and mounted in plaster of paris tablets covered with glass. These specimens are displayed in large upright cases on the gallery floor.

The Department of Vertebrate Palaeontology has received through expeditions in the West many large fossils, forming a series of highly interesting exhibits.

The Treasurer's report shows that the income has been insufficient to meet the current expenses of the museum. "There is a great need," reads the President's report, in relation to the matter, "not only for an increase in the annual appropriation by the city for the cost of maintenance, but the invested fund should also be augmented to provide the means for obtaining new collections and specimens. The endowment fund amounts to $362,000, giving a yearly income of $18,100."

The total number of annual members is 761.

ATTALIE CLAIRE ASKS DIVORCE.

The Singer Brings a Counter Suit Against Her Husband.

It was stated in theatrical circles yesterday that Miss Attalie Claire, the singer, had brought a counter suit against her husband, Dr. Alfred Kayne, for absolute divorce. The prima donna's husband recently instituted proceedings against his wife for a divorce, and, it is alleged, by stealth secured from her custody their five-year-old child, who is at present being cared for by Miss Claire's parents.

Alfred Kayne and Attalie Claire met in the Spring of 1892. Miss Claire was then singing in "La Cigale" at the Garden Theatre with Lillian Russell. According to published stories, Kayne, then a student in Columbia University, sent flowers to Miss Russell, who refused to pay any attention to him. Then it was declared he turned his attentions to Miss Claire. Miss Claire a few weeks later announced her engagement to Mr. Kayne. They were married in the Windsor Hotel on Sept. 14, 1892, by the Rev. Dr. William K. Hall of Newburg. One of the features of the bride's wedding costume was a coronet of diamonds in which were three large Indian diamonds. The coronet, it is said, cost $20,000, and was the gift of the bridegroom.

Shot His Wife and Daughter.

ARMOUR, S. D., June 10.—S. Clark shot and probably fatally wounded his wife and fifteen-year-old daughter four miles

FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES

Two American Officers Killed and Twenty-one Soldiers Wounded.

BATTLES SOUTH OF MANILA

Gens. Lawton, Wheaton, and Ovenshine Advance Upon Filipinos, Killing and Wounding Many.

MANILA, June 10.—At daybreak to-day a force of 4,500 men, under Gens. Lawton, Wheaton, and Ovenshine, advanced from San Pedro Macati, sweeping the country between the Bay of Manila and Bay Lake, south of Manila. By noon the country had been cleared almost to Paranaque, after considerable fighting.

The Americans lost two officers killed and twenty-one soldiers wounded.

The rebels resisted desperately at the stronger of their positions, and left fifty dead in the trenches. Many more wounded were left behind by the rebels in their retreat. The heat during the day was overpowering, and there were many prostrations of American soldiers from that cause.

Gen. Lawton's force consisted of two battalions each of the Twenty-first and Ninth Infantry, six companies of the Colorado Volunteers, and a detachment of artillery. The Nevada Cavalry was under Gen. Wheaton, and the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Infantry, the Fourth Cavalry, and a detachment of light artillery were under Gen. Ovenshine.

It was scarcely dawn when the troops, in a long, silent procession wound up the hillside behind the American trenches and formed a skirmish line. Concealed in the jungle the advance rebel outposts fired a few shots before they had been seen.

The opposing forces occupied two ranges of crescent-shaped hills.

At daybreak the artillery, the Colorados, and the Nevada cavalry swung around the hilltop on the left and opened the battle at 6:30. The rebels made no response from the hills, and the Colorado men cautiously advanced through the thick grass until they were confronted by a trench from which a few weak volleys were fired. A spirited response followed, and a charge into the trench found it to be deserted.

In the meantime part of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments formed in skirmish line, extending a mile to the right, and supported the rest of the regiments, swept down the valley and up the hillside toward another trench. Approaching through the morass seriously hampered the Fourteenth, and the rebels taking advantage of this, poured a galling fire upon them for thirty minutes. The Fourteenth was twice compelled to withdraw for the purpose of finding a safe crossing in the swamp. Finally the trench was enfiladed on both flanks.

The rebels fled to the woods and sustained severe loss. Gen. Lawton then pushed his entire command south, through the centre of the isthmus, until a few miles south of Paranaque, when he swung around and halted on account of the heat.

During the march the Americans were prostrated on all sides owing to lack of water and exposure to the sun. It is estimated that 40 per cent. of the troops were exhausted.

The double-turreted monitor Monadnock and three other vessels shelled Paranaque this morning, and the rebels promptly evacuated the place.

SUPPLIES FOR MANILA ARMY.

Capt. Sawtell Tells How the Transportation Service Was Kept Going.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The report of Capt. A. G. Sawtell, Chief Quartermaster of the Second Division of the Army in the Philippines, showing the operations under his charge since hostilities began with the Filipinos, gives a good account of the transportation service of the army. He says there was sufficient transportation until the troops began to move against the Filipinos, when it was found necessary to impress all available vehicles. Receipts were given in such cases, and the people were paid for their use. He also secured 119 buffalo carts for service.

As the troops moved northward the train service on the railroad was organized, and supplies forwarded as fast as the army moved. Capt. Sawtell speaks in high praise of the Chinese drivers of the buffalo carts, especially when under fire, which led to their employment as litter bearers. He expresses the opinion that the Chinese will solve the transportation problem of the army while operating in Luzon, either in the wet or dry seasons.

The transportation service of the different regimental organizations has been in excellent condition, and there has been no necessity of establishing a division supply train.

The water supply has been abundant. It has been obtained from different sources, but largely from condensers, which have been erected in different regiments and at different hospitals.

DEATH OF CAPT. NICHOLS.

Commander of the Monadnock Dies of Sunstroke at Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A cablegram was received at the Navy Department today from Capt. Barker, the naval officer in command at Manila, announcing the sudden death of Capt. Henry Nichols from sunstroke. Capt. Nichols was the commander of the monitor Monadnock.

Henry E. Nichols was appointed to the United States Naval Academy from this State, and entered that school Oct. 1, 1861. He attained the rank of Ensign Dec. 1, 1866; was promoted Master March 1, 1868; Lieutenant, March 26, 1869; Lieutenant Commander, Jan. 1, 1881, and Commander, June 20, 1891. He was ordered to command the Bennington in 1897, and was placed in command of the monitor Monadnock Dec. 5, 1898, when that vessel was ordered to join Dewey's fleet at Manila, and was promoted to the rank of Captain.

ENLISTMENTS IN MANY CITIES.

Urgent Efforts Ordered to Obtain Men for the Philippines.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Capt. P. H. Bomus of the army recruiting station in this city has received instructions from the War Department to enlist an unlimited number of men for service in the Philippine Islands. The order to Capt. Bomus reads as follows:

"Acting Secretary of War directs that you make urgent efforts to secure as many suitable white recruits as possible for infantry, cavalry, light and heavy artillery in the Philippines. Men should be carefully selected, and upon enlistment sent to San Francisco. Telegraph this office promptly the number of each arm thus enlisted by you to June 10, and continue such enlistments until further orders."

Over sixty recruits have been enlisted and sent West since Monday.

The following dispatches to The Tribune from the leading recruiting stations of the country show that with few exceptions enlistments for service in the Philippines are numerous and steady:

Denver.—Recruiting is at a premium in this section, for Col. Corliss reports that he can get all the men he wants and faster than they can be examined. Gov. Thomas asserts there would be no difficulty in enlisting 2,000 men right here in Denver, including two troops of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and a regiment of infantry. The Cheyenne office, which is under the direction of Col. Corliss, is in the same condition, and there is no scarcity of material for the powder of the insurgents.

Boston.—Major Foote's recruiting office has been one of the busiest places in the city during the last three or four days. Literally hundreds of sturdy, healthy, suntanned young fellows have presented themselves as applicants for enlistment.

Philadelphia.—Since the rush for recruiting began last April, when volunteers were called for, nearly 10,000 have been sent to the front through Major Craigie's office. In the last four months about 2,500 men have been enlisted.

Omaha.—The order of the War Department to hurry the work of enlisting the men for the Philippines has not met with an enthusiastic response in Omaha. This is due to two reasons: First, the people of this city are of the opinion that the First Nebraska Regiment was given too much service in comparison with the work done by other troops, and the fact that there are less than 400 effective men left out of the original 1,300 has put a damper on enlistments at the recruiting stations. Second, that the returned soldiers of the Third Nebraska have tendered their services to the President as volunteers, and many of these are expected to enlist in the Regular Army for service in the Philippines.

Milwaukee—Capt. Rose, who is in charge of the recruiting station, has been sending recruits to headquarters all Winter and Spring, and now that men are assured they will have active work in the Philippines it is expected that many of the returned soldiers will volunteer again.

St. Louis—There is no limit to the number of men to be enlisted by Capt. H. K. Bailey and Lieut. Ralph Harrison for service in Manila. Fifteen new names were added today and thirty yesterday.

Minneapolis—Only three men have been secured in the last week, and the desire of the War Department to hurry enlistment of men for the Philippines as rapidly as possible has made no difference in the progress in the work.

San Francisco—There was no rush to the recruiting offices to enlist for service in the Philippines to-day, and it is likely there will be none.

Kansas City—There has been no rush to enlist during the last month, and none worthy of note since the War Department's recent order.

New Orleans—Within the last three days the recruiting officer here has enlisted sixty men, and there would be little trouble in raising an entire regiment in this State to go to the Philippines if necessary.

CHICAGO AMAZES FILIPINOS.

A Party of the Visayan Tribe Astonished by High Buildings.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Twelve Filipinos, members of the Visayan tribe, and natives of the country surrounding Iloilo, passed through Chicago to-day on their way to New York. A drive about the city filled them with wonder. Maximo Aleautrata, who speaks English fairly well, said:

"The high houses; I cannot believe it. Everything is so great, so big, so different from Manila. And my friends here—they know not what to say."

The members of the party are all under thirty years old and are intelligent looking. They came on the City of Peking May 6, but, because of being detained at San Francisco by Immigrant Inspectors, were not allowed to see much of that city. The party consists of six men, four women, and two children.

The Death of Lieut. Westnedge.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The War Department has received the following dispatch:

Manila, June 10.

To Adjutant General, Washington:

First Lieut. Richard B. Westnedge, Surgeon, United States Army, died here at 4 o'clock this day of typhoid fever. OTIS.

CHICAGO, June 10.—First Lieut. William B. Westnedge, Surgeon, United States Army, who is reported dead of typhoid fever in the Philippines, was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the class of '96. He afterward practiced medicine in Dubuque, Iowa, where he enlisted.

Dewey Home Fund Is Growing.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The contributions to the Dewey Home Fund received today amount to $553, making the total so far received $6,789. Advices received show that contributions in considerable amounts are being made to newspapers, banks, and commercial bodies in all sections of the country, and the indications are more encouraging than at any time since the fund was started.

Freight Steamer to Go to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The freight steamer Wyefield has been chartered for the United States Army Transport Service here, and will be loaded immediately with general supplies for Manila. She carries 7,000 tons, which will be distributed among Quartermasters', subsistence and medical stores. She is expected to leave within the next two weeks.

The Sherman Passes Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—News has been received here that the United States transport Sherman arrived at Honolulu May 30, seven and a half days from San Francisco. After taking on ccal she sailed for Manila, June 1.

Cable Ship Hooker at Ceylon.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Gen. Greely received a cable from Major Maxfield to-day announcing the arrival of the cable ship Hooker at Ceylon, with all on board in good health.

None Enlisted for the Philippines.

For a week the army recruiting officers at the Brooklyn station, on Court Street, have been trying to enlist men for the Philippines, but without success. There have been only eighteen applicants, and all of these have been rejected because they did not have the necessary chest measurement of thirty-one inches.

New Colonel for the Fourth Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Col. Charles E. Compton, Fourth Cavalry, was retired yesterday by order of the President, in order that a Colonel for the regiment in the person of Lieut. Col. Michael Cooney, Seventh Cavalry, might be appointed to go to Manila to command it.

THE NEWARK HEARD FROM.

Cruiser Seen in the Straits of Magellan May 28.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The cruiser Newark has been heard from and is undoubtedly safe. The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the Navy Department:

Montevideo, June 10.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The purser of a steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which arrived at Montevideo June 2, saw the Newark enter Sandy Point May 28. COLBY.

The above dispatch, it is said at the Navy Department, shows that while the Newark was very much overdue at Sandy Point, which is in the Straits of Magellan, she is not overdue from that point to Valparaiso.

The signer of the dispatch is Commander Harrison G. Colby, Captain of the Marblehead, which is following the Newark around South America, and who has recently arrived at Montevideo himself. It is the opinion of the naval officers at the department that the Newark met with bad weather on the way south from Montevideo, and was, perhaps, driven out of her course, so that she was greatly delayed in getting into the Straits of Magellan. However, as she was near Sandy Point on May 28, only twelve days ago, and certainly stopped in the straits several days to coal, she is now no longer overdue at Valparaiso.

Assignments of Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Commander H. Knox has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to command the Princeton, relieving Commander G. H. West, who is ordered home. Commander E. K. Moore has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to command the Helena, relieving Commander W. T. Swinburne, who is ordered home. Lieut. J. J. Knapp has been ordered to command the Sylph, relieving Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, who is ordered to the torpedo station, Newport. Lieut. Commander S. W. B. Diehl has been detached from the Buffalo and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment.

Gen. Leonard Wood Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago Province, has been granted leave of absence in order that he may bring his family back to the United States. They will come to Long Island, but it is expected that Gen. Wood himself will soon return to his post at Santiago, where his administration has been a matter for sincere gratification to the War Department.

Alaskan Posts Named After Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—By direction of the President, two forts in Alaska have been named in honor of army officers. The one at the mouth of the Tannana River will be known as Fort Gibbon, in honor of Gen. John Gibbon, who was so long in command of the Department of Columbia. The post to be located at Eagle City, Alaska, will be called Fort Egbert, in honor of the late Harry C. Egbert, who was Colonel of the 22d Infantry and Brigadier General of Volunteers, and was killed while leading his regiment in battle in the Philippines March 26.

The Raleigh Out of Commission.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 10.—The United States steamer Raleigh was placed out of commission at noon to-day. All of the officers have been transferred to various stations, while the crew has been sent to New York and Boston.

Admiral Kautz Leaves Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A telegram received at the Navy Department from Admiral Kautz at Honolulu, via San Francisco, states that he was to leave on June 10 and arrive at San Francisco on the 22d.

FIGHTERS WON BIG STAKES

Jeffries's Share, $27,054; Fitzsimmons's, $35,581.

AMOUNT TAKEN IN, $85,270

Victor's Suggestion for a Benefit to Aid the Vanquished Has Been Accepted—Short Rounds.

The division of the spoils of the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight was as follows:

Half of the receipts went to the Coney Island Sporting Club and half to the contestants.

The amount taken in at the door was $85,270. This was realized as follows: 5,000 admissions at $5, $25,000; 1,000 reserved seats at $10, $10,000; 658 reserved seats at $15, $9,870; 800 mezzanine seats at $20, $16,000; 976 box seats at $25, $24,400.

Half of the admission money amounted to $42,635. Of this Fitzsimmons received 60 per cent., or $25,581, and Jeffries 40 per cent., or $17,054. The purse said to have been offered by the club was $20,000. In the event of Jeffries winning this was to be equally divided, thereby making Fitzsimmons's total receipts $35,581 and Jeffries's $27,054.

It is declared that Fitzsimmons would not make the match until he had been guaranteed the large end of the purse and the gate money, owing to his reputation and position. Manager Brady accepted 40 per cent. for his man, believing that in the long run such an amount and a decision were worth more than 60 per cent. and a defeat.

BENEFIT FOR FITZSIMMONS.

Immediately after the fight on Friday night Jeffries suggested that a benefit for Fitzsimmons was in order and offered his services. This offer was accepted, and Saturday night next was set as the date and the Coney Island Sporting Club as the place. Fitzsimmons, in speaking of Jeffries's offer, said that it was an indication of his kindness of heart. He said he would appear, but he did not know whether or not he would spar with the new champion, as all the arrangements had not been completed.

The victory of the twenty-three-year-old boilermaker from the orange groves of Southern California over the blacksmith from New Zealand was so clean and decisive that the old champion's most intimate friends and most ardent followers could only marvel at the new one's science, strength, and wonderful force of blows.

JEFFRIES PERSONALITY.

Since the days of Sullivan no man with a finer physique than James Jeffries has stood in the ring. He neither drinks nor uses tobacco.

When Jeffries reached the Vanderbilt Hotel at 4 oclock yesterday morning, where a throng of admirers awaited him, he refused glass after glass of champagne. He refused even to take a cigar.

Jeffries arose at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. A crowd of people awaited him, and he was received with cheers. He went to the telegraph office and sent the following message to Miss Loraine Belmont of Indianapolis, his fiancée:

Thanks for your faith and interest. The fight was mine from the beginning, as you predicted. Will write. JIM.

Thomas Ryan, the man who had trained him, announced that Jeffries would go to Philadelphia, and take a short trip on the road. Ryan said that Jeffries was ready to meet all comers to defend his title.

Jeffries received many telegrams yesterday. One was from his father, who is an ex-preacher in Los Angeles.

Jeffries looked to be in excellent health. The only marks of the battle were slight discolorations over the eyes.

"Oh, I am all right," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, before he left for Philadelphia. "I could go through the same thing again to-night.

PRAISES FITZSIMMONS.

"Fitzsimmons is a clever man, and the gamest I ever met, but he has fought once too often. Fitzsimmons knew that he was weakening, but he is as square as he is game. He sought no mean advantage, and took his punishment like a man until he went down and out.

"I respect Fitzsimmons as a brave man. No disgrace can be attached to his defeat. Now, I am ready and willing to defend the title of champion against all comers. One man I am particularly anxious to meet is Thomas Sharkey. I am after him, and the sooner he faces me the better."

Jeffries will return to New York from Philadelphia early this morning.

FITZSIMMONS CHEERFUL.

Fitzsimmons yesterday appeared little the worse for his encounter, except for a noticeable stiffness when he walked. This was due, he explained, to soreness in his hips incidental to his exertions during the battle. A small bump on the back of his head and a few scratches on his face were the only observable marks of his contact with the hands of his opponent.

The ex-champion spent the entire day at his training quarters at Bath Beach, except for the time he occupied in a long walk with two of his trainers. For a man whose career had been practically closed in a few brief minutes he was cheerful, and he took his defeat philosophically.

"Well," he said, "it was coming to me, and I've no complaint to make. Jeffries is a good man, and he won the fight fairly. It was the first defeat I've had in twelve years, and while it is hard to close a career like that I couldn't expect to win all the time. The only chance for a champion is to leave the ring for good before defeat comes along. That's what I ought to have done, and that's what I would have done if I had obeyed my wife's wishes. She didn't want me to get into the match, but they were all after me and I had to give in. As a result I'm out of the game for keeps. The young fellows can have my share of the honors of the ring now.

"I haven't yet made up my mind as to what I'll do. For a few days, maybe a couple of weeks, I'll stay here.

"There's one thing I want to say," the ex-champion added, "and that is that Jeffries is a fine, strong, and clever man—cleverer than I gave him credit for. I only hope that he will take my advice and leave the ring before he is beaten. He can retire in a few years with enough to set him up in business, and nobody can call him a broken-down pugilist."

SHORT ROUNDS CALLED.

The old-timers have a habit of looking at a big battle with a split-second watch in one hand to mark off the duration of the rounds to their satisfaction, and those who did so on Friday night noted at the close of the first round that time had been called seven seconds in advance of the three-minute limit. Fitzsimmons had been given one or two hard punches in this round, and a short call of time was favorable to him. The sporting men, watching the hands of their watches, gave the official timekeeper the benefit of the doubt that existed in their minds, and consented to believe that the short time call was a mistake, but when in the eighth round they noted that a shortage of ten seconds was made, at a time when Jeffries had a decided advantage, they stood up and shouted to William A. Brady, the manager of Jeffries, to keep tabs on the official timekeeper. If the eighth round had been allowed to go the full three minutes, the fight might have been over sooner, for Fitzsimmons was apparently quite tired.

At the end of the tenth round a shortage of from thirteen to seventeen seconds was discovered by the watches.

When the gong sounded Fitzsimmons was almost ready to go down, and had the short round not been called nothing but an accident would have saved him from being knocked out.

MOSS MAY INVESTIGATE THE FIGHT.

Police Conduct Might Come Before the Mazet Committee.

The connection of the Police Department with the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight may be inquired into by the Mazet committee.

While the principals and promoters of the fight were evidently confident that there would be no police interference, the outsiders were doubtful. It was generally said that the threat that the fight would be confined to a "boxing contest for points" kept hundreds of men away and had more to do with the empty patches on the banks of seats opposite the ring than the attempts of speculators to "bull" the prices.

It was reported yesterday that Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet committee, had threatened that the fight shall be closely investigated. Mr. Moss was asked about this yesterday afternoon and said he had not yet had time to consider the matter.

Jeffries Greeted in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—James J. Jeffries, the new champion fighter, appeared at the Academy of Music here to-night before a packed house, a notable feature being the large number of women present. Jeffries boxed three rounds with his sparring partner, "Jim" Daly, of this city. William A. Brady, Jeffries's manager, read from the stage a challenge to fight Tom Sharkey about Sept. 15 for the largest purse offered by any club and a $10,000 side bet. He stipulated that the entire purse shall go to the winner and that no side agreements or secret arrangements shall be considered, and that the sailor must agree to George Siler as referee. The contest, he asserted, must take place in an 18-foot ring. Mr. Brady was very caustic and called Sharkey a "blowhard," accusing him of having robbed Fitzsimmons of the decision in their fight two years ago. The champion said that Mrs. Fitzsimmons refused to recognize him after the fight. Asked who he was likely to meet next, he said:

"I am not particular who I meet, but I would like to get that talkative tar Sharkey. I'll fight him for charity, just to show the people that he does not know how to fight."

The News in Jeffries's Home.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 10.—When a reporter called at the home of Champion Jeffries's father, in East Los Angeles, late last night, he found the lights out and the family asleep. After some time the family was aroused and came down to hear the news of the fight. Mr. Jeffries, who is a preacher, and who does not approve of his son's profession, did not appear elated over the result. He asked several questions. He wished to know if any one was hurt. He said:

"It's just as I said some time ago, when I was asked for an expression as to the coming battle. The Lord was in the fight. He was with Jim, and, of course, Jim won."

Mrs. Jeffries was delighted that her son had won, and immediately sent the following to him:

"I am glad you have won the victory you have worked so hard for. MOTHER."

Sharkey Sends Defiance.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—"Tom" Sharkey has issued a statement in which he says he is "still the champion heavyweight of the world," and that Jeffries will have to dispose of him before laying claim to that title.

RUN DOWN BY THE CAMPANIA.

The Side-Wheel Steamer William Fletcher Sunk in the North River Yesterday—No Lives Lost.

The Cunard steamer Campania, that arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool and Queenstown, ran into the sidewheel steamer William Fletcher, which is used to transfer immigrants from the docks to the Barge Office, and caused her to sink in a few minutes. Fortunately no lives were lost and no one was injured.

The Campania was steaming up the North River to the company's new piers, at the foot of Horatio Street, and the Fletcher was heading up alongside of her on her port side, both vessels being well in mid-stream. The liner slowed up, and the Fletcher seemingly supposing that the Campania was going to the old dock of the company, at the foot of Clarkson Street, shot ahead and then starboarded, intending to enter the slip in order to take off the Campania's steerage passengers. The Campania again increased her speed, and the next moment was bearing down upon the Fletcher, which by this time had slackened speed. In another moment the sharp steel prow of the Campania struck the Fletcher just abaft of the paddle box, crushing in the woodwork. The collision fortunately pushed the Fletcher to one side and freed her.

The whistles of both the Fletcher and the Campania blew for assistance. A large hole had been cut in the Fletcher, and it was evident that she would soon sink. The tug E. M. Maillard of the New York Towboat Company, which owns the Fletcher, was at hand, and immediately passed a line to the broken sidewheeler, and started to tow her toward the Jersey flats with the intention of beaching her there. The water, however, was pouring in too rapidly to reach the flats, and the Fletcher sank just near them, leaving only part of her smokestack and part of the stern above the surface.

The Fletcher is an old steamboat, and at one time carried letters for the Post Office to and fro on the river and bay. Then she was used as an immigrant transfer steamer. She was built at Keyport, N. J., in 1864, and was 135 feet in length. She was chartered by the John E. Moore Company, that does the work of transferring immigrants and their baggage for the immigration authorities.

The passengers on board the Campania watched the event with much curiosity. Very few of them had felt the shock of the collision. Capt. Walker and the officers of the Campania declined to discuss the affair. The Campania was not injured.

In her trip across the Campania, when eighty-four miles west of Nantucket passed through quantities of small wreckage. Among her passengers was Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who is at the head of the Grand Trunk Railroad. He goes to Canada to inspect the railroad, to take part in the formal opening of the Victoria Jubilee Bridge, and to consider the proposed plans for the modernization of the old bridge across the Niagara River.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Believed It Will Propose to Debar States Unfavorable to Silver.

CHICAGO, June 10.—It is understood that when the National Democratic Committee meets here, on July 20, it will be asked to adopt a resolution which will practically debar from participation in the convention Democrats who are certified by State Conventions that fail to reaffirm the Chicago platform. Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri in a recent interview said that no man who was not in sympathy with the ticket and platform of 1896 can enter the convention as a delegate. The ex-Governor, who is to be Acting Chairman of the meeting, will embody in a resolution the ideas expressed in his interview and ask the committee to approve.

The resolution is likely to receive the support of the radical free-silver men from the Southern and Western States.

John C. Sheehan is coming to the meeting to obtain, if possible, encouragement from the silver leaders. He will urge the passage of the resolution defining the qualifications of delegates, because he believes that it will enable him successfully to contest the right of a delegation selected by the present leaders of Tammany to participate in the convention.

O. H. P. Belmont will endeavor to play the rôle of peacemaker. He wants silver sidetracked for the anti-trust issue, but, above everything else, he will demand that no action looking to the suppression of individual activity of members of the party shall even be considered.

The Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Albert Clarke of Boston, Secretary of the Home Market Club, has been appointed a member of the Industrial Commission to succeed S. N. D. North, who resigned to accept the position of chief statistician of the Census Bureau.

Major Sears Detailed to Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Major Sears of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, now stationed at Duluth, Minn., has been detailed to establish harbor lines in the harbors of Puerto Rico.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Chicago has arrived at Zanzibar.

The Gwyn has arrived at Brooklyn.

The Celtic has arrived at Sydney.

The Montgomery has sailed from Rio de Janeiro for Montevideo.

The Glacier has sailed from Gibraltar for Port Said.

Burglary.

It costs $35.00 to wire and protect your house from burglars for three months.

How much does it cost you to leave servants or caretakers in the house?

How much will it cost you to be robbed?

We wire your house in two hours' time without damage to house or furniture, and also inspect it weekly.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,

Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St., 518 Broadway, 729 Sixth Avenue, or any District Telegraph Office.

CHILDREN'S TEMPORARY HOME.

A Well-Attended Lawn Party at the White Plains Institution Yesterday Afternoon.

More than 200 guests accepted the invitation of the Board of Managers of the Children's Temporary Home, North Street, White Plains, N. Y., for the lawn party given yesterday afternoon at the home. The visitors were received by Mrs. Roswell Skeel and Mrs. Richard M. Hoe of Irvington, Mrs. John Reid and Miss Harriet A. Butler of Yonkers, and William H. Parsons of Rye. Beach room in the home was gay with vases of roses, daisies, and pansies, and on the cool, wide piazza stood great jars of glowing peonies. Two large awnings had been erected upon the smoothly cut green lawn. One covered the refreshment table, loaded with good things, and brightened by three vases of pink peonies. The other, under an archway of trees, was occupied by the musicians, who played popular selections during the afternoon. Those of the guests who came on trains were met by stages and conveyed to the home.

There are 182 destitute children at present inmates of this institution. A remarkable fact, and one in which the management takes pride, is that almost perfect health has existed among their charges since January, and not a case of illness has been chronicled during the last two months. The children and their accomplishments were objects of interest to the visitors, and the workroom, stocked with specimens of wood carving, received its due share of praise.

The officers of the home are as follows: President—James Wood, Mount Kisco; First Vice President—Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Irvington; Second Vice President—Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, White Plains; Secretary—Richard M. Hoe, Irvington; Assistant Secretary—Miss H. C. Brinckerhoff, Sing Sing; Treasurer—Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Irvington; Board of Managers—Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Irvington; Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Irvington; Miss H. C. Brinckerhoff, Sing Sing; Miss Emily O. Butler, Scarsdale; Frederick W. Guiteau, Irvington; Mrs. James B. Colgate, Yonkers; Richard M. Hoe, Irvington; David Cromwell, White Plins; Elphalet Wood, Irvington; Mrs. James C. Haviland, Rye; A. H. Crane, Scarsdale; Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, White Plains; Mrs. C. W. Whitney, White Plains; Miss Kate Prime, White Plains; Miss Bertha J. Becker, Scarborough; Mrs. John Reid, Yonkers; Mrs. William F. Cochran, Yonkers; Charles Eddison, Irvington; Miss S. M. Nicholls, Tarrytown; Mrs. Martin J. Keogh, New Rochelle; Miss E. Le R. Emmet, New Rochelle; William H. Parsons, Rye; James Wood, Mount Kisco; Miss Grace Baylis, Briar Cliff Manor; Mrs. David S. Cowles, Rye; Miss Harriet A. Butler, Yonkers; Honorary Managers—Mrs. J. J. McComb, Dobbs Ferry; Mrs. Charles F. Titus, Scarborough; Mrs. Stephen Wood, Jr., Scarborough; Mrs. William E. Ward, Port Chester.

Among those present yesterday afternoon besides the officers and Board of Managers were Mr. and Mrs. William Popham Platt and Miss Platt, White Plains; Miss Mary Vida Clark, New York; Mrs. Sproull, Ridgewood, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Crane and the Misses Crane, Scarborough; Mrs. Robert Dinwiddee, the Rev. William Knight McGown, New York; Mrs. E. De Lancey, Mrs. William Henry Rowe, Mrs. Abram Underhill, and Mrs. Moore, Sing Sing; Mrs. A. J. Prime and Mrs. H. C. Bissell, Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, Tarrytown; Dr. Spencer, Irvington; Miss M. Obey, Miss L. Obey, and E. F. Vacheron, Scarsdale; the Misses Horton, White Plains; the Misses Haviland, Rye; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mead, John Reid, Mrs. G. S. Platt, and Miss Helen Ford, White Plains; Mrs. C. H. Rockwell, Tarrytown; Miss Mary L. Chase, Scarsdale; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore, White Plains; Mr. and Mrs. Garth, Scarsdale; Solomon Haviland, and Edward C. Cowles, Rye.

STRANGE CASE OF A WOMAN.

Found Wandering About the Streets Unable to Account for Herself.

An unknown woman, with gold-rimmed spectacles, who gave the uninteresting answer, "I don't know," to every question put to her, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday morning on a charge of vagrancy. She was found apparently helpless in front of 303 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street yesterday morning. Policeman Talbell of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station asked her what the matter was, and she answered, "I don't know." This was the answer she gave to every question he asked her, and he took her to the station house, making the charge of vagrancy against her, in lieu of any other.

The woman is about thirty-three years old, 4 feet 10 inches in height, with dark brown hair. She wore a gingham wrapper, but no hat, and she had gold-rimmed spectacles. In her possession was a black leather pocketbook with an oxidized silver ornamentation. It contained an English shilling and a number of cards of physicians and pharmacists, and of persons by whom the police suppose she may have been employed. The woman does not appear to be crazed. She was held for examination on Monday morning.

NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION.

A Member Talks Discouragingly of the Prospects of the Work.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Lewis M. Haupt, one of the two Philadelphia members of the new Nicaragua Canal Commission, in an interview to-day, said:

"The appointment of this commission is simply another game of procrastination brought about by the allied opposition to the United States getting possession of a short route to the Far East. This opposition is powerful and active. It never rests, and when you come to analyze it, it is enough to make one despair.

"To begin with, there is the technical commission, composed of English, French, German, and other engineers, who made their headquarters here last year. Then there is the transcontinental railway opposition, who believe the canal would hurt their business. This is a mistake on their part, as deep waterways always increase the business of railways.

"Then there is the Panama Canal interest. The millions that have been squandered on that scheme, and the general impracticability of it, are matters of common knowledge. No Frenchman can be found to invest a penny in it. But the company which now controls it bought it for a song and wiped out all the former obligations, and are working upon it to-day. The Government of Colombia gets $100,000 a year out of it, and it is to their interest to keep the work going. But the great game is to saddle the Panama Canal onto the United States—that is, to make this country pay for it, for France will always own the canal if it should ever be built."

Continuing, Mr. Haupt said that England's trade in the Far East being great, she was fearful of losing it should the Nicaragua Canal be opened. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, he said, was the greatest obstacle to the building of the Nicaragua Canal, and was drafted in the interests of English trade.

"Now, the commission," said Mr. Haupt, "is composed of some of the ablest men in the country. In fact, you have threshed all of the wheat out of this thing already. They have been down there and spent two years and a lot of money. They have made an elaborate report, but who has ever seen it? If that report were published, as it ought to have been, the people would know by this time why the canal is not building. The commission will go down again, spend another two years, and the same old story will be told over again. The opposition is too powerful."

Four Lives Lost in Alaska.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 10.—The steamer Amur, from Alaska, reports that a landslide occurred June 4 on the White Pass. One man was instantly killed and several injured, their names not being obtainable. Three men started down to Dawson when navigation was first opened, their boat was crushed, and they were all drowned. The only name obtainable was that of H. Steamer of St. Louis. A scow was also lost on Lake Bennett with a full cargo.

Manhattan Real Estate Transfer.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 10.—There has been filed here a deed covering a large transfer of Suffolk County and Manhattan property. Mrs. Roberts, the widow of Christopher R. Roberts, who owned a handsome country seat at Oakdale, has transferred it to Robert Galloway of Manhattan. The property includes a tract at Brookhaven and some property in Manhattan. The transfer involved about $220,000.

SIEGEL-COOPER HOME OPEN.

Sixty of the Firm's Women Employes Arrive at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 10.—The Siegel-Cooper home for the women employes of the big store, at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, New York, opened at this place to-day. Last year three of "Phil" Daly's cottages on Second Avenue were occupied by these employes, but this season the Wheeler cottage, at North Bath and Second Avenues, has been selected by the firm.

The Wheeler cottage was formerly a large boarding house and has fine surroundings, and is in the aristocratic part of Long Branch. Mr. Conne of the advertising department and Mr. Butler of the grocery department were in this city Wednesday perfecting arrangements for the opening of the Summer home.

Representatives of the firm arrived to-day and took up their quarters at the Elberon Hotel. The home is in charge of Mrs. Charles Erff, and Mme. Tanty of New York will officiate as matron.

Sixty of the women employes of the Siegel-Cooper Company arrived by the Patten Line steamers to-day, and each week sixty will arrive, until all of them receive their outing. On account of the rain which set in during the day the full programme could not be carried out. A number of men from New York had been engaged in decorating the home, and when the first contingent of the sixty women arrived this evening on the 6 o'clock boat they found everything around the premises attractive. One hundred electric lights and 200 Japanese lanterns surrounded the grounds. Two large tents and about seventy-five settees had been placed upon the lawns. Swings and hammocks were fastened to the shade trees, and two flags, one 10 by 20 feet, and another 12 by 22 feet, were flying in the breeze. Twenty-five bicycles arrived to-day for use of the guests who will spend their vacation at the home.

The firm is making every effort to give their employes an enjoyable week's outing, and those who enjoy it will find the location far superior to that of last Summer.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:28	7:31	Moon sets	10:02

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:41	Gov. Isl'd	10:11
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:46	Gov. Isl'd	10:15

H. Gate		H. Gate	12:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen		10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

Talisman, Barbados	2:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June §13 at 6:30 P.

NEW YORK A. C. GAMES

Exciting Contests Witnessed at the Travers Island Grounds.

ONE WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN

One-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Hurdle Race Won by Kraenzlein in 0:15 3-5—Other Notable Events.

Rain threatened for a time to spoil what proved to be an excellent programme of athletic games at Travers Island, the country seat of the New York Athletic Club, yesterday, but despite clouded skies and a light fall of rain at the time of starting for the games, a crowd of the size generally seen at the Travers Island sports turned out to see the events contested. The games were the sixty-second series held by the club, and the men that took part in them were among the best amateurs in the country. During the day a world record was broken. This was in the 120 yards hurdle race, which was won by A. C. Kraenzlein, the star athlete of the University of Pennsylvania, who has already broken a number of other records this season. Kraenzlein was in excellent form, and won several other events during the day.

The pretty clubhouse and the smooth, velvety lawn on which the field events were contested, and the cinder path over which the track events were decided never showed off to better advantage. The clouded sky had cleared, but there was not sunshine enough to annoy the spectators. The clubhouse, surrounded by trees and shrubbery, on the knoll of ground in the rear of the track, formed an admirable background for the 5,000 or 6,000 spectators, and the mass of colors in the dresses and hats of the women in that crowd showed out in a pretty contrast. There were as many women as men in the group on the hillside, and they were even more enthusiastic than their escorts, as they watched the men of brawn and muscle struggle for the mastery. Admission was by invitation only, and every visitor wore a "mercury foot" badge.

Lawyer Barlow S. Weeks, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, was more at ease on the athletic field than he was in the Molineux trial, and, with Thomas L. Watson, F. M. Hausling, James H. Haslin, Charles E. Goodhue, R. H. Goffe, Jr., C. J. Kintner, and Thomas L. Watson, the other members of the committee, he saw that the events were run off on schedule time and without any clashing. Gen. Thomas L. Watson, the President of the club, and a number of the members of the Board of Governors helped to make matters pleasant in the clubhouse, and every visitor was made to feel perfectly at home.

In all cases of dispute, "Father Bill" Curtis was called upon as referee, but only once during the day was he asked for a decision. This was in the mile handicap, which was won by Alexander Grant of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. On making the final turn, H. P. Smith, who ran for Yale, was badly crossed and fouled by him. Grant went on then and won in a hard sprint through the stretch with C. B. Spitzer of the New York Athletic Club. But for Grant's interference, the Yale man would probably have won.

After the race he made a protest to the judges. They had seen the foul, and would have allowed it, placing Spitzer first, they afterward announced, but Smith saw that they would do so if he pressed his claim, and, remarking that he did not care to win races on fouls, or in any other unfair manner, he withdrew his complaint. An event that interested the spectators more than any other race was the special race at 120 yards over the hurdles between J. J. Peter and M. M. Fincke, both Yale men. Fincke, who had been leading the field, fell at the last turn, and Peter won. Al Copeland, the Yale trainer, was on hand, and proposed a special race, offering to send the winner to England to compete in the international athletic contests. Peter and Fincke were both willing, and in the race the latter made no mistake this time, and won easily. C. Dupee of Yale had an easy victory in the one-hundred-yard dash. He ran second to Frederick Flores in the first heat, and in the finl won easily in 9 4-5 seconds.

The 880-yard handicap proved a bitter disappointment for H. Manvel, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club entry, who started from the scratch mark. He easily made up the handicaps of all the field, except George P. Arnold of the West Side Athletic Club, who had the full handicap limit of forty yards, but try as he would, he could not overtake him. Arnold won by about five yards, and P. J. Brennan of the Pastime Club was third. The finish in the quarter-mile run handicap was another that was exciting. Maxey Long of the New York Athletic Club was scratch man, and he made a beautiful race. Stevens of Columbia, with an allowance of eighteen yards, held Long safely enough until they reached the home-stretch, where the New York man made a desperate effort. He worked his leader down by inches slowly, but surely, but Stevens crossed the tape six inches in advance of Long, who in turn was several feet ahead of Capt. Fischer of Yale.

The summaries:

100-Yard Run, (Handicap,) Eight-Yard Limit.—First Heat—Won by Frederick Flores, (6 yards;) C. Dupee, Yale, (4½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second Heat—Won by A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C., (6 yards;) J. F. Holland, New West Side A. C., (7 yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Final Heat—Won by C. Dupee, Yale, (4½ yards;) J. F. Holland, New West Side A. C., (7 yards,) second; Frederick Flores, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:09 4-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race on Grass, (Handicap,) Eight-Yard Limit.—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, (scratch;) J. J. Peter, Yale, (6 yards,) second; S. K. Thomas, New York ... C., (6 yards,) third. Time—0:15 3-5.

440-Yard Run, (Handicap,) Twenty-five-Yard Limit.—Won by Frank R. Stevens, Columbia, (18 yards;) M. W. Long, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; T. R. Fisher, New York A. C., (5 yards,) third. Time—0:49 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Fourteen-Yard Limit.—Won by A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, (scratch;) Charles McClellan, Jr., (14 yards,) second; W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime A. C., (14 yards,) third. Time—0:25 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap, 15 Yards Limit.—First heat won by Frederick Flores, (15 yards;) C. Dupee, Yale, (8 yards,) second. Time—0:22 1-5. Second heat won by A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C., (15 yards;) J. F. Holland, New West Side A. C., (15 yards,) second. Time—0:22 1-5. Final heat won by C. Dupee, Yale, (8 yards;) A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C., (15 yards,) second; Frederick Flores, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:22.

Mile Run, Handicap, 70 Yards Limit—Won by Alexander Grant, New York A. C., (scratch;) C. B. Spitzer, New York A. C., (15 yards;) H. P. Smith, Yale, (15 yards,) third. Time—4:28 1-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap, Unlimited—Won by Charles Brady, Xavier A. C., (1:20;) M. J. McGarry, Pastime A. C., (0:55,) second; P. H. Christensen, Knickerbocker A. C., (0:35.) Time—16:38 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, 40 Yards Limit—Won by George D. Arnold, New West Side A. C., (40 yards;) H. Manvel, Knickerbocker A. C., (scratch,) second; D. J. Brannan, Pastime A. C., (40 yards,) third. Time—1:57 3-5.

FIELD EVENTS.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap, 15 Inches Limit.—Won by A. W. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, scratch, with a jump of 23 feet 9½ inches; Myer Prinstein, Syracuse University, 8 inches, with a jump of 23 feet ¼ inch, second; C. M. Cady, Yale, 15 inches, with a jump of 21 feet 10 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap, 4 Feet Limit.—Won by J. C. McCrackin, New York A. C., 2 feet, with actual put of 42 feet 4½ inches; R. Sheldon, New York A. C., scratch, with a put of 44 feet 1½ inches, second; W. D. Hennen, New York A. C., 4 feet, with actual put of 36 feet 9½ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap, 30 Feet Limit.—Won by John Flanagan, scratch, with an actual throw of 156 feet 6 inches; Robert Garrett, Jr., New York A. C., 30 feet, with an actual throw of 120 feet, second; W. D. Hennen, New York A. C., 20 feet, with an actual throw of 121 feet 2 inches.

Pole Vault.—Handicap 12 inches limit. Won by W. E. Seiln, Yale, (3 inches,) with an actual vault of 11 feet 4 inches; R. G. Clapp, New York A. C., (scratch,) with an actual vault of 11 feet 1 inch, second; John Balz, New York Turn Verein, (12 inches,) with an actual vault of 9 feet 7 inches, third.

Running High Jump, (Open Only to Schools and Colleges.)—Won by Garrett P. Serviss, Jr., with a jump of 6 feet 2¾ inches; John S. Sprague, Berkeley, and I. K. Baxter, University of Pennsylvania, dead heat for second place, with jumps of 6 feet 1¾ inches each.

BOAT RACING AT NEWPORT.

The Old Colony Club Crew Wins from Naval Boatmen.

NEWPORT, June 10.—The boat race between the racing crews from the flagship New York and the battleships Indiana and Texas, and the Old Colony Boat Club crew of Newport, was pulled over the Belmont-Garrettson course this evening for a magnificent silver cup offered by F. P. Garrettson, and in the presence of thousands of people, including cottagers, naval people, and the crews of the North Atlantic Squadron.

The race started at 6:16:50, and the distance of two and a quarter miles was made as follows: Old Colony, 16 minutes 27 seconds; New York, 16 minutes 50 seconds; Texas, 17 minutes 31 seconds, and Indiana, 17 minutes 43 seconds.

The race from the first mile was between the New York and Old Colony crews, and on the last mile it was certain that the Newport crew would win, as it did while thousands cheered themselves hoarse. The referee was Commander McLean and the judges, Congressman Melville Bull, Col. D. E. Young, and Mayor Boyle, who presented the cup to the winners. Miss Hunter, Mrs. J. J. Mason, and her guest, Miss Smith, were the special guests of the judges. Tonight there is gossip heard of a race between the New York and Old Colony crews for a large purse.

WORK OF THE HARVARD CREW.

The Greater Part of Their Coaching as an Eight Is Yet to be Done.

CAMBRIDGE, June 10.—The 'Varsity crew and substitutes will leave Cambridge for New London next Tuesday. The greater part of the work of coaching the crew as an eight has yet to be done, as the order in which the men are rowing and which is, in all probability, the final make-up, is less than two weeks old. This, however, is not the result of indecision on the part of the coachers, but has come naturally as a part of the system planned out, by which it is expected that the men, from being put together late in the season, will not have time to lose their snap and dash, but will improve steadily up to the day of the race.

The hardest work which Mr. Storrow has encountered this year has been in finding a capable man to stroke. It is on account of this that the make-up has been completely changed so many times. Finally, Capt. Higginson was put in the position. His ability to set the pace has been well proved, and Coach Storrow's choice has been fully justified. When the order of the stern four was settled, the bow positions, which had once been looked upon as practically fixed, also underwent a change. Perkins, who rowed No. 2, was put too heavy for a place so far forward in the boat, and Evans, a new man, was taken from the position of stroke on the Weld junior eight and put in his place.

During the past week the boat has been going fairly well. On Wednesday Tilton, No. 4, was taken out because, in Coach Storrow's opinion, he had become a bit too fine. Perkins was put in his place. After a two-days' rest Tilton was put back in the boat yesterday. This change caused a slight falling off in the work of the crew. At present there seem to be three principal faults with the rowing of the crew as a whole. In the first place, nearly every man has a tendency to pull his oars out of the water. Another bad fault, of which nearly every man is guilty, is kicking out behind. The men also are a little slow in getting their hands away. These are all faults, however, which should be remedied by careful coaching. The pulling out of the oars has necessarily affected the speed of the boat, which tends to stop between strokes.

BROOKLYN CANOE CLUB.

The First Meet of the Season Held Yesterday Afternoon.

The first meet of the season of the Brooklyn Canoe Club was held yesterday afternoon in the Bay off the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. There were only three events—double blade paddle in decked canoes; open canoe, double blade, with passenger, and a fifty-yard straightaway swim—all of which were won by H. M. Dater, the Commodore of the club.

The first of these events was for the Rudd Cup, which has been held by R. J. Wilkin, who did not compete in the race yesterday. The winner of the cup holds it subject to challenge. The summaries:

Rudd Trophy—One-half Mile, Double-Blade Paddle, Decked Canoes.—Won by H. M. Dater; second, J. R. McDivitt. Time—4:20.

Open Canoe, Double Blade, With Passenger; One-Half Mile.—Won by H. M. Dater; second, Percy F. Hogan. Time—5:25.

50-Yard Swimming Contest.—Won by H. M. Dater; second, J. R. McDivitt; third, J. F. Eastmond.

THE SIX DAYS' WALKING MATCH.

List of Entries for the Big Event Which Begins To-night.

The entry list for the six-day go-as-you-please walking contest which begins at 12 o'clock to-night, at Madison Square Garden, numbers twenty-eight, but about ten more contestants are expected to appear before the signal to start is given. The men entered up to to-day are:

Names.	Nationality.
Peter Hegelman	German
Evets Nollaf	Irish
Victor Melder	German
James A. Graham	American
Cowboy Will A. Smith	American
Frank H. Hart	Colored
George Stokes	American
Jack Smith	American
John Craig	Irish
James Dean	Colored
Alfred Elson	American
Frank Waldsauer	German
John Hughes	Irish
Frank Annable	American
George E. Connors	English
John A. Glick	American
Sam Day	English
Mat Cavanaugh	Irish
Charles Demming	American
George D. Noremac	Scotch
Gus Guerrero	Mexican
George Tracey	Irish
M. Horan	Irish
Paddy Igo	Irish
Peter Golden	American
Capt. Melville C. Boynton	American
John Lawrence	American
C. L. Adams	Indian

They will be drawn by lot and divided into two relays, one half walking while the other half is at rest. This is done to comply with the State law, and at the same time it affords all the fun and excitement of a continuous six-day race.

POLO PLAYERS ACTIVE.

Some Important Games Scheduled to be Played This Week.

The polo season will have four active days this coming week at Devon, Penn., near Philadelphia. The first contest of the series will be held to-morrow between the Devon and Westchester Country Club teams. On Tuesday Lakewood and the second team of the Philadelphia Country Club will play. On Wednesday the winners of the first day will meet the first team of the Philadelphia Country Club, and on Saturday the final game between the two surviving victorious teams will occur. The competing teams so far as made up will be as follows:

Philadelphia Country Club, first, W. E. Carter, W. G. Rosengarten, Albert E. Kennedy C., and Robert E. Strawbridge.

Philadelphia Country, second, W. Hinkle Smith, L. C. Altemus, John C. Groom, and J. Frank McFadden.

Lakewood, George J. Gould, John Dallett, Jr., P. Fenelon Collier, and H. L. Herbert.

Devon, C. R. Snowden, G. W. Kendrick, George McFadden, and C. E. Wheeler.

The Westchester Country Club will select its men from Lawrence Waterbury, E. C. Potter, R. L. Beeckman, J. C. Cooley, Jr., F. H. Allen, and E. D. Randolph.

The trophy to be played for during the week is the Valentine Challenge Cup.

The game between Meadow Brook and the Westchester Polo Club, which was brought to a sudden stop last week on the Westchester Country Club grounds on account of the collision between John E. Cowdin and Stanley Mortimer, was again postponed last week to a date yet to be determined. It may be held toward the end of the month.

So few entries were received at the Westchester Country Club for the cups offered for pairs by R. L. Beeckman that the contest has been postponed until later in the season.

Current Sporting Notes.

The Catholic Summer School of Cliff Haven, N. Y., has arranged a long athletic programme for the season. It includes swimming, boating, athletics, baseball, bowling, archery, golf, and tennis.

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Two swimming races, two cycle races, and four athletic events will be held in conjunction with the all-round championship of the Amateur Athletic Union at the grounds of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Bayonne, N. J., on July 4. Entries for these events close on June 24 with J. E. Sullivan, 16 Park Place, New York.

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The West New York Field Club's baseball team will meet the Poughkeepsie team at Weehawken this afternoon. Foster will pitch for the Jerseymen and Norton for the visitors.

Ex-Judge Charged with Embezzlement

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Walter C. Ong, who retired from the Common Pleas bench several months ago, and who has since become a voluntary bankrupt, was arrested to-day on the charge of embezzlement. The complaint is made by Joseph Conrad, a client, who charges that Ong converted to his own use property of the complainant of the value of $100. Judge Ong was prominent as a witness in the proceedings which resulted in the disbarment of Judge Frank E. Dellenbaugh.

RACEGOERS MADE FURIOUS

Hisses and Threats for the Starter at the Gravesend Track.

FAVORITES LEFT AT THE POST

Prompt Action Averted a Riot—Ethelbert Defeated Filigrane, and Vulcain Won Great American Stakes.

While the defeat of Filigrane by Ethelbert in the Broadway Stakes for three-year-olds and the winning of the very rich Great American Stakes by Vulcain were certainly the racing features of yesterday's sport at the Gravesend race course, the real sensations of the day were created by the starter, Mr. C. J. Fitz Gerald. He was plainly rattled all day, and made the worst series of starts that it has been his misfortune to indulge in since he undertook this arduous task. Things went very badly in the opening race, when there was a delay of over a half hour at the post, for which several of the jockeys and a bad lot of horses were mainly to blame. Then, in the race for the Great American Stakes he left Petruchio at the post, and there was a general growl among those who had backed the horse. In the following race Ortrud, also the property of the Messrs. Keene, was left standing still. But the trouble culminated in the last race, when Rhinelander and Dan Rice were left standing still when the rest of the field was sent on its journey.

As this latter incident happened with the start directly in front of the stand, there was an outbreak that was ominous. The two horses left were the two favorites in the betting, and there was an outpouring of hisses and cat-calls and general disturbance that threatened to be serious. A lot of the more hot-headed in the crowd yelled "Thief!" "Robber!" "Lynch him!" and rushed down to the judges' stand to make a still further angry demonstration, when the race having been run, Mr. Fitz Gerald went to the stand to report to the Stewards the cause of this outburst of this body of howlers, having lost their money, could see no other way of getting even than by a personal assault on the starter. Some of the more foolish ones charged that he was in collusion with the bookmakers to cheat them out of their money, forgetting that it was fully as costly to the bookmakers to have three outsiders who were heavily played to show or to run into the place, as it was to have the two favorites run first and second.

So excited was the crowd that Mr. Pinkerton assembled his forces about the stand prepared to protect the starter from the crowd. Mr. Fitz Gerald was ready to face the mob, but, acting on the advice of the Stewards of the meeting, he went across the infield to the stables on the backstretch, and from there to his home, instead of going out into the crowd and precipitating a possible riot among the hot-headed gamblers, who were shouting at their loudest for vengeance.

While of course there is no excuse for a starter leaving any horses at the post, as his duty is to see that all the horses have an even chance in a race, there is also no excuse for the outbreak made by the disappointed bettors. Even his bitterest enemies—and Mr. Fitz Gerald has a number who have apparently combined to make all the trouble they can for him—have never accused him of a dishonest act of any kind. There was probably no man at the track who felt worse over the mistakes of the afternoon than did Mr. Fitz Gerald, against whose honesty and desire to be perfectly fair never a suspicion has been breathed by any one whose talk is worthy of an instant's consideration. The fact seemed to be that the starter had a bad attack of nervousness, and was so badly rattled for some reason of which the public knows nothing that he was utterly unable to do himself justice. No man always does his work perfectly on every occasion, and if men will gamble they must take all the chances of the game. They certainly have no warrant in crying "thief" and "robber" at such a man as Mr. Fitz Gerald, against whom no such charges as were made with truth against some of his predecessors as starters would lie. The whole business was unfortunate in the extreme, but threats to lynch a starter because he is not infallible and charges of robbery and dishonesty against him do not mend matters, particularly when those who made them know well that no more honest man has ever handled a starter's flag than Mr. Fitz Gerald. His good work in the past should certainly count for something even in the face of such a bad day's work as was yesterday's.

ETHELBERT DEFEATS FILIGRANE.

There were sensations enough during the day to satisfy any one without this addition of a young riot that was fortunately averted without damage to anybody. First of these was the defeat of Filigrane by both Ethelbert and Half Time in the race for the Broadway Stakes for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth, which was the fourth race of the afternoon. These were the only starters in the race, and Ethelbert was made the favorite in the speculation, Filigrane, who was ridden by Taral, instead of Littlefield, being the second choice at 7 to 5, against 7 to 10 for Ethelbert, who was ridden by Spencer.

The race had more than a passing interest because of the recent challenge by R. W. Walden to race Filigrane for any sum against any three-year-old in America at any distance, Littlefield to ride. Littlefield did not ride the horse yesterday, and it was announced that he only declined because he was ill. Filigrane ran as if he, too, was ill, if Mr. Walden's estimate as to Filigrane's powers as a racer be correct. Possibly the horse was stale and had run his race in his preparation, or possibly the value of the animal as a racer has been overestimated. At all events, he ran a very different horse from the one he was when he won the Metropolitan Stakes, when he ran third in the Brooklyn Handicap, or when he was beaten in the race against Half Time, following which came the Walden challenge as a "vindication" of Littlefield's riding in that race.

Taral's orders, apparently, were to take the rail and make the running. But Half Time got the rail at the break, and Taral could not get it away from him. So Half Time made the running around the turn, with Filigrane in second place and Ethelbert following. They were lengths apart as the trio passed the half-mile pole, the distance having been run in 0:49 1-5, and they ran in this order to the far turn, where Ethelbert closed on Filigrane, who was still about a length behind Half Time. When the turn to the stretch was made, Ethelbert seemed to falter and fell back a couple of lengths, as if beaten. But a few cuts of the whip set him to going again at his best, and by the time the horses were straightened away for the run home all were on even terms. The fight for supremacy that followed was a very short one, for Ethelbert went to the front quickly, and Filigrane passed Half Time momentarily as if he would be the one to fight it out, as had been expected. Filigrane's show of speed was of the briefest, however, and he would not respond to Taral's call on him for some of the speed he had showed in his previous races. He acted as if stale, and so Ethelbert had things all his own way and won as he pleased by a couple of lengths from Half Time, who was able to come again and beat Filigrane home for the second money by a length.

The friends of Perry Belmont were about him after the race to congratulate him over the victory of his colt, and on every side he was complimented for the good fortune which made him the owner of "the best colt of the year," as a lot of his enthusiastic friends declared. The result of the contest certainly seemed to sustain the belief of Ethelbert's champions that he would beat all the three-year-olds out before the season was much older.

A RICH PRIZE FOR VULCAIN.

With its field of fifteen starters, the Great American Stakes was worth about $17,000, although its guaranteed value was but $12,500. It was generally conceded to be a very open race, as His Royal Highness was compelled by its conditions to give seventeen pounds to all the others in it. He has shown no inclination to carry weight and no liking for the sharp turns of the Gravesend track, and so was at a long price in the betting, the favorite being Modrine, who races in the name of Green B. Morris. Vulcain was the fancy of most of the horsemen and trainers, who thought he was the colt they would have to beat in order to win the money. He was accordingly well backed at 5 to 1, and, as the result proved, this was a good investment. Maribert was the only other starter that was backed for any considerable amount to win the event. The race was at five furlongs, and the start was made from the back stretch, opposite the stand.

The start was a bad one. Petruchio was left standing when the barrier went up, and Magnificent and Vulcain were but little better off. Backers of the latter had a bad attack of heart failure when they saw the blue and white jacket of their favorite in the rear of the bunch. But Turner, who rode the colt, was not discouraged, and, being an ambitious lad as well as a pretty level-headed jockey, he at once set after the field, knowing that he had a good and a fast colt under him. McMeekin, Trumpet, and Modrine being in front at the start, made the running for the party, and led them into the turn and around to the stretch, where St. Finnan got to the fore and swung into the stretch as if he was going to have an easy victory. But his faint heart was against this, and when he was challenged by the rapidly closing field behind him, he "cut it," as did also Modrine and Trumpet. Meantime Turner had kept riding away at Vulcain, overhauling his horses one after the other in grand style. At the very last sixteenth post he and Missionary, who had also been back in the bunch, came with a rush to the front, and after a hard finish between them the honors fell to Eugene Leigh's colt, Vulcain, who beat Missionary by a head, the latter being a 100 to 1 shot in the betting. A neck behind the latter was McMeekin, and then Withers, Modrine, and Trumpet in a bunch, with the rest of the field well strung out. His Royal Highness among the stragglers, where he had been all through the race.

THE ST. CLAIR TRICK BEATEN.

To go back now to the beginning, there was trouble at the opening of the sport. The barrier, which has come to be generally cursed as a means for starting horses, failed to work on two different occasions when there might have been good starts. Then, too, St. Clair and Ordeal were on their very worst behavior, and Vertigo wanted to do a once and dinually. All these things led to a delay of above a half hour before a start was effected. Then St. Clair, who had broken with the other horses, swung across the track just as the gate was raised and made it appear as if he was left. He might as well have been, for he never had a chance in the race. As Rubel is a hot favorite there was a general howl against the starter, while he was not at all to blame, according to the statement of the starting judge, Mr. Brush, who said that the bad start of St. Clair was entirely the fault of the jockey. At all events he did not finish in the money, and the backers of the animal had to have a victim, and the starter was the easiest at hand and he got all the blame.

As a matter of fact, according to track gossip of the past few days, it served the St. Clair people right that their horse was not able to win the race. When he was beaten by Ben Hadad and Danforth on Wednesday it was freely stated that he was beaten because the men back of him did not have their money down, and did not want him to win, preferring to wait for a "killing" later on. They had their "killing" yesterday, but it did not come as they wanted it to. They backed the horse down from 3 to 1 at the opening, to 9 to 5 at the close, and had arranged to take a whole bunch of money out of the ring at the expense of the bookmakers, who were expected to know nothing about the job. So there was a general paean of joy in the ring that "the shrewd people" who had planned the raid were gotten the best of, and there was mighty little sympathy for the Barrett crowd, though there was plenty for the people who had honestly bet their money on the horse and lost it. Jeannot, who was at 20 to 1, won the race for W. H. Clark, beating Blarneystone by a half length, the latter a head in front of Imperator. Hard Knot apparently did not want any of the money, and there may come a St. Clair race for him when he does want to get the cash.

DON DE ORO INJURED.

While working at the Brighton Beach track yesterday morning, Don de Oro hit himself in the quarter and so injured himself that he was not able to start in the second race, at a mile and a quarter. So that event was robbed of much of its interest. There were but four starters left, and of these Warrenton was made a hot favorite. But he had a tight squeeze of it, though he eventually landed the money for his backers. The light-weighted Candle Black was the horse that gave the backers of the favorite such a scare as they do not care to have. He went to the front as soon as the flag fell, and before the horses had got to the back stretch had a lead of a half-dozen lengths over the field, which was led by Warrenton. Candle Black held his advantage until the horses were well into the stretch. There, however, McCue got Warrenton to going in good shape, and, after a fine burst of speed, he got to the front just in time to win the race by a scant length in 2:07½, excelelnt time for the track.

After the decision of the two stakes which have already been referred to, there was a scramble at five furlongs for two-year-olds, which a flying start gave to Neda, who was hustled to the front by Bullman and kept there until she had the race won by a couple of lengths from the favorite, Big Gun, the latter just beating another good thing for the race, Mollie Newman. Ortrud was practically left at the post in a straggling start.

FAVORITES LEFT AT THE POST.

The race that caused all the commotion referred to in the beginning of this report of the day's racing wound up things. There was a field of a dozen horses that went to the post. Dan Rice was on his bad behavior, and he and Beau Ideal made a lot of trouble. Finally the starter, who had had a bad dozen breaks spoiled by Dan Rice, told the jockeys to pay no attention to Dan Rice, but to look after their own horses, as he would pay no further attention to that animal. To what appeared as if it would be a good break for all of the horses except Dan Rice, Mr. Fitz Gerald started to drop his flag, catching it half way in its flight when he saw that Rhinelander, the favorite, was turned the wrong way of the track and standing still. But the damage had been done, for the echo flag, which the jockeys watch as their signal to start, had gone down, and there was no way of recalling the horses. Then the starter's flag finished its downward journey as Fitz Gerald was as disgusted with himself as the crowd plainly was disgusted with him, and he threw the cause of his trouble viciously to the ground. The race was run out while the crowd was shouting and jeering, and resulted in a victory for Estaca, Mazo finishing in second place and Howard Mann third, all three being outsiders in the betting. And so closed the most exciting day of the racing season at Gravesend.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16¼.

1—Jeannot, W. H. Clark's ch. c., 4 years, by Springbok-Annapolis, 114 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Odom)
2—Blarneystone, F. Brown's ch. c., 5, 107, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(H. Martin)
3—Imperator, P. S. P. Randolph's br. h., 5, 100, 15 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Hard Knot, 3, 113, 20 to 1, (W. Martin;) Ordeal, 3, 100, 10 to 1, (Mitchell;) Vertigo, 3, 115, 7 to 1, (Taral;) Chopin, 3, 102, 40 to 1, (McCue;) Cesarion, aged, 126, 9 to 2, (Clawson;) General Maceo, 4, 98, 200 to 1, (J. Slack;) Cavalerro, 5, 126, 12 to 1, (R. Williams;) St. Clair, 3, 118, 9 to 5, (Maher;) Dan Cupid, 3, 113, 80 to 1, (Bullman,) and Oliver Mc., 3, 110, 8 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won driving by a half length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:07½.

1—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., 4 years, by Florist-Addie Warren, 109 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(McCue)
2—Candle Black, W. H. Clark's b. c., 4, 102, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Odom)
3—Leckland, Perry Belmont's br. c., 5, 98, 7 to 1.....(O'Connor)
4—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. h., 5, 103, 3 to 1.....(H. Martin)

Won ridden out by a length; six lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Great American Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $250 each, half forfeit, or only $30 if declared by Jan. 1, 1899. The club to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $12,500, of which $1,750 to the second and $750 to the third. Winners of a race of the value of $5,000 to carry 7 pounds extra. Non-winners of $2,500 allowed 10 pounds. Five furlongs. Time—1:02⅘.

1—Vulcain, H. E. Leigh's ch. c., by Kingston-Arrowgrass, 112 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.. (N. Turner)
2—Missionary, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., by Hanover-Ursuline Nun, 112, 100 to 1 and 30 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—McMeekin, C. T. Patterson's b. c., by Fonso-Daisy Rose, 112, 10 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Withers, 112, 20 to 1, (McCue;) Modrine, 112, 7 to 2, (Odom;) Trumpet, 112, 20 to 1, (Mitchell;) St. Finnan, 112, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) The Corinthian, 112, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Mayor Gilroy, 112, 20 to 1, (Maher;) His Royal Highness, 129, 5 to 1, (Taral;) Maibert, 112, 6 to 1, (W. Martin;) Oneck Queen, 109, 20 to 1, (Clayton;) Warning, 112, 20 to 1, (Sims,) and Magnificent, 112, 60 to 1, (Bullman,) also ran and finished as named. Petruchio, 112, 20 to 1, (Spencer,) also started, but was left at the post.

Won driving by a head; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Broadway Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,500, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $250 to the second and $150 to the third. Non-winners of $10,000 allowed five pounds; of $5,000, ten pounds; of $2,000, fifteen pounds; of $1,000, twenty pounds. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47⅘.

1—Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's b. c., by Eathen-Maori, 116 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 5.. (Spencer)
2—Half Time, P. J. Dwyer's ch. g., by Hanover-Pandora, 108, 4 to 1 and even..(A. Clayton)
3—Filigrane, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. c., by Galore-Filiette, 121, 7 to 5.....(Taral)

Won easily by a length and a half; three parts of a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02⅘.

1—Neda, John Daly's ch. f., by His Highness-Nellie Bly, $1,000, 102 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Bullman)
2—Big Gun, A. J. Joyner's bri g., 97, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(McCue)
3—Mollie Newman, J. B. Leuman's ch. f., 105, 4 to 1.....(Maher)

Shrove Tuesday, 103, 7 to 2, (Clawson;) The Laurel, 97, 15 to 1, (Mitchell;) Lottie Sheville, 99, 10 to 1, (Brown;) Mynheer, 96, 12 to 1, (Wilson;) Weideman, 95, 15 to 1, (Thompson;) Precursor, 100, 30 to 1, (Pleason;) Shoreham, 106, 10 to 1, (Phelan;) Grandeur, 103, 50 to 1, (O'Leary;) Iron Crown, 100, 10 to 1, (Odom;) Diffidence, 100, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Ortrud, 97, 75 to 1, (White,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49⅘.

1—Estaca, F. Brown's b. h., 5 years, by Emperor of Norfolk-La Clenaga, $500, 106 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(H. Martin)
2—Maso, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 3, 111, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Howard Mann, E. P. McDonald's b. h., 6, 112, 20 to 1.....(Taral)

Decanter, 4, 104, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Great Neck, 3, 98, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Weller, 3, 93, 100 to 1, (Parretto;) Millstream, 4, 104, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Beau Ideal, 6, 106, 100 to 1, (Sullivan;) Facemaker, 4, 104, 60 to 1, (Bullman;) and Merlin, 4, 104, 200 to 1, (Gisbourne,) also ran and finished as named. Rhinelander, 3, 94, 4 to 5, (Odom,) and Dan Rice, 4, 102, 8 to 1, (McCue,) also started in the race, but were left at the post.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Results of races at Latonia to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Frank Wagner, 107 pounds, (J. Brown,) 10 to 1, won; Assassin, 106, (J. Hill,) 9 to 2, second; Nellorine, 104, (Gaddy,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Essonite and Imp. Timothy also ran. Ethel Travis, Pinon, Despice, and Rubel left at post.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Lieut. Gibson, 114 pounds, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1, won; John Yerkes, 106, (Crowhurst,) 4 to 1, second; Barney A., 106, (L. Rose,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:11⅓. Highland Lad, St. Ivor, and Lew Kraft also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, selling. Fatherland, 87 pounds, (Silvers,) 7 to 1, won; Victorine, 103, (W. Taylor,) 5 to 1, second; Richardson, 86, (C. Murphy,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45½. Barton, School Girl, Pinar Del Rio, Liewanna, and Rida Anger also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. The Cincinnati Hotel Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, value, $1,520. Spirituelle, 100 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 9 to 5, won; Batten, 107, (J. Hill,) 9 to 5, second; Samovar, 104, (Boland,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:49⅘. Isabey, Eberhart, and Sauber also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Bon Jour, 110 pounds, (Overton,) 7 to 2, won; Carlisle, 105, (Boland,) 8 to 1, second; Janie Clay, 104, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:25. Louisville Belle, Abusive, Carlotta C., Tillie W., and Prospero also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Monadour, 99 pounds, (Taral,) 13 to 20, won; Kunja, 102, (Crowhurst,) 9 to 2, second; The Elector, 112, (J. Hill,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:44. Countess Irma and Pete Kitchen also ran.

Entries for Kentucky Stake Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 10.—Secretary Wilson of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association announced to-night that the twelve stakes for this Fall's meeting have received 544 entries. The Great Transylvania Stake, although worth $10,000 this year, has received but nineteen nominations. The twenty-thousand-dollar Futurity has thirty-one entries and the two-year-old Futurity of $5,000 has sixty-three. A special train loaded with thoroughbred yearlings left here to-day for the East, to be sold at auction next week. They were the produce of Runnymede, McGrathiana, and Oakwood studs.

American Jockey Wins in England.

LONDON, June 10.—The American jockey, L. Reiff, won the Landport Auction Plate on Mrs

Mattings and Rugs for the Summer.

(3d Floor, front).

Replace your warm, dusty carpets, for the summer, with cool, clean Mattings, and get a few handsome Rugs for use on your oiled wooden floors. Cool comfort doesn't cost much if purchased here. We have a large and very complete assortment of the latest and best makes of Chinese and Japanese Mattings, Rugs, &c., and we sell them cheaper than any one else in town—fully 25 per cent. cheaper.

We have just received a consignment of some 1,500 **rolls of extra fine China Mattings,** in 40-yard pieces (no joinings). This we have divided into three lots and priced as follows for Monday:

Lot 1. Extra Heavy China Matting, made from the finest straw, very heavy, worth $15.00 per roll; special price, only *11.50*

Lot 2. Extra Heavy China Matting, in the close weave patterns so popular at the present time, a large range of patterns to choose from, worth $13.00 per roll; special price, only *9.75*

Lot 3. Heavy Jointless China Matting, in handsome patterns, very durable, will wear equal to a carpet, would be good value at $10.50 per roll; here at just . *7.45*

1,000 Rolls of Japanese Cotton Warp Mattings, in handsome inlaid effects, small pin effects, in the close weaves, also carpet patterns, in all the popular colors, such as blues, greens, reds and tans, in full 40-yard rolls, price as follows:

The $16.00 Kind,	The $12.50 Kind,	The $10.50 Kind,
now, per roll *11.75*	now, per roll *9.95*	now, per roll *6.95*

20 Yard Rolls at Half.

Smyrna Rugs —Best in quality, matchless in value, and when we say the best quality we mean the finest quality made in this country. The three standard makes are the Royal, Empress and Imperial. The goods we advertise are these three famous brands, not the cheap and worthless rugs you so often meet with at other stores. Quality considered our prices

are the cheapest in the market to-day.

30x60 inches	*2.45*	6x9 feet	*13.75*
36x72 inches	*3.75*	7½x10½ feet	*21.50*
48x84 inches	*6.25*	9x12 feet	*28.50*

2,000 Hassocks, made from velvet and Axminster carpets and thoroughly well made, too; worth 50c. apiece, yet you can buy them to-morrow at half price, or, each . . *25c*

Monday's Furniture Specials.

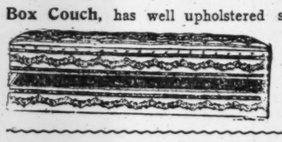
These are the lowest prices quoted anywhere to-day for goods of equal merit, and serve to illustrate how cheaply we are selling everything that is good in furniture.

Good, Durable Enamelled Bedstead, 4 ft. 11 in. high, has brass mounts and extended foot rail; regular price $4.00; Monday's price only . . *2.40* (Sizes 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in.)

Golden Oak Morris Chair, can be adjusted to four positions, has heavy spindles, high arms, reversible cushions covered with corduroy and Belgian velvets; would be considered good value at $9.00; here to-morrow at *4.90*

Elegant Golden Oak Inlaid Rocker, highly polished, has spiral posts in back and arms, with handsome illuminated leather seat; never before sold for less than $5.00; to close out all we have (just 96), choice . . *2.75*

Golden Oak Combination Dresser and Washstand (just the thing for a small room), has shaped top, towel rack and bevel plate mirror worth regularly (14x24 inches); $8.50; special *4.75*



Box Couch, has well upholstered soft spring edge, buttoned top, covered in pretty denims, with neatly lined box, regular price $10.00; special price to-morrow . . *6.95*

In the Notion Department

We strive to supply the hundred and one little things people need and hardly ever think of until they see them. Monday we will demonstrate seven new, useful and labor-saving articles, all of which we are sure you will be pleased to become acquainted with.

1st. **The Self-Buttoning Collar-Button and Tie-Holder.**
2d. **Ribbonette** for holding the neck ribbon in place, being light and cool around the neck.
3d. **Women's Adjustable Spring Collars;** no more pins, hooks or eyes used; all widths, all sizes.
4th. **The Magic Darning Machine** for mending hosiery, linens, etc.
5th. **The Knife Pleating Machine** for all kinds of pleating.
6th. **The Yvette Comb** for doing the hair up without the aid of hairpins.
7th. **Three of the Best Skirt and Shirt Waist Supporters:** The Triplex, the Union Belt and Taylor's. Don't forget to see this exhibition while in the store.

Specials for Monday.

M. Heminway & Sons' 100-yard spool silk, in black and other desirable colors, per spool *5c*

Nickel-Plated Safety Pins, open on both sides, three different sizes, per doz. *1c*

Large Assortment of Pearl Shirt Buttons, several different patterns, per doz. *5c*

Popular Dress Shields, double covered, have pure rubber tissue between.

Sizes—2, 10c. pr.	3, 11c. pr.	4, 12c. pr.	5, 14c. pr.
1.12 doz.	*1.20* doz.	*1.39* doz.	*1.64* doz.

Whittemore's Dandy Combination Shoe Polish and Paste *13c*

Paris Dressing *5c*

Go-Carts and Baby Carriages.

If you need a good baby carriage—the only kind worth buying—come and inspect our great stock before purchasing. You'll be sure to find just what you want, and it will cost you less money than elsewhere. Look at these sample quotations, for example. Can you equal them elsewhere?

Go-Carts (like illustration), made of oak, handsomely finished, have steel springs and wheels, adjustable foot rests and best gearings; very special for to-morrow, at . . . *2.95*

20 Different Styles of Baby Carriages, all beautiful in design and elegant in finish, fitted with shellacked reed bodies, upholstered with Onica cord, cab cloth, Bedford cord and art linen; have strong springs, rubber tire wheels, patent brakes, best gearing, and pretty parasols of satins and silesias, with lace covers, actually worth $12.00, very special for Monday at *8.00*

Edison Talking Machine Records.

The genuine, the perfect. Made at Edison's famous laboratory at Orange, N. J. Can be used on all phonographs or graphophones. Amusing. Instructive. Cheap. Regular price everywhere, per dozen, $5.00; our price Monday, 33c. each, or, per dozen *3.75*

Here are a few of the titles of these fine records:

Hello, My Baby!
Just as the Sun Went Down,
'Mid the Green Fields of Virginia,
Just One Girl,
Soldiers in the Park,
Holy City,
Hands Across the Sea,

and all the most popular band, orchestra, quartet and vocal selections.

We Deliver Daily

to all the seashore resorts from the Highlands to Asbury Park; also at Rockaway Beach, Arverne and Far Rockaway, and on Long Island Sound at Larchmont, Orienta, Mamaroneck, Rye Beach, Harrison and Rye.

Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

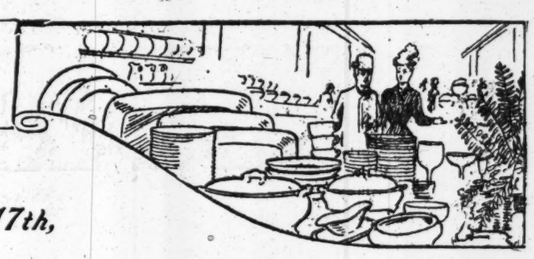
All paid purchases of $5 or more delivered,

Freight Prepaid,

to any railroad station within the following states:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The Safest Store in New York.



June 12th to June 17th,

The Semi-Annual Sale of China, Glassware and Housefurnishing Goods.

Our Entire Stock, Without Reserve or Exception, at Most Phenomenally Low Prices.

The Sale Includes:

China of every description, Glassware for table or bar, Lamps of all varieties, Dinner and Toilet Sets, rich American Cut Glass, Jardinieres in great variety, Bric-a-Brac in 2,000 styles, Pots, Pedestals and Bronzes of all sorts, fancy Bohemian Glassware and Housefurnishing Goods.

All to Be Sold During This Great Sale at One-Half of Our Former Low Prices.

The Stocks are rich, choice and well assorted—in fact we are fully confident that no other retail stocks in New York can surpass them either in variety or quality.

Royal Worcester, Royal Sevres, Teplitz, Copenhagen, Royal Vienna, Hungarian Ware, French Bronzes, Dresden Ware, Royal Bonn, Italian Marbles and other high-class art productions and bric-a-brac—collected from all the art centres of Europe, as well as a superb stock of Household necessities—in almost endless varieties, and a particularly fine array of rich American cut glass—

All Now Offered at Half Price.

Bohemian Glassware, a most complete variety of gold traced and cut specimens with a grand assortment of shapes and colors to select from, to go without reserve at

50c. on the Dollar.

We will also offer unsurpassed value throughout our entire China and Glass Department. The assortment is too great to attempt to call each and every article to your attention, so we must restrict ourselves to quoting but a few reminders:

Haviland China, a large assortment of odds and ends, balance of three of our regular stock patterns, to go at

Half Price.

Salad Bowls, best English porcelain, handsomely decorated in colors, regularly sold at from 20c. to 30c., special at *10c*

Plates of thin china and English porcelain, in tea, breakfast and dinner sizes, worth 15c. to 25c., special at . *10c*

Toilet Sets of Maddock's Finest English Porcelain, handsomely decorated in floral designs in natural colors and heavily stippled with gold, 12 pieces, regularly sold at $7.00,

Special at 3.50

10 pieces, regularly sold at $5.00,

Special at 2.50

Dinner Sets of Finest Thin English Porcelain, new shapes and decorations, spray and border patterns, 112 pieces, in several colors, regularly sold at $10.00,

Special for this Sale, 7.25

Jardinieres, large shapes, raised rococo designs and deep rich soft colors, olive, brown, green and Rookwood effects,

7 and 8 inch size, special at . . *25c*
9 inch size, special at . . . *45c*
10 inch size, special at . . . *75c*

Whiskey Glasses, thin blown lead glass, assorted sizes, worth 35c. to 50c. per dozen, your choice at this sale at, each *1c*

Lamps—Low squat Table Lamp, with 10-inch globe, hand painted in rich floral designs, natural colors, also richly tinted in Rookwood colors, mounted in bronze or brass, has No. 2 centre-draught burner, regularly sold from $6.00 to $8.00; special for this sale at . *2.45*

Lamp Globes, 8 and 9 inch size, various decorations in soft Rookwood colors and Dresden effects, worth from $2.00 to $3.00, special at . . *50c*

Jugs, 2 and 3 qt. size, of best English porcelain, handsomely decorated in colors, regularly sold at 35c. and 45c., special at *15c*

Tumblers, best quality crystal glass, full size, banded and fluted, regularly sold at 30c. per dozen, special, per doz., at *15c*

Tea Cups and Saucers, fine china, handsomely decorated in colors and gold traced, regularly sold at 15c., special at *8c*

Champagne Glasses, thin blown lead glass, regularly sold at 45c per doz., special at, each *2c*

Cuspidors of thin porcelain, richly decorated, gold traced, regularly sold at 60c., special for this sale at *25c*

Goblets, best crystal glass, regularly sold at 75c. per dozen, special, each, at *2c*

Beer Mugs, imported, white lined, .03 and .04 litre size, worth 35c. and 45c. each, special at *20c*

Jelly Tumblers, with tight tin top, of best quality glass, regularly sold at 20c., special at *15c*

Gas Globes, 4 and 5 inch size, etched in artistic designs, regularly sold from 25c. to 35c., special for this sale at *15c*

Mason Fruit Jars, fitted with porcelain lined metal tops, pint size, regularly sold at 50c. per doz., special, per doz., at *35c*

Quart size, regularly sold at 65c. per doz., special at . . . *40c*

Rhine Wines, regularly sold at 55c per doz., special, each, at . . *2c*

Lemonade Sets of fine Bohemian glass, in pink, amber and ruby, decorated in colors and gold traced, large pitcher, six glasses and embossed tray, fully worth $1.50 to $2.00; special at *95c*

A Special Sale of First Quality Gray Steel Enamel Ware at Less Than Wholesale Prices.

Rice Boilers of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, 1½ qt. size, regularly sold at 50c., special to-morrow at *35c*

Preserving Kettles of gray steel enamel ware, first quality:

2½ qt. size, regularly sold at 25c., special at *15c*
4½ qt. size, regularly sold at 28c., special at *17c*
6 qt. size, regularly sold at 35c., special at *21c*

Convex Sauce Pans of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, with retinned covers, 6 qt. size, regularly sold at 50c., special at *35c*

Dresden Kettles or Cooking Pots of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, warranted, with retinned covers, 4-qt. size, regularly sold at 40c., special at *20c*

Dish Pans of gray steel enamel ware, first quality warranted, 17-qt. size, regularly sold at 60c., special at . . *40c*

OTHER HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS—MORE BARGAINS.

Ready Mixed Paints, in all size cans and colors, guaranteed, ½-pint size, special to-morrow at *9c*

Glass Lemon Juice Extractors, regular style and full size, special at *4c*

Chamois Skins of the finest quality, soft and durable, special at . *5c*

Cork Pullers, the self-pulling style, nickel plated and very strong, regularly sold at 20c., special at . . *12c*

Grass Hooks of solid steel with hard wood handles and large size, regularly sold at 18c., special at . . . *10c*

Steel Garden Trowels of one piece, with nicely finished handles, regularly sold at 10c., special at *4c*

Ice Planes, for shaving ice, fine or coarse, well retinned, special at . *10c*

Camphor Marbles, put up in pasteboard boxes, special at . . . *3c*

Oriental Camphor, granulated kind, put up in card-board boxes, regularly sold at 18c., special at . . *10c*

Tar Sheets, the Manahan kind, very effective, size 40x48, special, per dozen, at *45c*

Manahan's Overcoat Moth Bags, guaranteed against moths, etc., special at *45c*

Garden Hose, of three-ply rubber, best quality and guaranteed against leakage; 25 ft. for . . . *1.50*

50 ft., special at *2.85*

Watering Pots of extra heavy japanned tin, with zinc rose, 4 qt. size, special at *12c*

Garbage Cans of extra heavy galvanized iron, with covers; 18 qt. size, regularly sold at 50c, special at . *35c*

Lawn Mowers, strongly constructed of malleable iron and steel, self-sharpening, easily running and fully guaranteed.

12 inch size, special at . . *1.50*
14 inch size, special at . . *1.70*
16 inch size, special at . . *2.00*
18 inch size, special at . . *2.40*

Screen Doors, built strong and durable of 1 1-8 inch stock, of best quality screen cloth, cherry finish, regularly sold at $1.05, special at . . *85c*

Oil Stoves, built very durable, of extra heavy castings, Russia iron drum and heavy oil fount with 4 ratchet burners, regularly sold at $1.35, special at *90c*

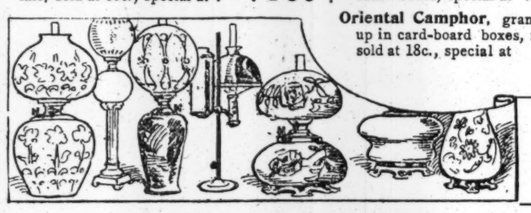
Hot Plates or Gas Stoves, strongly constructed and well made, with two double burners and brass key, special at *70c*

Model Blue Flame Oil Cooking Stove, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, built for durability and service, of best quality material, no smoke and no odor, always burning a bright blue flame, regularly sold at $7.00, special at *5.25*

Polar Ice Cream Freezer, superior to any other quadruple motion and strongly built, demonstration can be seen in our housefurnishing department, 2 qt. size, special at *1.10*

3 qt. size, special at . . . *1.45*
4 qt. size, special at . . . *1.95*

Fly Fans, the keyless style, runs for six hours without rewinding, the bases are nickel or brass finished, and the quality is guaranteed, Monday, special at. *1.65*



The Coolest Store in New York.

Ladies' Ready Made Summer Dresses.

Irrespective of any desire to buy, you will enjoy a visit with these superb creations of Lawn and Organdie—veritable poems of cotton and silk—the masterpieces of the master minds of the two fashion-moulding continents.

Be your fancy what it may, you'll find dozens of dresses here to suit you, not only in design and color harmony, but also in price.

From $5 up to $50

with 30 grades between the two extremes, and every price a bargain price.

Ladies' White Lawn Dresses, skirt trimmed with 3 rows of ruffles, drop skirt trimmed with ruffle and Valenciennes lace, waist trimmed with Irish Point; worth fully $12.00, here to-morrow at *8.90*

Ladies' Striped Lawn Dresses, made with white drop skirts, skirt trimmed with 4 ruffles, waist effectively trimmed with white organdie and ribbon; worth $16.50, special for to-morrow at *11.50*

Ladies' Summer Dresses, of a fine quality of dimity, in new, handsome patterns, with ruffle trimmed skirt, yoke trimmed with white tucked organdie, deep ruffle and lace; value $18; special for Monday at *15.00*

Ladies' Tailor Made Cloth Suits, from our regular stock, made in the fly front style, with silk lined jackets, circular shaped skirts, lined with percaline and bound with velveteen; regular $12, $13.50 and $15 suits; Monday's special closing price for choice of the lot, only *6.75*

A complete and extensive assortment of White Lawn Shirt Waists, plain tucked and insertion trimmed, at very special prices for Monday, ranging from 95c. to *3.95*

Extra Quality of White Lawn Waists, have entire front tucked, plaited back, pearl buttons, and double stitched yoke, with detachable collar and attached cuffs, worth $1.50 each; special for Monday (just 200 dozen in all) at only . . *95c*

50 Handsome Silk Wrappers, regularly sold at $7.50, $10.00 and $12.00 each; your choice of the lot Monday at *5.00*

The Continued Success of Our

Great Semi-Annual Sale of Women's Muslin Underwear

is due not so much to the sudden spell of excessively warm weather as it is to the great merit of the goods themselves, and the extremely low prices at which we are selling them. We will follow up our successful hit, and will add to our stock additional bargains from day to day. Here are some attractive and extremely low-priced additions for to-morrow:

Women's Empire Muslin Gowns, 3 styles, revers, front and sleeves trimmed with embroidery insertion ane wide edging, at *58c*

Women's Empire Muslin Gowns, have embroidered fronts, sleeves and revers, with ribbon insertion, lace revers, front, ruffles and sleeves with ribbon insertion, or front, revers and sleeves trimmed with embroidery insertion and wide edging, all at *75c*

Women's Muslin Skirts, with wide cambric ruffle, at *29c*

Women's Muslin Skirts, have dust ruffle, umbrella flounce, finished with wide embroidery ruffle, at . . *75c*

Women's Muslin Skirts, have dust ruffle, French band, umbrella flounce finished with insertion, and wide embroidered ruffle, at, each *1.25*

Women's Extra Fine Muslin Drawers, have yoke bands and are finished with wide hem and two clusters of tucks, at *23c*

Women's Drawers, in two styles, have tucked and hemstitched lawn ruffle, or muslin ruffle with tucks and wide embroidery, at *55c*

Women's Cambric French Corset Covers, have finished seams, pearl buttons, &c., square and V-neck cambric Corset Covers, with Duchesse or Valenciennes lace trimmings, your choice at *19c*

Summer Corsets at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Splendid values in Batiste, Linen and Ventilating Long, Medium and Short Models, suitable for stout or slender figures, at $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c., and *35c*

Special for Monday: H. & S. Madras Corsets, for *75c*

Wash Fabrics.

Cool, comfortable, seasonable Wash Fabrics, that will wash without losing their colors, offered for Monday at prices that are lower than similar goods can be bought for anywhere else in America.

Fine Sheer Organdies, in elegant styles, at, per yard *10c*
Fine English Dimities, at, per yard *12½c*
Fine Batiste Rays, at, per yard *9½c*
Printed Dotted Swiss Mulls, at, per yard *8½c*
Printed Piques, at per yard *5c*
Printed Welt Piques, at, per yard *8c*
White and Fancy Russian Duck, best quality, at, per yard *10c*
Ginghams, a very large variety, at, per yard . . . *7½c*
Black and Fancy Sateens, at, per yard *10c*
Bicycle Suitings, wide and fast in color, at, per yard *12½c*
Linen Crash Suitings, in fancy stripes, at, per yard *19c*
Cotton Grenadines, all colors, at, per yard . . . *6½c*
Zephyrs and Scotch Ginghams, at, per yard . . *15c*

Dress Linings.

The best in quality, the lowest in price, can always be had at The Big Store. Here are some specials for to-morrow's sale:

Light Weight Summer Percalines, in all colors, at, per yard *7½c*
Silk Finish Summer Weight Dress Linings, at, per yard *15c*
Light Weight French Gauze Hair Cloth, at, per yard *15c*
Extra Wide Lining Lawn, all shades, at, per yard *12½c*
Ready-Fitted Summer Weight Waist Linings, at, each *49c*

Trimmed Millinery at One-Third Off!

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week we will offer for sale every Trimmed Hat and Bonnet in our entire Millinery Department *at a cash discount of*

33 1-3 per ct.

FROM REGULAR MARKED PRICES.

This is a very extraordinary offer at this time of the year, particularly since many of the hats now to be sold at one-third less than their regular value have just left the hands of our milliners. They are the newest and the most stylish hats to be found anywhere at any price.

The Triple Alliance Clothing Sale

has so far, day by day, eclipsed the best previous record for clothing sales possessed by this store, and we are certain that that means America, for we are certainly and indisputably doing the largest cash clothing business of any single store in the country.

And what is more—the sale seems to grow as it proceeds on its triumphal march of success. Good news travels fast—one man tells another—quickly the facts become known, and greater crowds of buyers are the result.

We bought the three great clothing stocks at half price. We are selling them at half price.

That's the story in a nutshell, and you simply cannot afford to overlook it.

No other store is in a position to offer you bargains like these.

Men's Choice Business Suits, wholesale value $10.00; sale price . . . *5.50*

Men's Fine Business Suits, wholesale value $12.50; sale price *7.50*

Men's High Grade Worsted Suits, wholesale value $16.50; sale price. *9.50*

Men's Woolen Trousers, wholesale value up to $2.50; sale price *1.00*

Men's Worsted Trousers, wholesale value up to $3.00; sale price *1.75*

Boys' Splendid Woollen Suits, wholesale value up to $2.50; sale price *1.50*

Small Boys' Vestee and Sailor Blouse Suits, wholesale value $3.50; sale price *2.00*

Boys' Fine Suits, wholesale value up to $5.00; sale price *3.00*

Young Men's Fine Suits, wholesale value up to $8.50; sale price *5.00*

Boys' Washable Suits, wholesale value up to $1.00; sale price *50c*

Cameras and Camera Supplies.

$12 Cycle Poco Camera No. 4 at $8.75. This camera is manufactured by the Rochester Camera Co., and takes picture 4x5 in., has rapid achromatic lens, pneumatic release, unicum shutter, rising front, spring actuated ground glass screen, wood parts of polished mahogany, brass trimmed, can be fitted with Eastman roll holder, double view finder with level, covered in morocco leather, complete, with leather carrying case and double holder, $12 value *8.75*

Ideal Toning Solution or Developer, best on the market, 8 oz. bottle, special at *15c*

Folding Dark Room Lamp, can be carried in pocket, burns candle *18c*

Ideal Plates, 4x5, dozen *29c*

Print Mounter, with nickel frame *19c*

Higgins's Paste, 3 oz. jar *8c*

Washing Boxes, made of zinc for 4x5 or 5x7, with lifting arrangement *60c*

Mounting Cards, for 3½x3½ picture, dozen . . . *5c*

Flash Powder, the Simplex, 25c. size *15c*

Heavy Printing Frames, used by professionals, 4x5 . *15c*

Graduates, 2 oz. 5c., 4 oz. *8c*

Wines and Liquors.

California Claret, a fine table wine, gallon *55c*

St. Julien, finest California selection, per dozen bottles . *2.50*

Puritan brand Port and Sherry Wines, very old, heavy bodied, gallon, $1.50; bottle *45c*

Blackberry Brandy, fine for medicinal purposes, gallon, $1.50; bottle *35c*

Natoma Brandy, 6 years old, gallon, $3.00; bottle . . *70c*

Corry's imported Ginger Ale, doz *1.10*

Pennsylvania XXX Whiskey, fully matured, gallon . . *1.85*

Maryland Rye Whiskey, very old, gallon *2.00*

Mount Vernon Rye Whiskey, 8 years old, gallon, $4.00; 6 years old, gallon, $3.00; 4 years old, gallon . . . *2.55*

Grand Jewel Canadian Whiskey, finest imported, bottled in bond, 1891, bottle *95c*

75c. Bicycle Hose, 21c.

Only 50 dozen, all footless, English top, very fine yarn, real 75c. value, Monday for *21c*

Babies' Carbonette Photographs Taken at Half Price.

On Monday and Tuesday of this week we will reduce the price of our $3.00 per dozen *Carbonette Cabinet Photographs* to just half, viz. *1.50*

Special attention is called to our Genuine Platinum Photographs. They are the finest made anywhere at the price. To use a conventional expression, "They must be seen to be appreciated."

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Bostons Down the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds.

DOHENY THE CHIEF CAUSE

He Had Two Bad Innings, Which Offset His Good Pitching at Other Stages—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	36	11	.766
Boston	31	14	.689
St. Louis	27	19	.587
Baltimore	26	19	.578
Philadelphia	26	19	.578
Chicago	27	20	.574
Cincinnati	21	23	.477
New York	21	25	.457
Pittsburg	18	26	.409
Washington	17	30	.362
Louisville	14	32	.304
Cleveland	8	34	.190

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 5; New York, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 1, (first game.)
Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 4, (second game.)
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 0.

League Games To-day.

Cleveland in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Chicago.

There was an exciting finish to the game between the New Yorks and Bostons at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, but it was not the locals that furnished the finish. They allowed the Bostons to score three runs in the ninth inning, just enough to win.

There are several reasons why the locals lost. Doheny, who pitched, furnished the chief one. Doheny's work was remarkable in several respects. He scored nine strike-outs, and allowed only five hits. This would seem to be good enough work to win an ordinary game of baseball, but it was all offset by his unsteady pitching in two innings, and it was in these innings that the Bostons scored all their runs.

The New Yorks got a run in the first inning. Van Haltren reached first on a misplay of Tenney's. He moved up a base when Grady was hit, and reached third on Wilson's out. Hartman then hit a grounder too fast for Collins to handle, and Van Haltren scored. In the fourth the second run was scored. Hartman began with a hit, and Doyle followed suit. Gleason's sacrifice advanced each a base, and when O'Brien sent a long fly to Duffy in left field Hartman scored. The next batter was retired.

The Bostons tied the score in the sixth in this way: Duffy got a base on balls and stole second. A hit by Lowe sent him to third. Then Stafford got a base on balls, filling the bases. Clarke hit a hot grounder to Hartman, which the latter cleverly handled, and got to the plate in time to stop Duffy from scoring. At this stage, Capt. Gleason made a mistake. The team, it appeared, should have played close in to stop a run, as the bases were occupied. It was Gleason's aim, apparently, to close out the Bostons on a double play, as Killen, a slow runner, was at the bat. Killen hit an easy fly to Wilson, and if the latter had played close in he could have stopped Lowe from scoring. Consequently, all that came of it was Killen's retirement at first. This still left two men on the bases, and Doheny immediately filled all the corners by hitting Stahl. This he followed up with a base on balls to Tenney, and a run was forced in. Long, the next batter, struck out.

The locals did some fine batting in the eighth inning, and pleased the crowd by scoring two runs. After Wilson was retired Hartman hit safely, and Doyle followed with a safe bunt. Gleason cracked a single to left, scoring Hartman and sending Doyle to third. O'Brien came next with a long fly to Stafford, and Doyle crossed the plate. Foster ended the inning by a foul fly to Tenney.

For the Bostons, Tenney began with a grounder to Hartman, which was cleanly fielded to first, but Doyle dropped the ball. Long's grounder to Wilson forced Tenney at second. Collins was hit by a pitched ball, and things looked squally for the Giants. Duffy followed with a clean single over second. Van Haltren juggled the ball, and Long and Collins scored and Duffy reached second. Had Van Haltren fielded the hit cleanly Duffy would not have reached second, nor would Collins have scored. Warner then had a passed ball, which allowed Duffy to reach third. Then came another base on balls to Lowe, and this was followed by a hit by Stafford, and Duffy crossed the plate with what proved to be the winning run. Clarke got a base on balls, and with the bases filled, Killen hit to Hartman. The ball was quickly thrown to Warner, stopping Lowe at the plate, and then returned to Hartman in time to retire Stafford, completing a double play.

The locals got a man to second in the ninth. Grady was hit on the knee by a foul tip in the second inning, and will be unable to play for several days. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	1		Stahl, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Grady, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0		Tenney, 1b.	0	0	12	0	1	
Warner, c.	0	0	1	0	2	0		Long, ss.	0	1	2	1	2	0
Wilson, ss.	1	0	1	4	3			Collins, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0	
Hartm'n, 3b.	2	3	2	2	1			Duffy, lf.	1	0	2	0	0	
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	10	0	1			Lowe, 2b.	1	1	1	1	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	3	1			Stafford, cf.	1	1	5	0	0	
O'Brien, lf.	0	1	1	0	0			Clarke, c.	0	0	3	1	0	
Foster, rf.	0	1	1	0	0			Killen, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Doheny, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0								
Total.	4	8	*26	15	6			Total.	5	5	27	8	1	

*Tenney out, hit by batted ball.

New York.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Boston.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	—5

Solen bases—Duffy, 2; Lowe. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Double play—Hartman and Warner. First base on balls—Doheny, 7; off Killen, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Grady, Warner, Stahl, and Collins. Struck out—By Doheny, 9; by Killen, 2. Passed balls—Clarke and Warner. First base by errors—New York, 1; Boston, 5. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 12. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Warner.

Pittsburgs Win Two Games.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—The Pittsburgs won two games from the Louisvilles to-day. The first was easy, Tannehill keeping the hits scattered, and the errors were not costly. In the second, Leever braced up after the second, and had good support. Philippi was rather puzzling, but the locals got their hits when needed. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	. .	—6
Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 14; Louisville, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Louisville, Woods and Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	. .	—5
Louisville	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Louisville, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever and Bowerman; Louisville, Philippi and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Attendance, 4,000.

Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 0.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Calahan, the home team's pitcher, was in great form to-day, and for the second time this season shut out the St. Louis team, allowing them but four scattered hits. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	. .	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Nichols; St. Louis, Young and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 6,400.

Brooklyns Could Not Play.

The game between the Baltimores and Brooklyns in Baltimore yesterday was postponed on account of rain. Two games will be played to-morrow.

New York A. C. Loses to Brown.

PROVIDENCE, June 10.—The New York Athletic Club baseball team suffered defeat at the hands of Brown University this afternoon. The game was marked by loose playing on the part of the visitors and fast and snappy work on the part of the home players. Score:

Brown	6	0	3	1	0	0	. .	—10		
New York A. C.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1		

Harvard Team Victorious.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 10.—Harvard's baseball nine won a close game from the University of Pennsylvania team to-day. The victory was largely due to Fitz's fine pitching. Score:

Harvard	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	—7
Pennsylvania	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—6

Other Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 6; Montreal, 2.
At Rochester—Rochester, 4; Syracuse, 3.
At Williamstown—Williams, 14; Dartmouth, 2.
At Hartford—Hartford, 4; Providence, 3.
At Middletown, Conn.—Wesleyan, 12; University of Toronto, 1.
At Springfield—Worcester, 6; Springfield, 5.
At Newark—Newark, 15; Paterson, 4.
At Fordham—Fordham, 8; Manhattan, 7.

PRINCETON BEATS YALE.

The Tigers Win by Timely Hitting—Fully 8,000 Spectators—Old Graduates in Procession.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—Princeton won the second game of the Yale-Princeton series this afternoon by a score of 6 to 2. The game was one of the most brilliantly played contests that has ever taken place on the home field.

In spite of a steady rain from early morning until time for the game, fully 8,000 persons were present. At one time it seemed certain that the game would have to be postponed, but the rain stopped, and play was begun at 3:45, instead of 3 o'clock.

The stands presented a beautiful spectacle. Many prominent persons were present, and the entire field was encircled by the large crowd of commencement week visitors.

Previous to the game there was an imposing procession, made up of the various classes that are holding reunions. In the line were delegations from the classes of '93, '49, '59, '63, '74, '79, '89, '94, '96, and '98. The procession was led by the senior class of the university.

For six innings the game was replete with brilliant fielding and splendid work by both pitchers. Not a run was scored by either side until the first half of the seventh inning, when Yale, on Sullivan's three-base hit, an error, and a base on balls, crossed the plate for its only two runs. Princeton in her half of the same inning took a brace, and scored four runs on timely hitting and several bases on balls by Robertson.

The Tigers again crossed the plate twice in the eighth inning by well-placed hits, while Yale was blanked.

The features of the game were the splendid pitching of Hillebrand, Kafer's work back of the bat, and Suter's batting. Each team having won one game of the series, the deciding game for the championship is to be played at the Polo Grounds next Saturday. Score of to-day's game:

PRINCETON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Suter, lf.	2	2	2	0	0			Desaulles, 2b.	0	0	0	1	2	
Kafer, c.	1	1	8	0	0			Quimby, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0	
Harrison, rf.	0	0	0	0	0			Wear, cf.	0	1	3	1	0	
Hillebrand, p.	0	1	0	5	0			Wallace, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Bedford, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0			Camp, ss.	0	1	2	3	0	
Greene, 1b.	0	0	8	0	1			Sullivan, c.	1	2	5	1	0	
Hutch'son, 3b.	2	2	4	2	1			Waddel, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0	
McGibbon, ss.	0	0	0	1	0			Eddy, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	
Watkins, cf.	1	1	3	0	0			Rob'rts'n, p.	0	0	0	5	1	
Total.	6	7	27	9	2			Total.	2	5	24	11	3	

Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	. .	—6
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

First base on balls—Off Robertson, 3; off Hillebrand, 1. Struck out—By Hillebrand, 7; by Robertson, 2. First base on errors—Princeton, 3; Yale, 2. Left on bases—Princeton, 9; Yale, 7. Three-base hits—Kafer, Sullivan. Two-base hit—Wear. Sacrifice hits—Hillebrand, Bedford, McGibbon. Wild pitches—Hillebrand, Robertson. Passed balls—Sullivan. Double play—Wear to Waddel. Umpire—Arlie Latham. Time—Two hours.

ATHLETICS AT WILLIAM'S BRIDGE

A dual athletic meet between the Monterey and Belmont Athletic Clubs was held yesterday afternoon at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge. The Monterey team won with several points to spare. The results follow:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by E. Wolf, M. A. C. Time —0:11 2-5. Second, W. Tinney, M. A. C.
220-Yard Dash.—Won by E. Wolf, M. A. C. Time —0:23 2-5. Second, D. Adler, B. A. C.
440-Yard Run.—Won by B. White, M. A. C. Time—0:55.
880-Yard Run.—Won by B. White, M. A. C. Time —2:27 4-5. Second, B. Trede, B. A. C.
One-Mile Run.—Won by E. Trede, B. A. C. Time —0:06 4-5. Second, B. Coyle, M. A. C.
Two-Mile Run.—Won by J. Ellingwood, B. A. C. Time—10.38 2-5. Second, H. Marks, M. A. C.
One-Mile Junior Relay.—Won by M. A. C., with team composed of B. Coyle, W. Finney, L. Roseman, and B. Adams.
Half-Mile Bicycle.—Won by S. McClave, B. A. C., time, 1:19 1-5; second, A. Mackenzie, M. A. C.
One-Mile Bicycle.—Won by S. McClave, B. A. C., time, 3:06 4-5; second, W. McDonnell, M. A. C.
Broad Jump.—Won by C. Odinet, M. A. C., with jump of 18 feet 7 inches; second, R. Rogers.
Putting Twelve-Pound Shot.—Won by R. Rogers, B. A. C., with put of 39 feet 2 inches; second, Adler, B. A. C.
120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by B. White, M. A. C.; time, 0:20 4-5; second, L. Solomon, M. S. S.
600-Yard Run. (Closed to Belmont A. C.)—Won by B. Cole, scratch; second, M. Baker.
One-Mile Bicycle. (Closed to Monterey A. C.)—Won by W. Kilkally; time, 3:08; second, W. Turney.

D. H. Brown acted as referee and P. M. Sexias as starter.

Yesterday's Cricket Matches.

The rain of yesterday did not interfere with local cricketers, and all the scheduled matches were brought off. The Knickerboker Athletic Club had its first meeting of the year with the Manhattans, at Bergen Point. The match resulted in a draw. The totals were: Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 158, (declared for 1 wicket;) Manhattan, 102, (for 9 wickets.) The Brooklyn and Kings County St. George Clubs had their first meeting in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association, at Prospect Park. Brooklyn won by 55 runs. The totals were: Brooklyn, 114, (declared for 7 wickets;) Kings County, 59. The Manhattan second eleven defeated Nelson Lodge, at Prospect Park. The totals were: Manhattan, 112; Nelson Lodge, 63. The Staten Island Club played the New Yorks their league game, at Livingston, the islanders winning by five runs. The totals were: Staten Island, 103; New York, 108.

The Yale Crews at Gale's Ferry.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 10.—The work of the Yale oarsmen has to-day shown considerable improvement. The weather has been fairly cool, and the sun, which for the past few days has been blistering, was obscured by light clouds. The 'Varsity eight indulged in some hard practice this morning, and the substitute four had a short row in their new shell for the purpose of getting a line on the proper adjustment of the rigging. Throughout the day at intervals the freshmen received instruction in pair work, and early this evening they entered their shell for light practice. The youngsters showed considerable improvement.

Forger May Be En Route to Europe.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Alonzo J. Whiteman, ex-State Senator of Minnesota and delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland in 1892, who was found guilty a year ago of passing forged checks at the Grand Pacific Hotel and was released upon an appeal bond, is believed to be on his way to Europe to escape a sentence of one year of imprisonment and a fine of $2,000. Efforts are being made to find him in New York.

More Cuban Troops Paid.

HAVANA, June 10.—Advices from Saguay say that Capt. Rafferty is paying the soldiers amid great enthusiasm. Many of the troops are anxious to receive the money, as they are suffering for lack of implements to begin the cultivation of the land and can't earn sufficient money to purchase necessities. The total number of arms given up in Matanzas is 17 rifles, 5 carbines, and 1 Remington.

Burial of Lieut. Col. L. T. Norris.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The body of Lieut. Col. Luis Thompson Norris, United States Army, retired, was interred at Arlington this afternoon. The remains reached Washington from Philadelphia to-day, and were escorted to Arlington by a detail of the Third Cavalry. There they were met by Major Swiggert and the whole of the military force now stationed at Fort Myer. The services at the grave were performed by Post Chaplain John Chester. Col. Norris entered the army at the outbreak of the civil war, and served with distinction throughout the war, principally with the Army of the West. He was placed on the retired list in 1898. He was a native of Indiana.

Georgia Pine Days Are Limited.

From The Lumber Trade Journal.

At a recent meeting of the prominent sawmill men of Georgia, a compilation of statistics was made, showing the aggregate amount of standing timber in Georgia, with the following results:

One million five hundred thousand acres, averaging 3,800 feet of merchantable timber to the acre.
Total in feet, 4,500,000,000.
Daily cut of mills, 2,600,000.
At this rate, six years will completely exhaust all the timber in Georgia.

With this condition confronting the lumbermen of Georgia, we submit that the situation requires most careful and considerate treatment.

Nothing which will put off the evil day should be neglected.

Furthermore, when this timber is gone, it is gone. It cannot be reproduced during the life of any one operating in Georgia to-day. Therefore, if it has got to go, make those who take it pay for it. Every mill man in the State of Georgia, and in other yellow pine States as well, should combine or do something to advance the price of yellow pine, so as to get the full benefits of the only crop they will ever harvest.

WHAT GOLFERS TALK ABOUT

Speculations on the Recent Defeats of Champion Douglas.

OAKLAND CONTEST THIS WEEK

Programme of the Events and Prizes—Onwentsia Club Planning for Its Big Week—Other News.

The frequent defeats this season of the American amateur champion, Findlay Douglas, is the question which golfers are discussing at present. The latest blow was the champion's defeat at the Baltimore Country Club. It either means that the champion is not in as good condition as he was a year ago or that the improvement in others has been so great that the coming championship victory may be credited to several golfers instead of apparently belonging to one or two top-notch cracks. Strange enough, the men who have defeated Douglas are not those who have acquired unusual prominence for their golfing skill, and not one of them would be considered seriously as a future amateur champion; that is, for the coming year.

Douglas this season has played in three tournaments, more than has usually been his custom. At Lakewood he was defeated in the semi-final round by R. C. Watson, Jr., a lad of eighteen, who, in turn, was beaten in the final round by Walter J. Travis. At the Crescent Athletic Club another young and hitherto unknown golfer, Amos T. Dwight of Yale, downed the champion, and, in turn, he met defeat in the final round by H. S. Bowns of the Crescent Club. In the recent Baltimore tournament Douglas was defeated twice, first by F. H. Bohlen of Philadelphia in the semi-final round for the chief trophy, and Bohlen won the cup in their final match, and second by Courtney Jenkins in the play-off for the Handicap Cup. Douglas, from scratch, did the 36 holes in 169 strokes, while Jenkins, with 6 handicap, did 175. In the play-off at 18 holes Jenkins did 82, to 85 for Douglas, the former also winning by 2 up and 1 to play at match play. Jenkins is also one of the younger golfers, being but eighteen years old, but has been playing the game for three or four years, and, according to reports from Baltimore, he played practically as good golf as the champion in the recent tournament.

WILL DOUGLAS BE DEFEATED?

Some golfers are now regarding Douglas more firmly than ever as a better stroke player than match-game player, and this theory is surely borne out by the champion's recent games. Many players do not hesitate to predict the defeat of Douglas at Chicago, and the expectations of those who hope to see a native American win the highest golf honor have been raised several degrees. From present appearances, it must be admitted that more doubt exists as to the possible winner than ever before. There are now many native golfers almost on a par, and it would be quite safe to advance the merits of any one. If this uncertainty continues up to the championship week, it should make the contest one of the most interesting ever held in America.

The Onwentsia Golf Club, upon whose links the championship will be played during the week beginning July 3, has just issued its first programme of information for intending competitors and visitors. The club is situated at Lake Forest, Ill., on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, twenty-eight miles from Chicago. Trains leave Chicago from the Wells Street Station nearly every hour during the day, taking fifty minutes to reach Lake Forest. The club has omnibuses at the station for all trains up to 8 o'clock in the evening. Accommodations will be given to as many golfers as possible at the clubhouse, but, as previously mentioned, the Ferry Hall Seminary Building of the Lake Forest University has been secured for the tournament days and the week previous, and accommodations will be provided there for 150 guests.

Sidney Williams is Secretary of the Tournament Committee, and communications for further information should be addressed to him at the clubhouse, Lake Forest, Ill. Besides Mr. Williams, the committee consists of President Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, ex officio; William G. Beale, Arthur J. Caton, Albert M. Day, John Hannah, Robert T. Lincoln, H. R. McCullough, Byron L. Smith, Vernon Brown, Charles Deering, Frederick A. Keep, Cyrus H. McCormick, and Edward L. Ryerson.

OAKLAND CLUB GAMES.

The Oakland Golf Club, at Bayside, L. I., will claim the attention of the local golf world for three days this coming week. Its annual open tournament will begin Thursday morning and extend through Saturday. The programme of events, with the various prizes to be played for, is:

THURSDAY.—10 A. M., preliminary medal round—Eighteen holes; gold medal for best score. 2 P. M., Oakland Cup, presented by the President, W. B. Lawrence—First round, match play, eighteen rounds; open to the sixteen players making the best scores in the medal round. 2:30 P. M., Consolation Cup, presented by Arthur Taylor—Eighteen holes, medal play; open to all contestants in morning medal round who have handed in complete cards and who have not qualified for the Oakland Cup; best eight scores to qualify.

FRIDAY.—10 A. M., Oakland Challenge Cup, second round. 10:30 A. M., Consolation Cup, second round. 2:30 P. M., Oakland Challenge Cup, semi-finals. 2:45 P. M., Consolation Cup, semi-finals.

SATURDAY.—All day, Oakland Handicap Cup, presented by John H. Taylor; eighteen holes, medal play; handicap limited to eighteen strokes; gold medal for best gross score. 2:30 P. M., Oakland Challenge Cup, final round. 2:45 P. M., Consolation Cup, final round.

Entries should be sent on or before Tuesday to M. M. Graham, Secretary, at 340 Third Avenue, this city, or to the golf club at Bayside, L. I. The tournament promises to bring out a number of the best golfers in the metropolitan district.

There is some talk that Harry Vardon, the professional, who last week won the open championship of Great Britain for the second year, may visit this country later in the season and play a series of games on the leading club links. His grand victory, which was won by purely high-class golf, would insure him a grand welcome from American golfers, provided satisfactory arrangements for the visit can be made.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY GOLFERS.

Among the contestants for the President's Cup, competition for which has recently begun on the Fairfield County Club links at Greenwich, Conn., are Louis S. Kerr, E. W. Russell, F. C. Hilliard, W. W. Waterman, J. M. Mason, C. E. Martin, Frank M. Freeman, B. H. Warford, H. A. Budd, J. H. McKinley, J. W. Monteith, W. E. Carhart, Jr., E. T. Mead, and N. T. Smithe.

The Colonial Country Club of Rahway, N. J., has just opened its new house and nine-hole golf course, situated about one mile from the town. The links extend over sixty-five acres of land and is in very good playing condition. The present membership is eighty-two, and the officers are: President—Charles B. Squier; Vice President—Col. J. Blanchard Edgar; Secretary—E. K. Cone; Treasurer—John Corrija, Jr. Board of Governors—the officers and Mulford D. Valentine, Edward S. Savage, Edwin M. Squir, Frank L. Patterson, F. F. Anness, Charles V. Freeman, and Dr. Walter E. Gladek. Several interesting events have been arranged for the season, and a big golfing and social day is being planned for July 4.

The small public course which was laid out a short time ago in Sunset Park, Brooklyn, has already become very popular, and some of the most energetic players have organized a club with the following officers: President—Paul J. Siddall; Vice President—Charles J. J. Baasel; Secretary—Frank J. Mahon.

Willie Davis, the Newport golf professional, is evidently getting into practice for the open championship, as he has recently reduced by four strokes the record for thirty-six holes twice over the Newport course. Davis did them in 156 strokes, playing the first eighteen holes with H. Mortimer Brooks and the last eighteen with Reginald Brooks.

The Harvard golfers are keeping actively at work on the links, and their series of weekly handicap competitions have been a great help in developing golf ability among all the members. The winners of the events thus far are W. R. Kirk, J. G. Averill, J. C. Bayley, T. F. Fitzgerald, and F. A. Russell. The club has also won two of three team matches.

Miss Mary Mortimer of the Westchester Golf Club has recently been winning prizes at the Wannamoisett Club, Providence, R. I. She, with J. T. Mauran, won the prizes for the best gross score, 119 strikes, in the mixed foursome tournament. The prizes for the best net score were won by Miss Brownell and Walter D. Brownell of the home club. Their gross score, however, was 124 strokes. Miss Madeleine Goddard has given a silver cup for competition by the women of the Agawam Hunt Club of Providence. The final round will be played this week. Some of the New Yorkers who have recently been at the Agawam Club are Chester Griswold, R. N. Young, Henry C. Mortimer, Miss Jessica Godfrey, and F. Hopkinson Smith.

The recently organized Hartford Golf Club is showing considerable activity, and a new record of 84 strokes has been made by H. S. Redfield. The competition for the President's Cup is now in progress.

PACIFIC COAST PLAYERS ACTIVE.

Golf in the Far West is by no means a young or struggling game. Mention has frequently been made of California golf activity, and the latest bit of interesting news is the championship contest for both men and women at the Los Angeles Country Club. More golfers took part in the event than had ever been seen on the links before. The course has nine holes, and the chief event was a new amateur record for both eighteen and thirty-six holes by E. Conde Jones. His rounds were 79 and 80, total 159 strokes. That beat the record of 170 made by C. E. Orr, who is the present champion of Southern California, and makes Jones the Los Angeles champion. The women's championship was won by Mrs. A. H. Brady. The club has about 400 members, and has just been incorporated with a capital of $50,000.

Some peculiar and remarkable incidents have lately been recorded in the golf world. A few days ago Walter S. Gibbs of the Crescent Athletic Club killed a bird in flight while driving from the eighteenth tee, this being the third instance of the kind known in the metropolitan district. The rare occurrence of a hole in one stroke has been illustrated again in Boston on the Wollaston Club links. E. C. Tarbell in this case made a 200-yard hole in one stroke, probably the longest hole ever made in a single stroke in this country.

The golfing women of Albany are not one whit behind their sisters from other cities in golf activity, and their first team match, played last week, resulted in their favor. Six of the Powelton golf women journeyed to the Albany Country Club links, and after a good match were defeated by 24 holes to 12. Miss Oliver, Miss Cora Oliver, and Miss Marion Oliver, whose able golf is well known to many New York clubs, were the star players for Albany. All won their matches, Miss Marion Oliver defeating Mrs. Pouch by 11 holes. The other Albanians were Miss Grace Marvin, Miss Mary Bowditch, and Miss Margaret T. E. Pruyn. The Powelton team consisted of Mrs. William H. Pouch, Mrs. George Collingwood, Mrs. H. S. Ramsdell, Miss Grace Jenkins, Miss Mabel Sweet, and Miss Maud Waldron.

The golfing women of Boston are playing many interesting contests from week to week on their various club links. A recent game on the Newton Club links had about twenty competitors, the best gross score being 118, by Miss Marjorie Phelps of the Brae Burn Golf Club. The Lexington and Wollaston Club women played a team match on the Wollaston links, Lexington, winning by 10 holes to 0.

The St. Paul's School Golf Club of Concord, N. H., has arranged a number of team matches with clubs in this locality, to be played early in July. They are: July 5, Hillside Golf Club at Plainfield, N. J.; July 6, Essex County Club at Orange, N. J.; July 7, Morristown Field Club at Morristown; July 8, Morris County Golf Club at Morristown; July 11, St. Mark's School on the Morris County links.

Some small agitation has been caused in certain circles over the recent rule of the United States Golf Association against the pernicious practice of assumed names. Some golfers, chiefly those who have used assumed names, have been disposed to criticise the rule. One of the recent comments in The Boston Transcript on this subject says:

"It is hard to see how any one can question the power of the United States Golf Association to make rules to govern the game, and in doing so it makes no 'unwarranted and arbitrary extension of its powers.' The playing of a game under an assumed name may be all right in instances, but it opens the way to a series of abuses which are worse than the hardships which would be entailed upon golfers who are prevented from assuming a new name as golf players."

FIRE IN PENNSYLVANIA MINE.

Attempts to Extinguish It Futile—Several Narrow Escapes.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 10.—A stubborn fire broke out to-day in the Empire mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, this city. Superintendent Morgan entered the mine with several others and found it raging in what is known as the Red Ash vein, situated about one and a half miles from the roof of the shaft. A force of about forty men was put to work.

About 3,000 feet of hose were taken in, and the men poured a stream of water into the chamber, but it was impossible to get near enough to do effective work. Superintendent Richards, Superintendent Morgan, and Mine Inspector Williams were overcome by gas and had a narrow escape. They recovered some time after being brought into the fresh air.

Some of the rescuers were also overcome while carrying the unconscious man out. The fire is still raging. The Empire shaft has been idle for some time, and the origin of the fire is unknown.

STAGE MOON CAUGHT FIRE.

Miss Maude Adams as Juliet Has a Trying Ordeal in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Contingencies for which William Shakespeare made no allowances arose during Maude Adams's performance in "Romeo and Juliet," at Powers's Theatre to-day. The moon, which is supposed to shed its soft radiance over the garden of the Capulets while Romeo makes love to Juliet on the balcony above, became aggressive and caught fire.

It made much smoke, which floated out over the audience and created some uneasiness. Finally a nervous woman in the balcony started for the door, and in a moment the aisles were full of women following her example, the majority of them leaving hats and wraps behind them. The orchestra struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner." Romeo dropped the acting business, and, coming down to the footlights, shouted:

"Ladies, sit down! Ladies, sit down!"

But the ladies would not sit down until Manager Powers of the theatre climbed on the stage and assured the audience that a bit of insulation on the moon wire had become ignited, but a good portion of the moon had been saved, the fire was out, and there was no danger. It was a trying ordeal for Miss Adams and Mr. Faversham, who played Romeo, and but for their coolness and that of Mr. Powers, a disastrous panic might have resulted.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

Englishmen Greatly Interested in the Coming Athletic Games.

OXFORD, England, June 2.—Both here and at Cambridge college athletics reflect the stimulus that has been imparted to all amateur sports by the announcement of the intercollegiate contests to take place at the Queen's Club, London, next July between the representatives of Yale and Harvard on the one side and Cambridge and Oxford on the other.

Every lover of amateur sport has recognized the need of such a tonic, and the mere announcement that the terms of the American and English University programme had been arranged was received with the greatest satisfaction not only at the university towns, but throughout the amateur athletic world.

"English university men take matters of this kind with much less demonstration than Americans," said C. N. Jackson of Hertford College, Honorary Treasurer of the Oxford University Athletic Club, today, "but their interest is just as great." Mr. Jackson has been connected with Oxford athletics for nearly twenty years, and in promoting these international events he has been moved solely by a desire to show the world that amateur contests could be relieved of all taint of professionalism.

"It makes little difference," continued Mr. Jackson, "whether America or England wins. None of the universities suffers by defeat in these events, as in professional contests. What they may suffer from is a suspicion that their representatives are not bona-fide students. That matter being satisfactorily settled, no one need fear for the success of these games.

"The time is short for preparation. It will require plenty of work to get all these young men together at a season when every one has his engagement book filled, but I have hopes that all this can be accomplished both as to patrons and contestants. We shall hope to make our American friends as welcome as we know they would make us, and I have little doubt that there will be no lack of functions for their entertainment when they arrive."

It has been definitely decided that the programme shall consist of ten events, as at the Oxford and Cambridge sports last March. The rival teams seem to be very evenly matched, and it has been said that it would perhaps have been advisable to have included another contest, say at 220 yards, so as to avoid a tie if possible.

More Smallpox Cases at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 10.—Two new cases of smallpox were reported to the Board of Health to-day from a section of the city apart from that which has been considered the infected district. There are now thirty cases at the pesthouse. This week twelve new cases have been discovered.

GOOD GOLF ON MANY LINKS

Big Crowd Watches the Contests of the Morris County Club.

HENRY P. TOLER'S FINE WORK

Novel Conditions Attaching to the Competition for the Frelinghuysen Cup—A Social Event.

An unusually large number of members and guests of the Morris County Golf Club went out to the clubhouse near Morristown, N. J., yesterday. The feature was the first competition for the silver cup recently presented by the President, G. G. Frelinghuysen.

A somewhat novel form of contest has been arranged for this trophy. It is played against a bogey score of 86 strokes for the course, at handicap hole play, and each competitor receives as his hole play handicap 70 per cent. of his medal play elsewhere. The scoring, therefore, is by individual holes, and the sixteen players who came the closest to bogey qualified to continue the match under similar handicap conditions on successive Saturdays. The final round will be played July 8.

The handicapping was well done, and the scores were close, three holes down being the last to qualify, while only three members beat bogey. They were F. V. S. Crosby, who came first on the list with 6 up; G. M. Maynard, 2 up, and George J. Little, 1 up. The lowest actual score of the day was 86 strokes, equaling the competitive bogey record, by Henry P. Toler. He played the best game he has shown this season, and tied bogey by holes as well as by strokes.

James A. Tyng, the Morris County champion, failed to qualify. He took 91 strokes for the course, and was beaten six holes by bogey. His championship forced him to incur the handicap of two strokes less than scratch. Crosby, who led the eligible competitors, played an excellent game, going around in 88 strokes. It is only the second or third time he has played over the course, but he did considerable playing last year on the Murray Bay golf links, Canada. The bogey score of 86, on which the results were based, and the three best scores of the day, being those of Toler, Crosby, and Tyng, are:

Bogey—										
Out	4	3	4	5	5	5	6	4	6	—42
In	4	5	6	7	5	3	4	5	5	—44
Total										—86
Henry P. Toler—										
Out	5	4	4	6	4	5	5	4	5	—42
In	4	5	7	6	4	4	4	5	5	—44
Total										—86
F. V. S. Crosby—										
Out	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	8	6	—44
In	4	6	6	7	4	3	4	5	5	—44
Total										—88
James A. Tyng—										
Out	5

GERMANY'S NEW ISLANDS

General Dissatisfaction of Berlin Papers About the Purchase.

NO ADVANTAGES SECURED

Trade with the Carolines Amounts to But Little—Spain Profits by the Bargain.

BERLIN, June 10.—The cession of the Pacific islands to Germany focused attention during the week. A curious feature was that while on receipt of the news the press as well as everybody at first expressed satisfaction, this changed radically as the week advanced and the terms of the bargain became known. Not only did the Radical and Socialist press severely criticise the terms as exorbitant and far beyond the value of the islands, but a large portion of the press, reflecting the views of other parties, did the same.

Prince Bismarck's saying in 1885, characterizing the Carolines as "lumperei" is quoted. According to the latest official statistics, German trade in the islands for several years has not exceeded 200 marks yearly, and no German exports have been sold there for some time.

After listening to the statements of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, in the Reichstag, the criticism became severe. The Frankfort Zeitung says:

"The text of the agreement shows the Spaniards retain all the advantages of ownership, retain full liberty for the clerical orders, have a coaling station in each group of the islands, and are put, commercially, on the same footing as Germany, while they merely cede to Germany the onus of the costs of the administrations and receive an exorbitant price, which probably no other power would have paid."

Referring to Prince Bismarck's opinion, the paper adds: "Now this 'lumperei' is all at once believed to be worth seventeen millions."

The National Liberal Correspondenz, usually an enthusiastic supporter of measures calculated to increase Germany's colonial possessions, disparages the new acquisitions, pointing out that the only advantage is a new tariff understanding with Spain. A Foreign Office official who was empowered to speak for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, said that he fully expects to see the Reichstag pass the appropriation of the purchase money by a large majority, adding that the Freisinnige and Socialists will be the only parties to vote against it, though the Centre might make its approval conditional.

The bill for the appropriation will provide for the administration of the new possessions, and it is said the tariff understanding with Spain is only of a general nature, Germany and Spain admitting each other among the favored nation clauses.

The news in The Morning Post and other London papers to the effect that Germany offered the United States a cable station in the Caroline Islands confirms what was cabled some time ago, but no such offer has been renewed recently. It is a fact well known to the German and American Governments that Spain at the beginning of the war offered to sell to Germany all her possessions in the Far East, including the Philippine Islands. Germany then replied substantially that she could not accept the offer, as Spain no longer had the islands to give away, but adding that Germany would agree to take all Spain's possessions in the South Sea, which the United States left her, off her hands.

This conditional bargain was made during the early stages of the war, and was renewed in the Autumn, at the end of hostilities. It has now been ratified. The offer to exchange cable stations will probably be renewed as soon as Germany's title to the Caroline Islands is perfected.

Japan is the only power that has objected to the acquisition of the Caroline Islands by Germany.

STRIFE IN GUATEMALA.

Antonio Barrios, Liberal Leader, Forced to Flee to This Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Antonio Barrios, leader of the Liberal Party of Guatemala, whose followers, it is said, are striving to make him President, was a passenger on the Pacific Mail steamer San José from Panama. He is a son of the late Gen. Rufino Barrios, founder of the Liberal Party of Guatemala, whose term as President covered a period of fourteen years.

Señor Barrios, while admitting that his residence in San Francisco was due to political differences between his sympathizers and the party in power, would not acknowledge that he was forced to flee from his country. Other passengers, however, who arrived by the same steamer, say that not only was he compelled to take his departure, but President Cabrera allowed him only two days to do so. They say also that Guatemala is on the verge of a revolution, which will probably result in the downfall of the Cabrera Government to the gain of the Liberals, who are almost unanimous in their choice of Antonio Barrios for President.

PUBLISHERS IN SESSION.

The International Congress in London Awakened Much Interest.

LONDON, June 10.—The Third International Congress of Publishers, which opened Wednesday at Stationers' Hall, this city, has awakened general interest. The American delegates were Messrs. Putnam, Appleton, Chichester, D. C. Heath, R. McClure, and Herbert Stone of Chicago. Prof. Mavor of Toronto represented Canada, and Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, participated in the social part of the programme.

At the banquet given by the Stationers' Company on Wednesday, Mr. Putnam's toast to "Literature" was the hit of the evening, and was generally acknowledged to be most learned. It was characteristically American in the manner of delivery, shrewd mother-wit, and frank, kindly view of men and things. He drew a glorious picture of the international influence of literature in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, showing that literature superceded the Papacy as a unifying force in the direction of human brotherhood. Prof. Lecky, the historian, in replying, paid a warm tribute to the literary activity of the United States, and pointed out that the best history of the British Navy was written by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan.

F. R. Daldy's address on "Canadian Copyright and the Relations of American and Canadian Publishers" gave the substance of a provision which the Canadian Authors' Society proposed should be inserted in the bill before the Imperial Parliament, by which the importation of English editions of works of which Canadians have purchased the license to publish be totally prohibited.

Prof. Mavor spoke in a similar tenor, and the Congress passed a resolution indorsing the Canadian proposal. Mr. Heath's paper on "The Need for More Complete Protection for Copyright Works" also met with approval.

On Friday Prof. Mavor appeared before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Copyright and introduced the above Canadian proposition. The congress decided to establish a permanent bureau to carry out the resolutions of previous, present, and future congresses, the expenses to be met by pro rata contributions from the national associations, and also to appoint an international commission to examine and report on the relations between authors and publishers in all countries.

The delegates to the Publishers' Congress visited the Royal Library and the private apartments at Windsor Castle to-day by a special invitation of the Queen.

Storms in Spain Kill Many.

MADRID, June 10.—A tornado yesterday swept over San Pedro and Alarse, in the Province of Valladolid. About 150 houses were destroyed, and there was great loss of life. Ten bodies have already been recovered from the ruins. Toledo has been visited by a great storm, which has done considerable damage. The lower portions of the city were flooded.

"Choate's Jest Book" Suppressed.

LONDON, June 10.—A publisher named Sands annnounced this week his intention to collect and publish Ambassador Choate's bon mots and anecdotes as "Choate's Jest Book." But Mr. Choate expostulated, with the result that the book was suppressed.

STEAMSHIP PARIS DESERTED.

American Liner Driven Landward and Abandoned by the Crew—Heavy Seas Rolling In.

COVEROCK, Cornwall, June 10.—The American Line steamer Paris, which ran on the rocks off the Manacles May 21, is now known to be doomed. A southeast wind is blowing, bringing in heavy seas, which are driving the steamer astern landward. Her boilers have shifted, her false bottoms are gone, and the divers are unable to work.

With the exception of about a dozen men, who remain with the Captain and three officers, all the crew of the Paris have left her. On the arrival of the last batch of the crew at Falmouth, to be paid off, a fracas occurred with the agents and the underwriters. The agents refused to pay the men's fares home, which the sailors strongly resented, as they had stood by the ship until nearly the end.

The water is now 30 feet deep in the holds of the Paris. The Quartermaster, who was on deck when the steamer struck, says he saw a warning flare from a pilot boat, but that it was not interpreted as a sign the Paris was in a dangerous position. The ship's helm was nearly starboarded in order to clear the pilotboat, and the course westnorthwest was immediately resumed. He adds that but for this temporary alteration the Paris would have sunk alongside the Mohegan.

CREW OF THE WRECKED PARIS.

Members Arrive Here and Complain of Ill Treatment.

Shortly after the arrival of the American liner St. Louis, which reached port yesterday, a number of the crew of the stranded steamship Paris, who had returned to the United States on the former vessel, crowded into the office of Shipping Commissioner Dickey and complained of the treatment they had received at the hands of their employer, the International Navigation Company.

The men told Commissioner Dickey that they had been paid off at Southampton by the company's agents, and that they had been forced to buy their passage back to New York by the United States Consul in the English city. They had only been paid for the voyage to England, they said, and their dissatisfaction was increased by the fact that many of them make only $14 for a round trip. At this rate many of them found themselves $3 out for the voyage.

The men claimed that the agents of the company had no right, under the shipping laws, to pay them off in a foreign port. They also say that the American Consul at Southampton was remiss in his duty in not seeing that they were sent home at the company's expense. Commissioner Dickey expressed his sympathy for the men in their plight, but he told them that he could do nothing for them.

When the investigation into the loss of the Paris is begun by the Inspectors of Steam Vessels, the men say they will produce evidence tending to prove that the vessel was not navigated carefully, and that the machinery was running at full speed after the ship had struck.

On the St. Louis there were 133 members of the crew and seventeen officers of the Paris. None of the officers was willing to discuss the accident, but they said that the entire story would be told at the investigation, at which Capt. Watkins, the commander of the wrecked vessel, would be present.

In regard to the claim made by the men that they should not have been paid off in a foreign port, the navigation laws of the United States say: "In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before the period contemplated in the agreement, by reason of the wreck or loss of the vessel, such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination, but not for any further period."

None of the officials of the International Navigation Company could be found in the city last night.

AN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TREATY.

The Economical Commercial Compact Said to Have Been Agreed Upon —Details Not Known.

VIENNA, June 10.—A conference of Austrian and Hungarian Ministers to-day settled the Ausgleich, or economic commercial compact, question on the basis of a compromise, the details of which will be announced in the Hungarian Diet on Wednesday next.

The Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung says it learns that, after the falling through of the renewal of the Ausgleich, two solutions seemed possible to the Government—the retention of the whole Ausgleich, including the prolongation of the Austro-Hungarian Bank charter, until 1903, or the continuance of the whole Ausgleich, under the new statute, until 1903.

A further proposal, excluding the possibility of the maintenance of the bank after the expiration of the customs and commercial union, was considered also. Which plan, if any, will be adopted, will not be known until Premier Koloman de Szell shall make his statement to the Diet.

According to the Neue Freie Presse, the compromise provides for the duration of the customs and commercial union and the Austro-Hungarian charter until 1907. The new constitution of the bank will be carried out immediately, and the commercial treaties which expire at the end of 1903 will be renewed to run until the end of 1907, so they may expire at the same time as the customs agreement.

The Jamaica Commission's Personnel.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The personnel of the Jamaican Tariff Commission, now en route to the United States, is announced in dispatches received at the British Embassy, as follows: Valentine Graeme Bell, Director of Public Works of the colony; David S. Gideon, Elective Member of the Legislative Council, and Mr. Farquharson. It has been stated that Mr. Chamberlain, in authorizing the commission, arranged that a representative of the Home Government should act with the commission. No special representative has been named, however, and Mr. Tower, British Chargé, will act as the Imperial representative. The colonial members of the commission left Jamaica on the 7th and are expected here about next Tuesday.

Passengers on the New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 10.—The American Line steamer New York, from Liverpool, which sailed from this port for New York to-day, has on board Robert P. Porter, formerly President McKinley's Special Commissioner to Cuba and Puerto Rico, and who has been making a study of trade relations in Europe, and Miss Edna Hopper, the actress.

British Cruiser May Come Here.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 10.—The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived here this morning from Bermuda, accompanied by the torpedo boat destroyer Quail. It is said that the Indefatigable will visit New York in the Autumn.

Operation on Justin McCarthy.

LONDON, June 10.—Justin McCarthy had a cataract on his right eye removed on Thursday at the Royal Eye Hospital, and is now progressing satisfactorily.

The Wedding of Paderewski.

LONDON, June 10.—Advices from St. Petersburg just received confirm the report of the marriage of Paderewski to Miss Helen Rosen at Warsaw May 31.

Fever Closes Schools at Guttenberg.

The School Directors of Guttenberg, N. J., yesterday ordered the public schools closed all next week on account of an epidemic of scarlet fever that has broken out in the town. Dr. Justin, the Health Officer of the town, reported twenty-five cases, and advised that the children be protected by confining them to their homes as much as possible.

A Long Island Factory Burned.

The James Lyon tar paper factory, in Evergreen, the Borough of Queens, was destroyed yesterday by fire. The loss is estimated at $35,000. The building and stock were uninsured.

A CAFE DINING CAR

will hereafter be run on the Washington and Chattanooga Limited between Roanoke, Virginia, and Birmingham, Alabama. Meals a la carte. This train leaves New York by Pennsylvania Railroad daily at 1:50 P. M.—Adv.

WRITS IN MOLINEUX CASE

Prisoner Will Be Arraigned in the Supreme Court To-morrow.

GRAND JURY TESTIMONY OUT

Shows District Attorney's Case Is Practically Based on Testimony of Handwriting Experts.

George Gordon Battle, in behalf of his client, Roland B. Molineux, yesterday secured from Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, a writ restraining Justice Jerome and the District Attorney from proceeding to-morrow with the examination into the charge of murder against Molineux, and ordering them to show cause why they should not be permanently restrained; a writ of habeas corpus directing the Warden of the Tombs to produce Molineux in the Supreme Court to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, and a writ of certiorari to review the case. These writs will necessitate the appearance of Justice Jerome, Col. Gardiner, and Assistant District Attorney Osborne, as well as Molineux, in the Supreme Court to-morrow morning.

Counsel for Molineux, Messrs. Weeks and Battle, will argue on the writ of prohibition that, inasmuch as the Grand Jury cannot reconsider the case charging the prisoner with having caused the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, except on an order of a Judge of the Court of General Sessions, as the May Grand Jury refused to return an indictment, a Judge of an inferior court can have no jurisdiction in the matter. The lawyers said they were confident of securing their client's release.

Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, with the consent of Mr. Osborne, made public a transcript of the minutes of the May Grand Jury, which was filed with him in support of the charge against Molineux. It appears from this transcript that the District Attorney has practically based his case on the testimony of the handwriting experts. Mr. Osborne said that, while he considered the testimony of these witnesses indisputable, he had also a motive—Molineux's hatred for Harry Cornish.

Expert Kinsley testified before the Grand Jury that he was positive that the specimen of Molineux's handwriting submitted to him and the address on the poison package were written by the same hand. "It would be a miracle to find these characteristics duplicated," he said. Mr. Kinsley's opinion was concurred in by all the other handwriting experts summoned except David N. Carvalho, who was called before the Grand Jury at the request of several of Molineux's friends. Mr. Carvalho declared that the other experts were all wrong.

Mr. Carvalho was asked: "In your opinion, all the blue letters with the crest on were written by the same hand that wrote the poison package, except the Burns letter?"

"Except the so-called Burns letter; that is correct."

"You can say the Burns letter was written by Molineaux?"

"I do not think there is any question about the writing of the Burns letter."

"You were called upon to examine that letter by the Police Department?"

"Yes, Sir."

"In your opinion the three letters with the three crests, and the poison package, were written by the same hand?"

"Yes."

"The Burns letter is a genuine letter of Roland Molineux?"

"Yes, sir. That is my belief."

Chief of Detectives Capt. McClusky testified before the Grand Jury that Mr. Carvalho had named two men as having possibly written the address on the poison package. "Carvalho told me," the Captain said, "he was sure John D. Adams wrote that address. 'McClusky,' he said, 'the man who wrote that letter wrote the address on that package, and I would have no hesitancy in saying now, if it was attached to a note for $150,000 that it was the same handwriting.'"

"To which letter did he refer?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"To a letter admittedly written by John D. Adams," was Capt. McClusky's reply.

Capt. McClusky said that Mr. Carvalho als also told him that the writing looked very much like that of W. C. Hassett, an employe of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said yesterday that he thought he had presented a perfect case against Molineux before the Grand Jury. "As for the experts," said he, "I regard their testimony as indisputable. I want to call attention to the fact that these experts were called from all parts of the country, and are the most experienced in the profession. If they should make a mistake they might as well dig their professional graves.

"To give you an example of their work, take the cases of some who came from distant parts of the country. There was Tolman of Chicago, for instance. He imagined the District Attorney was making out a case against Cornish, and when he looked at the writing on the poison package he was astounded. 'Great heavens,' he exclaimed, 'that is in the handwriting of Molineux, not Cornish!' Others, entertaining similar opinions, were equally surprised."

ATTACKED BY A RACE HORSE.

Two Stablemen Injured at the Brighton Beach Track.

In a battle with a race horse in a stable at the Brighton Beach race track last evening, two stablemen were badly injured. Neil Ring, who lives at Coney Island, was engaged in feeding one of the horses under his care when the animal turned upon him. The horse bit off the greater part of his nose and then knocked him down.

Ring's cries for help brought James Lynch, another stableman, to his assistance. Lynch attempted to rescue Ring from under the horse's feet, but the animal struck him in the face with his hoof, breaking his jaw. Several other stablemen arrived on the scene by this time and beat the horse off.

Ring and Lynch were taken to the Norwegian Hospital. Ring's condition is considered serious.

WOMAN'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Her Husband Has Disappeared and the Police Are Seeking Him.

Annie Dubert, twenty-four years of age, of 320 East Eleventh Street, was found dead in bed in her room yesterday afternoon. Henry Dubert, the woman's husband, who the police believe can throw some light on the matter, has disappeared.

Mr. and Mrs. Dubert rented a room at the above address four weeks ago. At 10 o'clock Friday night, Dubert, who had been out, returned to the house and tried to get into his room. He found the door locked, and the landlord, Joseph Dieners, allowed him to go through an adjoining room and crawl through the window. Dubert remained in the room but a few minutes, when he went out, and returned at 12 o'clock. From that time nothing more was heard of him.

Shortly after noon yesterday Dieners went to the room to see Mrs. Dubert and found the door locked. He became suspicious, and finally, with the assistance of Policeman Teeman of the Fifth Street Station, forced the door. Mrs. Dubert was found in bed dead.

The appearance of the body led to the belief of foul play, and a call to Bellevue Hospital resulted in the appearance of Dr. Taylor with an ambulance Dr. Taylor said that the woman had been dead for several hours. Her body was discolored in spots and blood was oozing from her nostrils and the index finger of her right hand, which had been wounded. She had been killed by carbolic acid, the cork and wrapper of the bottle which had contained the acid being found in the room.

Dubert is described as a stoutly built man, and is said to be a brass founder, working somewhere on Twenty-second Street. Detectives Bissert and Bennoil of the Fifth Street Station have been put on the case, and are looking for him.

The Casino's Roof Garden Open.

The seventh season of the Casino's roof garden was inaugurated last night by Manager Lederer. In spite of the threatening weather the roof was crowded from shortly after 8 o'clock until midnight, when the lights were extinguished. The bill included the Johnson and Cole Company of forty-five colored entertainers; Mlle. Irene and her trained dogs; Cyr and Hill, juvenile duetists; Francioli sisters, character dancers; Snyder and Buckley, the Phasey Troupe, Annabelle Moore, Mons. Santo, Fanchonette and Kane. Glenroy brothers, Nora Lambert, Laura Bennet, and La Petite Adelaide. The roof has been improved and additional seats have been put on.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 10.—Mrs. Burke-Roche and her daughter, Miss Cynthia Burke-Roche, arrived at the Elms this evening.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Miss Oelrichs have arrived for the season.

R. L. Willing of Philadelphia is here for the Summer.

Mrs. Charles H. Berryman is the guest of Mrs. George Henry Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Charles Astor Bristed arrived from New York this evening.

Miss Marion Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, has arrived at Crossways for the season.

Miss Bookstaver has arrived for the season.

Max Norman arrived from New York this evening.

Mrs. Griffin of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster at Pen-Craig.

Mrs. Thomas H. Howard has returned to New York.

The Misses Gilbert are at their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason have issued cards for a reception to Admiral Sampson and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron at Halidon Hall next Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. F. P. Garrettson entertained at dinner this evening.

The officers of the Torpedo and Training Stations and the War College gave a hop at the War College this morning, which was largely attended by the officers of the fleet and members of the cottage colony.

Dr. Clement Cleveland and family have arrived for the season.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg is expected at Willowbank on July 1 for the season.

J. P. Allison has arrived from New York for the season.

William S. Wetmore and Arthur W. Bumstead are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. John Haven Dayton of Virginia is registered at the Aquidneck.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick have arrived at the Lyman cottage for the season.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented for John A. Pinard one of the latter's cottages to George B. De Forest of New York for the season.

Miss Josephine Johnson gave a luncheon to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will arrive at The Breakers June 30.

Mrs. and Miss Almy of Washington will pass the season at Jamestown.

Middletown (R. I.) Tax Assessments.

NEWPORT, June 10.—The Assessors of Taxes in Middletown have made up their books for the year. Amonk the largest taxpayers of the cottage colony are the following: Harriett F. Brownell, $110,000; John C. Bancroft, $50,000; Lyman C. Josephs, $31,000; Frank W. Andrews and wife, $28,000; Julien T. Davies, $22,500, and Alva S. Belmont, $21,000.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Stone—Suydam.

Miss Esther King Suydam, youngest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles Crooke Suydam, was married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock to Ensign Raymond Stone, United States Navy. The ceremony took place in St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., and was performed by the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, D. D. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white organdie, trimmed with lace. Her only ornament was an entire set of pearls formerly owned by her great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Rufus King. The maid of honor, Miss Edith Marion Hinds, wore a white organdie gown, trimmed with small pink roses. The ushers were Archibald Gracie Ogden, Weston Spies Gales, J. Warner Johnston of Germantown, Frederick G. Pine, Raymond Wilson Pendergast, and Edward Augustus Weeks. The bridegroom and his best man, Ensign Gilbert Galbraith, United States Navy, wore a special full-dress uniform. After the ceremony an informal reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 400 South Broad Street, Elizabeth. Ensign and Mrs. Stone left for the South. Ensign Stone is on waiting orders. The couple will visit the bridegroom's parents at their Summer home at Point Clear, on the east shore of Mobile Bay.

Heyward—Perot.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Miss Agnes Rosalie Perot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Perot, was married at noon to-day to James F. Heyward of New York. The ceremony was performed at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer on Charles Street Avenue, the Rev. George C. Stokes officiating. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Perot, the bride's sister; Miss Louisa Robinson, Miss Edith Stowe, and Miss Georgie Taylor. Little Miss Gladys Perot, the bride's niece, was flower girl. Frederick D. Shaffer of Cincinnati was best man, and the ushers were Charles G. Perot and William D. H. Washington of New York, Charles Hall Davis of Petersburg, Va., Dr. M. Warfield, Bernard Scott, and Robert Tudor, all of Baltimore. A breakfast followed at Woodlawn, the country place of the bride's father. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Perot and Mr. and Mrs. Effington Perot of Philadelphia, Judge and Mrs. Bradford and Miss Cornelia Bradford of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Tapier and Miss Alice Johnston of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Kerr, Miss Berkeley Leaycraft, Miss Agnes Leaycraft, and Miss Ethel Leaycraft of New York.

Newlin—Whittemore.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., June 10.—Miss Grace Carroll Whittemore of Fishkill Landing and De Lancey Verplanck Newlin of Philadelphia were married this evening in St. Luke's Church at Mattawan. The Rev. H. P. Hobson, rector of St. Luke's, was the officiating clergyman. The bride's dress was white satin trimmed with old family lace and chiffon. The bride was given away by her brother, Lewis H. Whittemore. The bridesmaids were Misses Maud Newlin, Katherine Newlin, Judith Verplanck, Helen Kent, and Marian Duckworth. The maid of honor, Miss Edith Marion Hinds, wore a white organdie gown, trimmed with small pink roses. The ushers were Archibald Gracie Ogden, Weston Spies Gales, J. Warner Johnston of Germantown, Frederick G. Pine, Raymond Wilson Pendergast, and Edward Augustus Weeks. The bridegroom and his best man, Ensign Gilbert Galbraith, United States Navy, wore a special full-dress uniform. After the ceremony an informal reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 400 South Broad Street, Elizabeth. Ensign and Mrs. Stone left for the South. Ensign Stone is on waiting orders. The couple will visit the bridegroom's parents at their Summer home at Point Clear, on the east shore of Mobile Bay.

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Engagement Announced in Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—Announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Miss Elsie Yandell of Louisville and Donn Barber of New York. Mr. Barber is the son of C. C. Barber and is a member of a well-known family. He was an honor man at the Societe des Beaux Arts in Paris, and has taken high rank in his profession, architecture. Miss Yandell is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Lunsford P. Yandell and the late Dr. Lunsford Yandell, the distinguished physician. She has been prominent in social affairs since her début several years ago. She has a fine soprano voice. Miss Enid Yandell, the sculptress, is her sister. It is as yet the most important social announcement of the Summer season and will interest a wide circle both in Kentucky and elsewhere.

Providence Bank to Close.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10.—The Globe National Bank of this city is to go into liquidation, providing the stockholders agree. The Directors have voted to call a meeting of the stockholders and recommend to them that in view of the unprofitable conditions attendant upon National banking in the community they authorize the Directors to close up the institution and divide the assets among the stockholders. Marsden J. Perry, President of the bank, states that the owners of more than three-quarters of the stock approve the plan.

Cocheco Bank Shortage Swells.

DOVER, N. H., June 10.—A new shortage of $3,000 was found in the accounts of the Cocheco National Bank here to-day, the amount being the difference between the sum entered in the pass book of a depositor and that standing upon the register of the bank. It also has developed that a man who deposited diamonds valued at $600 with the bank as security on a note, has found that the diamonds are gone and no trace or record of them remains.

A Wisconsin State Bank Fails.

STOUGHTON, Wis., June 10.—The Dane County State Bank, doing a general banking business, suspended to-day. The bank was capitalized at $80,000. O. M. Turner was President and O. N. Falk cashier.

GOVERNOR AT PEEKSKILL CAMP.

Greeted with a Salute of Nineteen Guns —Squadron A Leaves and Twenty-third Regiment Arrives.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 10.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived in camp at 5 o'clock this afternoon and was greeted with a salute of nineteen guns. The Governor made a tour of the camp this evening, and will inspect its workings in the morning. He will leave later in the day for Oyster Bay. Adjt. Gen. Andrews arrived this morning, and a salute of nine guns was fired in his honor.

Squadron A broke camp early this morning, and at 9:30 rode out of camp on the way to New York. The troopers looked a little browner and rougher than when they arrived a week ago, but all were in good health and spirits. Advices from Dobbs Ferry announce that the squadron reached there in the afternoon and went into camp at Ardsley Park. It will continue its journey to-morrow morning.

The Twenty-third Regiment arrived this afternoon at 3 o'clock and at once set to work to get their camp in order for the week's stay.

The Third Battery will get here about noon to-morrow. It reached Sing Sing this afternoon and went into camp in Nelson Park.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY SOLD.

New Jersey Road Knocked Down to Chanler Riker for $1,500,000.

The New Jersey Electric Railway was sold at Secaucus, N. J., yesterday by Special Master in Chancery James F. Howell of Newark to satisfy a mortgage held by the Mercantile Trust Company. The suit was brought in the United States Court for the Third District of New Jersey. The Court ordered that the road should not be sold for less than $1,000,000. There were not many bidders, and the road was finally knocked down to Chanler Riker of Newark for $1,500,000.

It was said by persons present that the purchase was made in the interests of the North New Jersey Street Railway Company. Others said the White Line Traction Company, organized in Newark recently, was the purchaser. Mr. Riker declined to confirm or deny either report.

There are three roads comprised under the title New Jersey Electric Railway. They are the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Rutherford, 4,500 shares; the Paterson, Passaic and Rutherford, 7,359 shares, and the Paterson Central Electric, 315 shares.

BIG ARCH MOVED THREE FEET.

Engineering Exploit at the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City.

The engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who are supervising the erection of the new station at Jersey City, yesterday began the feat of moving the great arch at the east end of the old station, and which will be transferred to the end of the new train shed 125 feet further east. Yesterday's movement was only intended for a test, however. The arch was only moved three feet. It will probably traverse the remaining distance to-morrow.

Apparently the work was very simple. At the northern and southern sides of the arch were laid two standard steel rails about two feet apart. Each pair of rails was firmly braced by steel bars placed close together. In the centre a pier was built extending from the ground to the apex of the train shed. On this the top of the arch rested, the carriage being arranged to slide over the steel rails. At a signal the men engaged in the work began to work the hydraulic jacks employed, and the big arch moved easily and steadily forward until it had traveled three feet, when the men were notified to stop.

The New Cathedral Cornerstone.

It is expected that fully 1,000 priests from the Dioceses of Newark and Brooklyn, and the Archdiocese of New York will attend the laying of the cornerstone of the new St. Pathrick's Cathedral, Newark, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The site of the new structure is perhaps the most commanding that could be chosen in any city, and the building is to be one of the most costly in America.

Ordinations to Priesthood.

Ten seminarians were ordained Friday morning in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Brooklyn, to the full honors of priesthood. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island. Those who were ordained were Joseph Brady, Edward Boyle, Michael Walsh, Edward Holran, John Wilson, John Whelan, Thomas Leonard, Edward Harley, Jeremiah Kent, and Jacob Kunz.

Church Notes.

The Rev. Dr. Wharton, the Southern evangelist, of Baltimore, will preach this morning in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Alexander Brown of Glasgow will preach this evening in the North Presbyterian Church, Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street.

A special flower service will be held today in St. Matthew's Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Central Park West. The flowers will be sent afterward to the sick.

The Rev. Dr. Steele of Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church will preach this morning on the subject "Who Is This?" At the evening service his subject will be "A Sermon from the Wheatfield."

There will be special services to-day in the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, when Children's Day will be observed. The sermons at both the morning and evening services will be especially for young people.

During the absence of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who is to pass his vacation on the shore of the St. Lawrence River, the preacher at the Brick Presbyterian Church will be the Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College.

Major Frank Keck, late of the Seventy-first Regiment, will deliver an address at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon. His subject will be lessons from the Cuban Campaign."

The New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, will celebrate its twenty-second anniversary on Tuesday evening next. The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and others will make addresses, and an informal reception will be held.

"The Nun of Kenmare" will be the subject of the Rev. James A. O'Connor's sermon in Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street this evening at a memorial service for Miss Mary Francis Cusack, the nun who became a Protestant in 1888, and who died in Leamington on Wednesday last.

Children's Day will be celebrated to-day in the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street. The 1,000 children of the Sunday school will assemble in the church at the morning service, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, will preach a special sermon to them.

The Rev. Edward H. Rudd, assistant minister, will be the preacher at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, both morning and evening during this month, after which the church will be closed until September. His subject this morning will be "Christ's Permanent Attracting Power," and in the evening "Is Prayer Answered?"

A patriotic service will be held in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, this evening. Winchester Post and representatives of many other posts of the Grand Army of the Republic will attend in uniform. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson, will preach a sermon on "The Meaning and the Message of the Flag."

ALDERMAN HENRY SIEFKE DEAD.

Operated On for Intestinal Trouble, from Which He Had Suffered.

Henry Siefke, a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Ninth Assembly District, died at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon from the effects of an operation for an intestinal disease from which he had long been a sufferer. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

Mr. Siefke is the third member of the present Board of Aldermen to die, the others being James P. Hart of the Fourteenth Assembly District of New York County, and Edward S. Ely of the Fourteenth District of Kings County.

Mr. Siefke was fifty-two years old at the time of his death. His father, Henry Siefke, came to this country from Germany, and was for many years in the employ of the original John Jacob Astor, who so appreciated his services as to present him with the leasehold of the residence at 307 West Twenty-sixth Street, which has been the home of the son since the death of the elder Siefke, some twelve years ago. Mr. Siefke was a real estate dealer, and while he had been a Democrat all his life, had never taken an active part in politics until his election to the Board of Aldermen to succeed Frank J. Goodwin. A widow and one son survive him. The wife of ex-Congressman Vehslage is his sister.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John J. Lynes.

John J. Lynes of the law firm of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, at 50 Wall Street, died Friday at the home of Mrs. William Stackpole, 210 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland in 1840. He came to this country forty-seven years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn since that time. He studied law in the office of the firm of Martin & Smith, which afterward became Duer, Strong & Jarvis, and to which he was later admitted to membership. He was a member of the Downtown Association, the Riding and Driving Club, the Marine Club, the Germania Club, and the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, and was Treasurer of the Bedford Riding Club. He was a legal adviser of St. Mary's Hospital, and Trustee and counsel of St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn. He was unmarried, his nearest surviving relative being his sister, Sister Rosetta, of the Convent of the Holy Cross, in the Borough of Manhattan. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, and the interment will be at Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush.

Dr. Simon S. Close.

Dr

A COLUMN FOR RACEGOERS

Something About the Probable Starters in the Suburban.

LAST WEEK AT GRAVESEND

A Puzzling Lot of Three-Year-Olds—"Nick" Hubinger Goes in for Racing—Model Saddling Paddock.

Four racing days of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's meeting remain before the animals move to the handsome racing park of the Coney Island Jockey Club. Except for the Greater New York Steeplechase, to be run on Monday, the fixtures for the week are unimportant until the last day of the meeting, Thursday. Then the Tremont Stakes for two-year-olds over the full distance for the youngsters—three-quarters of a mile—and the Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a half, will be decided. The former has about all the good young horses that have shown engaged with the exception of Virginia Earle, and the latter has most of the three-year-olds of promise except Filigrane, Ethelbert, Jean Beraud, and Martimas. Beraud is done up with a splint, so that he could not start if he was an eligible, and the latter is in Canada. But Rhinelander, Lothario, Ahom, Half Time, Lackland, Alpen, Filon d'Or, Glengar, Great Neck, and Bangor will furnish a field that should make an interesting race of it.

Taken as a whole, the meeting has been the best ever given under the auspices of the Brooklyn Jockey Club. Racing has been of good quality and finishes close. Luck in good weather has brought the best receipts from attendance ever known at the track, and the stockholders will have the weather as well as P. J. Dwyer's shrewd management to thank for the exceptionally large dividends that are sure to come as a result of the meeting.

But one improvement of consequence was made at the Gravesend track for the meeting, but that was one that every visitor to the paddock approved of and enjoyed. It was the construction of the great, roomy saddling paddock where the horses are housed preliminary to the races and saddled for the contests. It is roomy, lofty, and cool, and better and more convenient in every way than any other track in the country possesses. Standing in the centre of the great inclosure, one had a chance to see the animals that are to race after their preliminary canters, and can readily judge as to their condition and the chance they have in the races, so far as the eye can tell.

There is a roomy balcony, reached by stairs from the paddock and opening off from the clubhouse. Here the club members may sit and see all that is going on, and this has been a position of vantage for a lot of the lovers of the sport. Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney makes it a favorite lounging place when he is at the track, and there Foxhall Keene, John Hunter—the last of the Old Guard of racing men—James Galway, Sydney Paget, John H. Bradford, H. K. Knapp, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Center Hitchcock, Harry Payne Whitney, F. R. Hitchcock, "Jack" Follansbee, Edward G. Gilmore, W. F. Clark, Police Commissioner Sexton, Sheriff Dunn, ex-Police Commissioner Martin, Perry Belmont, on his occasional visits to the track; Julius Fleischmann, and a host of other social and political lights sit and chat about the chances of the horses. It is just the sort of place that horsemen fancy and such a one as would be a most desirable addition to the equipment of any race course. It was a happy thought that suggested its construction, and the design is one that could not well be improved on.

SUBURBAN HORSES AND THEIR CHANCES.

Interest now centres on the running of the Suburban on Saturday, when the Coney Island Club's first meeting will begin. Accidents of training, which have already reduced the field of eligible horses, will probably still further reduce it before the animals are called to the post to run for the great prize, but the following list gives all those that are talked of as possible starters on Saturday evening:

Horses.	Wt.	Horses.	Wt.
Ben Holladay	129	Bangle	110
Algol	125	Warrenton	110
Banastar	122	Maxine	109
Briar Sweet	121	Candle Black	107
Don de Oro	119	Filigrane	106
St. Cloud	119	Box	106
George Keene	114	Thomas Cat	100
Bannockburn	112	Jefferson	98
Imp	110	Star of Bethlehem	95
Previous	110		

Banastar, after his impressive victory in the Brooklyn Handicap, will naturally be the public favorite for the race. Don de Oro, Warrenton, Bannockburn—the latter a much better horse than he has been allowed to show himself to be—Imp and Filigrane will all have their friends on the strength of what they have done in races at the Brooklyn track. There is also a section of racegoers which will pin their faith to Ben Holladay, though it is very plain that the race is not at all at his distance, which is at from a mile and a half upward. His trainer, however, thinks that he can win at the shorter distance, and there are those who agree with him in spite of the fact that the horse is always very slow to get into his stride. This is a big disadvantage in a race like the Suburban, where there is a hot pace from the very start, and one that it is very hard for a "rater" like Ben Holladay to overcome in so short a distance as a mile and a quarter. If the race was at a mile and a half or further he would be a 1 to 2 favorite over the field in all probability and would beat all those fivers with a high rate of speed for a short distance, but who cut it when it comes to the run through the homestretch after a long race.

Don de Oro's race for the Brookdale Handicap made him a host of friends among the trainers, and they believe that at the difference in the weights over the Brooklyn Handicap John Boden's horse will turn the tables on Banastar in spite of the marvelous speed of the latter. In fact, it is hinted that Candle Black and not Banastar will be the horse of the Clark string that must be beaten by the horse that would win the race. Whichever of the pair Odom shall ride is pretty sure to be the most dangerous one, for he is a jockey that never knows when he is beaten, and one that will take chances such as Maher, the other stable jockey, would never think of taking. Bannockburn, if "Willie" Martin should ride him and "Pat" Dunne have his money down, is a horse that may furnish very considerable surprise in the race, for he has a lot of speed, can stay the route, and is much faster in the last quarter than in the first of such a race. He was apparently "monkeyed" with at the Brooklyn track in one of his races. In the race of last Thursday there is little doubt that he would have beaten Tillo handily even had the Whitney horse stood up for the journey.

Algol may not be brought on from the West to try for the prize, but if he does come he may be in the fight. Star of Bethlehem is a Western aspirant who is so woefully bad that it is a wonder that his owner should go to the expense of sending him on here for the race. But he managed to beat a very bad lot of selling platers in a race at six furlongs in very slow time, and the Suburban bee began buzzing in the bonnet of his inexperienced owner, who at once concluded that he had a race horse. He will know better after the Suburban is run.

THE THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

While the three-year-old situation hereabouts has been terribly mixed by the inconsistent performances of the horses of that age, some of the horsemen who went to Toronto for the Spring racing there said: "Wait until Martimas, the Futurity winner of 1898, comes down here. Then you will see the three-year-old of the year." Martimas has not yet reached here, but the news of his first performance in Canada this year has done so. He started on Thursday in the race for the Windsor Hotel Stakes for three-year-olds at a mile over the Belair track at Montreal. He was a 1 to 5 favorite in the field of five that started, and yet he was beaten rather handily in 1:44¼, slow time even for that track, by the selling plater Tobe Payne. The excuse for the Hendrie horse is that he was a bit short in his work, had not been screwed up to a hard race, and that he will do better later on. This it is claimed, was proved by the fact that he swerved in the stretch when pressure was applied to make him go up to Tobe Payne, who had been tired by having run the first half mile of the race in 0:51. On that showing Martimas will cause little trouble to the horses of his age down here.

It would be strange and not at all surprising, after the performance of the colts, if Admiration should prove to be the best of her age. Her performance in the Spring Special, when she beat Ethelbert, stamps her as being of something better than the average, and a filly is never at her best in the Spring. After she gets over the troubles incident to her sex it looks as if it would take a pretty high-class one to beat her this Fall. The last mile of her record-breaking performance was made in 1:39, as good as any horse has ever made over the Brooklyn track.

Admiration was a maiden when Mr. Whitney's agent, Sydney Paget, bought her of John E. Madden, during the Morris Park meeting, for $10,000. This was done after he had seen her work a mile in a trifle slower than 1:41 over the Withers mile. Madden picked her up out in Lexington for $3,000 after Eugene Leigh had told him of some very fast work she had done. He brought her East, intending to find a "soft spot" in some race for her and then have a "killing" in the betting ring. Meantime he received the offer from the Whitney Stable, which he accepted, and allowed her purchasers to get the money the first time she started. Rumor has it that the Whitney party won more than enough to pay for the filly.

HUBINGER GETS SOME RUNNERS.

"Nick" Hubinger, according to track rumor, has gone in for racing thoroughbreds. Hubinger is a starch manufacturer up in New Haven, Conn., who having made a fortune in the starch business went in for horse racing. Up to this year he has confined himself to the light harness racers, owning both trotters and pacers. But this year he has started a small stable of thoroughbreds which he races in the name of a New Yorker of Kentucky extraction, who figures on the turf as an owner, for the first time this year. A track story has it that at his first venture in backing his horses Hubinger dropped about $10,000, as his horse that he had backed to win finished in second place. But he had "quick action for his money," and it had been a complaint of Hubinger that he could not get that in racing trotters and pacers. Hubinger is game, however, and not only won back his losses on his first venture, but quite a comfortable sum in addition when his horses ran later at the Brooklyn track. He comes down from New Haven as often as possible to see the runners, and is taking an interest in the matter, which indicates that he will be as much of a factor in the sport in the future as he had been in light harness racing in the past.

PLANS OF COLLEGE OARSMEN.

Intercollegiate Rowing Association Will Hold Its Annual Regatta on the Hudson June 26.

The annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, between the Universities of Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, will be held on the Poughkeepsie-Highland course on the Hudson this month, on June 26 and 27.

The Intercollegiate Rowing Association is the only college rowing association in the United States holding an annual regatta in which the leading colleges in the United States are invited to participate. The chief object of this association is to afford an opportunity annually for rowing competition in order to demonstrate which of the university crews of the country is entitled to premier honors. There will be three events this year, the freshman eight-oared race between the Universities of Wisconsin, Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania; the four-oared race between the Universities of Cornell and Pennsylvania, both of which events will take place on June 26; and the university eight-oared race between the Universities of Cornell, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Columbia, which will take place on June 27.

The conditions under which these races will be rowed this year will be the same as those which governed the previous regattas of this association, with such modifications as may be decided upon by the Board of Stewards, which is made up as follows: Francis S. Bangs, Columbia; Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Cornell, and Thomas Reath, Pennsylvania. These Stewards will have the selection of the officials, which list will be made up of college men well known in college aquatic circles.

The Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association expect to formulate plans which will insure the future annual regattas of the association being more representative than the one of this year and those of previous years, and with this end in view they have expressed the intention of inviting all the prominent colleges interested in rowing to organize rowing departments, so as to insure each college having representation in the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association in 1900. The Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association have expressed themselves as being favorable to including additional events for the 1900 programme. The programme for 1900 will probably include freshmen and university races in the following events: Single scull, double scull, four-oared race, eight-oared race, and it may be that other special events will be added. This programme will admit of Yale and Harvard entering in the single, double, or four-oared event, and still continue their dual Harvard-Yale eight-oared race at New London, and the date of the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association for 1900 will, if necessary, be so arranged as to admit of Harvard and Yale rowing their dual race at New London and afterward competing in the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association over the Poughkeepsie-Highland course, in order to give Yale and Harvard an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to cope with the crews of the other leading universities of the country. It is not generally known that one of the prizes for which the Intercollegiate Rowing Association entries compete is the magnificent trophy presented by Dr. L. L. Seaman of Cornell. It is expected that a number of other trophies will be presented to the Intercollegiate Rowing Association for competition in specified events in 1900. The Intercollegiate Association is in hopes that they will have foreign college crews to compete with in 1900 or 1901. It is reasonably sure that the University of Toronto will be represented in the regatta of 1900, and it is hoped that Oxford and Cambridge, and probably some of the colleges of the Continent of Europe, will be represented in the regatta of 1901. If this measure of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association is successful, the future annual regattas will be, in effect, the world's intercollegiate regatta. It does seem singular, with all the rapid strides that have been made in amateur sport in the way of the formation of National associations to govern every form of sport, that the matter of the formation of an Intercollegiate Rowing Association to encourage intercollegiate rowing should have been taken up at such a late day. But it would seem from present indications that rowing is to be the college fad, athletically speaking, of the future.

The Intercollegiate Rowing Association has from year to year been forced to change from one course to another for a variety of reasons. It seems, however, that the universities members of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association have at last come to the conclusion that the Poughkeepsie-Highland course on the Hudson is the ideal course for the anual regattas of the association.

The Poughkeepsie-Highland course is four miles straight away, with a depth of water ranging from 42 to 76 feet, an unobstructed view of the course on the west shore of the Hudson for four miles, splendid facilities for an observation train to follow the race from start to finish, an average width of the river of over half a mile, and as an illustration of the facilities of the course it may be stated that there is sufficient available space from start to finish to enable as many as forty boats to start abreast in one heat, and then there would be room for the private yachts, steamers, and other water craft on the east or Poughkeepsie side of the river to anchor and view the races.

The facilities for getting to the race course are ample. Special excursion trains will be run from New York and other points to connect with the observation train. The facilities for reaching the course by water from points north and south of Poughkeepsie are all that could be wished for.

The railroad companies make special rates from all points in order to give those who wish to see the races the opportunity of doing so at a very small cost. The railroad companies take the New York contingent to the course and from the same day. There is a charge of $1 for each seat on the observation train for the freshman races (June 26) and $2 for each seat on this train for the university race, (June 27,) and these tickets can be had on application to Mr. C. E. Lambert, Room 432, Grand Central Station, New York.

The Poughkeepsie-Highland Amateur Rowing Association will have charge of all preliminaries. It supersedes the Citizens' Committee of past years. The officers of the Poughkeepsie-Highland Amateur Rowing Association are as follows: President—C. E. Lambert; Vice Presidents—W. F. Booth, W. H. Frank, H. S. Reynolds, C. C. Hughes; Secretary—Fred R. Fortmeyer; Treasurer—John H. Campbell.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

There are indications that local rowing clubs will send more entries to the People's Regatta, in Philadelphia, on July 4, than they have in many years. Several Harlem River crews are already in training, but they have not fully decided positively as yet whether they will enter. Ten days' more training will decide the question.

The Lone Star Boat Club has boated a junior four-oared gig crew for the Long Island regatta, composed of Cramer, Shaumberg, Baum, and Metzler. Capt. Walter Goodkind also contemplates entries in the junior single and junior double events.

The Union Boat Club's intermediate double, composed of A. G. Wolf, bow, and John Kemp, stroke, who carried off the honors in the Decoration Day regatta, will row senior double in the Long Island regatta. They are still training, and are in better condition and rowing in better form than they did on May 30, when they covered the course in 5:56.

The Hudson Boat Club of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the Hudson River will hold its annual club regatta on July 4. A crew course has been laid out, and the finishes will be in front of the boat house. The closed events are as follows: Single gigs, pair-oared gigs, eight-oared barges, (married and single men;) tub and swimming races. It is probable that there will be an eight-oared barge race open to all clubs.

The reason given for Ten Eyck's non-appearance at the Harlem River regatta on Decoration Day is that he was backward in his college work, and his father refused to allow him to do any training. The present indications are that he will not row at Philadelphia for the same reason.

A large party of Harlem River oarsmen will attend the Poughkeepsie races to be held on June 27.

A number of complaints have been made of late that hoodlums find considerable fun in throwing stones at oarsmen and others from the Speedway bluffs overlooking the river and from the bridges. Last season several shells were badly damaged in this way, and no one was punished.

The National Regatta to be held this year on the Charles River, Boston, July 28, promises to surpass anything of the kind ever held in this country. The Metropolitan Regatta, conducted by the clubs within the confines of the City of Boston, will be held on June 17, a holiday commemorative of the battle of Bunker Hill. Harvard will endeavor to win a race or two in this regatta.

The City Government of Boston has contributed $1,200 in prizes to the Fourth of July regatta at Boston.

Capt. John Rodgers of the Flushing Boat Club has announced the entry of a junior eight-oared crew in the Long Island regatta to be rowed on Flushing Bay July 15.

The Harlem Rowing Club's junior eight-oared shell crew has taken up training again and will probably row in the Philadelphia regatta on July 4. The men feel that they have not yet had an opportunity to show what is in them, as they have been unfortunate in the Harlem River regatta and were obliged to make a long detour in order to avoid a collision with a sand scow. The men have been changed about somewhat, and are now rowing in the following positions: H. Nonenbacher, bow; R. C. Trier, No. 2; J. Underhill, 3; D. J. Riley, 4; Thomas Fitzpatrick, 5; T. Jordan, 6; V. Goode, 7; L. Loyd, stroke, and T. Scannell, coxswain.

The Union Boat Club will send its junior eight, which rowed in the final heat of the Harlem regatta, to the Philadelphia regatta on July 4. Captain Hjertberg says he is well pleased with the showing the crew made, but may make one or two changes in men and positions.

The Wyanoke Boat Club will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization by giving an outing at College Point on Sunday, June 18. There will be a series of athletic events followed by a dinner. The club will hold its annual regatta early in September.

The four-oared gig race of the Long Island regatta seems to be the most popular event on the card, and from the present outlook it will be necessary to row the race in two heats and a final. Five entries are probable for this event from Harlem River clubs alone.

There is talk among the members of the First Bohemian Boat Club of starting the senior eight-oared crew, which was defeated by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club crew on Decoration Day, in training again and sending them to the National regatta. The crew claim that they rowed under a great disadvantage in the Harlem regatta owing to the fact that the starboard men were stronger than those rowing on the port, and that this caused them to get away out of their course. If it is decided to enter the crew this fault will be remedied, and several changes will be made. The junior eight is already training for the Long Island regatta.

The New York Athletic Club will send an intermediate eight to the National regatta at Boston next month. It is said that several changes will be made in the crew that won the junior eight event of the Harlem regatta.

Australians Win at Cricket.

LONDON, June 10.—The Australian cricketers, in their match with Cambridge University, were all out to-day in their first innings for 436 runs. The Cambridge players, in their second innings, were all out for 122 runs. The Australians won by ten wickets.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Our Mail Order Department enables our out-of-town friends to buy as easily and cheaply as our in-town patrons. No order is too small to receive our most careful attention. All orders are filled the same day they are received, and every inquiry is answered with the utmost dispatch.

As heretofore our free delivery service includes the sending of all purchases and mail orders to any railroad station within a radius of 100 miles. When the purchase or mail order amounts to $5.00 or more, the goods will be sent free of charge to any railroad station in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New England States.

Goods ordered from any point on Long Island where we have an agency will be delivered at purchaser's house free of charge.

The Cotton Goods Event of the Season.

A Sale of Organdies, Batistes, Dimities, Percales, Madrases and Piques at the Lowest Prices Ever Known.

Our enormous Cotton Goods business has made our store a veritable distributing exchange for the products of the world's best makers of these goods and has given us opportunities for underselling which have been unequaled anywhere. A notable illustration of the advantages that have accrued to us, and through us to you, in this line, is found in this present sale. It concerns the MOST ALLURING COTTON GOODS BARGAINS that have been offered this season. Prominent among them is the **12,000 yards of Printed Piques which go at 7c. yard,** the **Lawns at 6½c. yard** and the **Finest French Novelty Organdies at 19c. yard.** But here are the details and every word is worth reading:

12,000 yards of Printed Pique, one of the season's leading fabrics; comes in navy and black with polka dots, figures, etc., and countless effective patterns on white, to go at 7c

36-in. Printed Lawns, soft percale finish, neat figures on white and pretty stripe patterns . . 6½c

32-in. Printed Shirting Madras, an enormous assortment of patterns, stripes, checks, plaids, etc., price 10c

Shirting Percales, superb finish, an ideal waist fabric, in stylish shirting designs, go at just half the opening price 12½c

French Printed Organdies, plain white grounds, printed in charming floral patterns; less than half regular prices 12½c

Imported Ginghams and Madrases, fast woven colors, stylish stripes, price 14c

French Novelty Organdies, checked and striped grounds, with printed floral and novel patterns. Prices throughout the season have been 35c. and 39c. yard, they go at 19c

Silk stripe Ginghams, checks and broken plaids and stripes, with silk over stripes, go at . 29c

Genuine Irish Dimities, all this season's most attractive patterns in waist and dress lengths, per yard 17c

Cyrano Batistes, the latest foulard patterns, copied successfully from silks. Printed on navy and Cyrano blue grounds 12½c

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SALE OF UNDER GARMENTS, WAISTS AND SKIRTS.

MATTHEWS.

SALE OF SHOES, CAMERAS, AND UNDERWEAR.

Sale of Women's High-Grade Ties, $2.50 and $2.75 Kind for $1.45 a Pair.

1,450 pairs of WOMEN'S OXFORD TIES from one of Boston's best makers have come to us for QUICK SELLING MONDAY. Made of Hanselt's best kid-skin, in black, tan and nut brown colors, soles are McKay sewed and hand turned, with thin and medium weight flexible soles. There are a choice of six of the very latest and most fashionable toe shapes to select from, including the English, bull-dog, opera, coin and full round toes, with patent leather or kidskin tips, altogether as handsome and desirable Oxford tie as any one could wish for. Made for a prominent concern to retail for $2.50 and $2.75 a pair, but manufacturer's want of ready cash brings them to us for selling at $1.45 a pair.

Sizes 2½ to 7, widths B, C, D, E.

Special Tea Set Sale.

Quadruple-plated Tea Set, four-piece, $4.48; regular price, $7.50.
Quadruple-plated Tea Set, four-piece, $5.50; regular price, $8.39.
Quadruple-plated Tea Set, four-piece, $6.75; regular price, $9.25.
Quadruple-plated Tea Set, four-piece, $7.48; regular price, $10.00.
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These are all new goods, latest designs, AND FULLY GUARANTEED. ENGRAVING FREE.

Special. 500 Odd Pieces.

Less Than One-half Regular Prices.

All perfect goods, every piece will give good service.

Sugar Bowls, Coffee Pots, Creamers, Spoon Holders, Platiaues, Pickle Castors, with tongs; Bread Trays, Butter Dishes, Syrup Pitcher Trays, Bon-bon Baskets, Condensed Milk Holders, Biscuit Jars, Lemonade Pitchers, etc., etc., etc.

DRESS GOODS.

Black Brilliantine for Bathing Suits, 19c. and 25c.

44-inch Lustrous Black Mohair Brilliantine, regular 50c. stock; price, 39c.

44-inch Bradford Turkish Mohair Brilliantine, lustre rivaling silk, extra special value at 75c.

36-inch Flannel Cloth for Bathing Suits, pure wool, worth to-day 39c., all colors, 25c.

Satin Stripe American Chally, 25c.

SILVER WARE.

This season's display is remarkable for its beauty and exquisite modeling. We are selling Silverware for less money than such qualities ever sold for before. Graceful Teapots, Dainty Chocolate and Tea Sets, Colonial Candelabras, Salad, Nut and Fruit Bowls, Soup Tureens, Baking Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Wine Coolers, Chop and Celery Dishes, Punch Bowls, Coffee Urns, etc. They are the newest shapes, also the practical pieces, suitable for wedding gifts.

Quadruple-plated Chocolate Pots, fluted design, burnished finish, special, at $2.25; were $2.90.

Quadruple-plated Fruit Stands, rich examples of modeling and finish, with imported glass dishes, all the new designs, transparent, with exquisite tracing in gold, special, at $3.75; were $5.00.

Quadruple-plated Fruit Stands, artistic in design, with opalescent pink fluted glass dish, special, at $1.98; were $3.60.

Quadruple-plated Cake Stands, satin finish, beautifully engraved, special, $1.48; regular price, $2.39.

CARPETS.

This department is replete with bargains. No pretense about our Carpets. We tell you of them accurately and definitely and never misrepresent the goods, and give the best value for the LEAST MONEY.

Tapestry Carpets, highest qualities, newest and most desirable designs, fine color combinations, worth 85c.; for to-morrow, 64c. a yard.

Body Brussels Carpet, the finest in the market, examine them and you will not find a fault, for NONE EXISTS, sold everywhere at $1.35; to-morrow, at 96c. per yard.

About 800 yards of Wilton Carpet Goods, that have retailed all season at $2.25, will go at $1.50.

Axminster, Bigelow, the highest-priced and best in the market, worth $1.70; at $1.25 per yard.

RUGS.

Everything that the market contains, from the smallest door mat to the largest room size.

800 Rubber Door Mats, worth $1.45; special, at 98c.

JAPANESE MATTINGS.

800 rolls of Cotton Warped Matting, in beautiful patterns and in bright, clean shades of blue, brown, and green, each roll contains full 40 yards, one of our own importations, worth $12.00; sell them at $8.50 a roll.

LINOLEUMS,

printed and inlaid, all grades, in domestic goods, also the first and second grades of Staine's Celebrated English Inlaid Linoleums, our stock of these goods is now complete in every way, from 40c. a square yard.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

in a large variety, from 20c. a square yard up.

Cotton Dress Fabrics. Strong Facts.

25,000 yards of Printed Pekin Stripe Cotton Grenadine, made by Koechlin Freres, of Mulhouse, Alsace, which cost a leading importer 27½c. a yard to land in New York, a choice variety of light, medium and dark effects, an ideal fabric for a dressy waist, on sale early Monday morning at 9½c.

Napoleon Blue Printed Foulard Lawns, copied from India Silks, 10c.

Printed P. K., 12½c.

Plain Cord Welt P. K., white and all the desirable shades, 10c.

Russian Duck, plain colors, 10c.

Printed Russian Duck, spots and stripes, 10c.

Everett Dress Ginghams and Seersuckers, 6½c.

Cream Color Crinkle Seersucker, 6½c.

A. F. C. Dress Ginghams, 8½c.

Corded Madras and Fine Dress Ginghams, shirting and waist styles, were 19c. and 25c., 15c.

Scotch and French Dress Ginghams, 19c.

Cotton Covert Cloth for Bicycle wear, extra strong, 11c.

10c. and 12½c. Lawns, on table to close, 5c.

White Bedford Cord P. K., 19c.

New England Homespun Linen Crash for Skirts, 12½c.

12½c. and 15c. Printed Lawns and Nainsook, 9c.

19c. Fine Printed Organdies, 10c.

36-inch Percale, best made, over 200 styles, 12½c.

Remnants of 12½c. Percale, all lengths, at 8½c.

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LOT 1—Ivory Duchesse Dentille Flossette and Platt Val Laces, from 3 to 6 inches wide, regular values, from 15c. to 65c. per yard; your choice, 12½c. a yard.

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In a variety of styles, colors, braids and other fabrics, such as fur felt, duck, linen, piquet, etc., not so to be found in any other store in Brooklyn or Manhattan, at strictly manufacturers' wholesale prices! ranging from 48c, 69c, and 95c, up to any desired price. Lower priced hats must prove impositions on the purchaser, and find no place in our stores.

About 50 Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets at $5.00!

Marked until now at $10, $12, $15, and $18, representing some of our best productions of the season, all fresh and seasonable, and of the best grade of materials. The well-known quality, durability, refined and unextreme styles make our Trimmed Millinery available for more than one season without suggesting the time of their production.

Throughout our store **clearance prices are the rule.** We have still large stocks in our Factories and Reserve Stock Rooms, all of which must be sold during the present month, no matter at what loss to us. **Convince yourself** that we **give** you **the best** for **less money** than **you pay** for **inferior goods elsewhere.**

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We have purchased the business of Messrs. Charles & Mayer of 633 Fulton St. and offer the entire stock of new and second-hand pianos which they had on exhibition in their store at ONE-HALF to TWO-THIRDS of their prices. IT IS A BARGAIN OPPORTUNITY. Don't wait, for the best makes will surely go first. NEARLY ALL OF THE PROMINENT MAKES ARE REPRESENTED, also several unknown makes with local dealer's name stencilled on them, which will be sold at very low prices.

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$9.98 instead of $13.00

American Porcelain, all full size pieces, new shape, refined decorations. Our regular price on these goods is $13.00; special as long as this lot lasts.

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Something very nice and quite new, in a rich green under-glaze decoration and gold traced. Worth in a regular way one-half more than our special price on them.

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$2.25 instead of $3.00

Complete sets, assorted decorations, new shapes, richly stippled in colors.

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American Porcelain in rich under-glazed decorations, a selection of patterns, complete set, full size pieces.

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American Porcelain in refined decorations, richly gold traced and tinted, your choice of colors, full size set, regular goods.

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American Porcelain Toilet Set, 12 pieces including large covered slop jar handsomely decorated. We have only a few at this price.

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$1.25 instead of $1.75

Nickel Lamps, centre draught burners, complete with shade.

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Lamps richly decorated, centre draught burners, solid brass trimmings, complete with globe to match.

$3.24 instead of $4.49

Parlor Vase Lamps, richly decorated globe to match, centre draught burners and solid brass mountings.

$3.98 instead of $5.49

Lamps complete with globe decorated to match, centre draught burner, solid brass trimmings.

Special Inducements in INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Children's Short White Dresses, with fancy yokes of embroidery and tucks, deep hem and others hemstitched; sizes 6 months to 3 years; 49c. and 79c.

One lot of Colored Dresses in percale and lawn; five or six different styles, trimmed with lace or embroidery. Special, 49c.

Children's China Silk Dresses in white and light blue, trimmed with inserting and lace, with large ruffles over shoulder; sizes 6 months to 3 years; $3.49, $3.98.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Closing Out Balance of Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Parasols at Greatly Reduced Prices.

500 Children's Parasols at 19c.; former price, 25c.

Ladies' Coaching Parasols, in all colors, at 98c., $1.39 and $1.98.

24-inch Sun Umbrellas, with natural and dresden handles, paragon frame, silk case and tassels, 98c. each; formerly $1.25 each.

EMBROIDERIES.

A special lot of Cambric and Nainsook Edgings, all cut out ready for use, by the yard, and also in 4½ and 5-yard strips, for Monday only, 3c. per yard. These have been selling right along for 5c. per yard.

Also special lot of Edgings and Insertings at 5c., 8c., 10c., and 12½c. per yard; value double.

Semi-Annual Sale of

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

CORSET COVERS, 8c. Good muslin, well made, bound neck and armholes.

UMBRELLA DRAWERS, 39c., 49c., 59c. Good muslin and cambric, trimmed with lace, embroidery and cluster tucks.

NIGHTGOWNS, 39c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c. and 98c. Good muslin, cambric and nainsook, trimmed with insertion, cluster tucks, embroidery, lace and ribbon.

WALKING SKIRTS, 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 98c. and upward. Good muslin and cambric, deep umbrella ruffle trimmed with lace and embroidery.

SKIRT CHEMISES, 65c. and 98c.; good cambric trimmed with lace, embroidery and insertion.

Bargains in Lawn Dressing Sacques; colored and white lawn; 85c. to $3.25.

JEWELRY.

150 gross Beauty Pin Sets at 7c. per card; ½ dozen on card.

200 dozen Plated Shirt Waist Sets, 6 pieces, 10c. per set.

CAMERAS.

The Boss Dandy Camera, makes pictures 4x5, $2.98.

GROCERY SPECIALS.

Summer Eatables.

Lambs' Tongues, pickled, in glass jars; pints, 35c., quarts, 49c.

Shrimps, make fine salad; small tin, 10c.; large tin, 19c.

Chipped Beef. Creamed chipped beef is tasty; in ½-lb. packages, 10c.

Raspberry Vinegar. A little in ice water makes a healthful drink; pint bottle, 25c.

Sardines—A large purchase gave us a fine Sardine for little money—Genuine French, in olive oil—Per tin, 10c.—Per dozen, $1.00.

Flour—Pure Food Brand—Every pound guaranteed—Best quality—Special Monday, per barrel $4.40.

Teas—Come in our grocery and have a glass of iced tea. Our teas are purchased carefully—makes the selling easy. We have teas at 60c. per pound, 45c. per pound, and 30c. per pound.

Seashore, mountain and country shipping orders are keeping us busy now. Freight paid to distances not more than 100 miles.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Good Prospects for a Bicycle Path on the Bridge.

L. A. W.'S TOURING DEPARTMENT

Its Foreign Service May Be Facilitated by Government — Mile-a-Minute Ride—Miscellaneous News.

There seems to have been some progress made in the movement on the part of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen to secure a bicycle path on the Brooklyn Bridge. The meeting of the division, held last Wednesday, brought a response from Bridge Commissioner J. L. Shea, in which he indorsed the movement and asked that a committee be appointed to confer with C. C. Martin, Chief Engineer and Superintendent. It is thought that Engineer Martin has several plans which he will show, one of which is for a path over the cable tracks on the north side of the bridge. The committee will not submit any plans, as the league has offered numerous suggestions in the past. M. M. Belding, Jr., Chief Consul of the New York Division, is now sanguine that there will be a path built before long. The committee appointed to meet Engineer Martin consists of M. M. Belding, Jr., Chairman; Frederick B. House, H. M. Valentine, Theodore Klendl, and Jarvis S. Howard. The committee will meet at 132 Nassau Street, the division headquarters, on Tuesday afternoon.

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"Charlie" Murphy, who will attempt to ride a mile in one minute, paced by a locomotive on the Long Island Railroad, June 30, is doing most of his training at Manhattan Beach and on a home trainer. Dr. I. MacMunn Holly, who has made a specialty of advising bicycle riders how to train, has made several examinations of Murphy, and says that there is no danger in the attempt. He has made thorough X ray and stethoscopic examinations of the cyclist's heart, and noticed that even after riding for two or three miles at a tremendous speed the action of the heart was a very few beats more than normal. Dr. Holly further states that he has made an equally careful examination of Murphy's respiratory system, which, he says, shows marvelous development.

"The expansion of the lungs being 6¾ inches," says the doctor, "shows that the innermost recesses are brought into play. The alimentary system depends largely on training, and in Mr. Murphy's case this has been carefully looked after, the most nutritious diet having been persisted in since the beginning. It is well known among trainers that a good stomach is a necessary qualification; and the pink of condition that Mr. Murphy is in shows the careful and painstaking way that this system has been looked after. The muscular system is also included in the careful training, and shows a splendid development; each muscle showing most perfect response to the electric test.

"Without a perfect nervous system the eye, the ear, and the brain could not bear the strain of a feat like the one Mr. Murphy is about to undertake, and should these give out he would be helpless. I have therefore concentrated my efforts in an exhaustive examination of this system, fully realizing that the slightest deviation from normal would be fatal to his project. I have found nothing lacking, every test giving the most perfect results, and I am confident that Mr. Murphy's magnificent physical condition, together with his excellent judgment in matters pertaining to bicycle riding, assures a successful termination of a feat that is considered the most difficult of all speed breaking tests."

James E. Sullivan, President of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and of the Amateur Athletic Club for the Metropolitan District, has been secured to act as referee for the event. Before the ride Mr. Sullivan will survey the course over which Murphy is to ride and measure the mile accurately. This will enable him to certify that the ride has actually taken place over a statute mile of 5,280 feet. Mr Sullivan will also see that all other arrangements are made in such a manner that there can be no question concerning any one of them. For timers the following have been engaged: William H. Robertson of Brooklyn, Robert Stoll of the New York Athletic Club, and Sam See of Brooklyn. Fred Burns will act as announcer.

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In its efforts to make the Touring Department of the L. A. W. an effective institution, the National Touring Committee is meeting with some valuable assistance from outside sources. One of the most gratifying offers is that of the Department of State of Washington. Though the Touring Committee is in close touch with foreign touring associations, which keep it informed concerning touring matters abroad, it is very probable that the league will eventually have a foreign service of its own through the assistance of the United States Government. In a recent letter to Chairman Aldrich of the Touring Committee on this subject, David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State who is himself an enthusiastic wheelman, offers to put the Consular service of the Government at the disposal of the L. A. W. to achieve the result desired.

"As a wheelman I feel much personal interest in the matter," writes Secretary Hill, "and would be obliged if you would draw up a series of questions such as you would think suitable to send out to the Consular representatives of the United States for the purpose of securing the information desired. My own experience in Europe leads me to think that you could easily compile from these sources a general handbook which would be exceedingly useful to the American wheelman while abroad."

Chairman Aldrich is in further correspondence with the State Department on this subject, and the suggestion made by Secretary Hill is likely to be adopted as a part of the plans of the Touring Department for future work. It is probable that a system of Consular reports will be at once inaugurated.

John A. Blauvelt, President of the Atlantic Athletic Association, who will manage the Manhattan Beach track this season, has made arrangements whereby the famous Twentieth Century Trophy, which was used as an income affair last year for professional riders, will be offered to the club whose representatives score the largest number of points during the season at Manhattan Beach, and also at Ambrose Park. The trophy is valued at $500. No points will be scored in match events. All the best cycle racers are entered for the Atlantic Handicap, at two miles, which will be one of the races decided at Manhattan Beach next Saturday. The winner's end of the purse will be $500. The programme also includes a one-third-mile race for professionals and four amateur events.

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The announcement that Arthur Gardiner, the fastest short-distance cyclist of Chicago, would desert that style of competition for the chance of middle-distance honors has created considerable talk in cycling circles. He should be successful in the new style of racing, as he has shown speed to follow almost any pace. His twenty-eight-mile journey in record time at Bellair, Ohio, and the skill he has shown in capturing first prizes in five-mile handicaps argue well for his chances. He will meet Harry Elkes in the big twenty-five-mile match race at Manhattan Beach July 4. Each man will be paced by motorcycles, and as Elkes is the acknowledged middle-distance champion of America the contest will be for championship honors.

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The following railroad rates for the League of American Wheelmen National meet in Boston, Aug. 14 to 19, have been announced:

One limited fare by route traveled, going and returning the same way, from points outside a radius of 200 miles from Boston, short-line mileage, tickets limited to continuous passage in both directions, to be sold and good going through New England from Aug. 13 to 17 inclusive, returning Aug. 14 to 20, inclusive.

Round-trip tickets from points more than 200 miles from Boston may be deposited with the Boston city ticket agent of the initial line (first returning coupon) on or before Aug. 19 on payment of a fee of 50 cents, and such tickets will be extended for continuous return passage, to arrive at destination not later than Aug. 31, 1899.

For continuous passage, round-trip tickets by variable routes, (going by one route and returning by a different route,) from points more than 200 miles from Boston, two-thirds of the one-way rate by route traveled in each direction, i. e., fare and one-third for round trip.

From points 200 miles or less from Boston convention rates good going Aug. 13 to 19, inclusive, and good returning Aug. 14 to 20, inclusive. One wheel to be carried free to Boston at owner's risk on any of the preceding forms of tickets.

This arrangement gives the meet at Boston advantages, so far as transportation is concerned, which have never been granted to the League of American Wheelmen for previous National meets. The extension of the limit for the return portion of the tickets to Aug. 31 allows not only an opportunity for league members to enjoy the meet, but also ample time to visit the seashore and mountain resorts of New England after the meet is closed.

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It is interesting to note the rise and fall of bicycle prices during the last twenty-one years. In 1877 a well-known high-grade wheel sold for $92.50. In six years the price had advanced to $142.50. In 1885 the "ordinary," or high wheel, reached its highest value, and the best grade sold for $150. This price gradually dropped until in 1887 the best wheel sold at $130. In 1888 the rear-driving safety made its appearance and sold for $135, and four years later, when pneumatic tires were added, the price was $150. From then on the price steadily declined. Bicycle manufacturers sprung up all over the country like mushrooms, and in 1897 the best grade safety sold for $100 and was guaranteed for one year. The chainless bicycle enjoyed its first boom last year, and this again raised the price to $125. The chain wheel, however, decreased in price. At the present time the best chainless is sold for $75 and the chain wheel for $50. There are many wheels on the market that sell for a great deal less than $50, and as thousands of these are in use they seem to afford satisfaction.

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The Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford has issued a booklet entitled "Law of the Road as Applied to the Bicycles." It enunciates the foundation principles of road law and explains the privileges belonging to the users of the highway in general and bicyclists in particular.

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Entry blanks for the eighteenth annual race meet of the Kings County Wheelmen, which will be held at the Manhattan Beach track on June 24, have been issued. The programme includes two special events—an invitation team pursuit race and an amateur pace race of fifteen miles between Charles T. Earl of the Kings County Wheelmen and H. Y. Bedell of the Pierce Wheelmen.

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The Madison Wheelmen will hold a ladies' run to Avoca Villa, Bath Beach, to-day. The start will be from the clubhouse, 1,066 Madison Avenue, at 9:30 this morning.

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The Manhattan Bicycle Club has decided, because of the poor condition of the roads beyond Amityville, L. I., to change the course to be covered on its double century run of June 24 and 25. The new course selected is as follows: Start, 7:30 P. M., June 24, from Bedford Avenue fountain to Bath Beach, Coney Island, Jamaica, Mineola, Jerico, Hicksville, Seaford, Amityville, Freeport, Elmhurst, Valley Stream, Jamaica, to Bedford Rest. This will complete the first century. The second century will cover the usual course to Oakdale and return. The total elapsed time of the double century will be twenty-three hours, which includes a total of six hours for rests and refreshments. This shows that the average pace will be about twelve miles an hour. Entries may be made up to the time of the start. There will be no entry fee charged. Entries should be sent to M. A. King, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

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The following is the regular weekly road report issued by the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen: Cyclists in making use of this information should keep in mind the weather conditions, as a rainstorm may make an ordinary country road which has been reported in good condition nearly unridable, while a few hours of sunshine with a brisk wind will put a macadam or gravel road reported muddy in good condition.

Owing to the need of rain, the country roads all over the State are dusty, and the much-traversed macadam roads are very heavy. The north shore roads of Long Island furnish the best riding, and have one distinct advantage in the fact that nearly all the roads are shady and cool and furnish plenty of opportunity for rest out of the sun. Runs to Lake Success, near Douglaston, and to Casena Lake, near Flushing, Willets Point, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, and Port Washington are suggested.

The asphalt streets of New York are generally fair to good; Central Park drives and Riverside Drive fair; upper Seventh Avenue poor to dangerous at crossings; Lenox Avenue very bad, except between car tracks; Boulevard, below One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, torn up; One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Fifth Avenue, also torn up; One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, between Madison Avenue Bridge and Third Avenue, is in frightful condition, much glass; St. Ann's Avenue good; Alexander and Willis Avenues good; Westchester Avenue trips fair; Jerome Avenue fair to good; Mott Avenue, owing to the fact that it is being widened, is in poor condition; roads of Goshen, Guymard, Port Jervis, Milford, and the Water Gap good but more or less dusty.

LAUNCHING OF THE STRINGHAM.

New Torpedo Boat, Largest and Most Costly Yet Built for Government, Named by Miss E. S. Creighton.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 10.—The torpedo boat Stringham, which the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company is building for the Government, was launched this afternoon at 1:28 o'clock. Miss Edwina Stringham Creighton, granddaughter of the late Admiral Stringham, and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Creighton, gave the vessel its name. Thousands of spectators witnessed the launching, including guests from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, who were entertained at luncheon in the mold loft.

The Washington party comprised Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. Miles, Rear Admiral Hichborn and Mrs. Hichborn, Judge Advocate General Lemly, Capt. Dawson, Naval Constructor Spear and wife, Naval Constructor Taylor, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Endicott, A. B. Cunningham, Lieut. Commander J. M. Roper and Mrs. Roper, and the French Naval Attaché. At Baltimore the British Consul, Mr. Frazer, joined the party. The New York party included Superintendent J. T. Dallett of the Red D Line, R. P. Bolton of the Plant Line, John Englis, A. W. Fletcher, Lieut. Commander J. C. Frémont, Supervisor of the Harbor of New York; Charles A. Gould, President of the Gould Coupler Company; Horatio Hall, H. S. Hayward, Capt. J. W. Miller, President of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company; Donald Stuart, Aaron Vanderbilt, and H. W. Miller.

The Stringham is the largest and most costly torpedo boat designed for the Government, and upon completion will be the pioneer of the ocean-going boats of her class. Her construction was authorized by Congress in the act approved March 3, 1897, and the contract was signed with the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company July 29, 1897. The keel was laid March 21, 1898. The contract date of completion was July 29, 1899, and the price for hull and machinery, exclusive of ordnance and outfit, is $236,000.

The vessel is 225 feet long, 22 feet extreme breadth, and at 6 feet 6 inches mean draught displaces 340 tons. The design in its general features follows the English type of boat, but is not a close copy of foreign plans, as has been the case with the designs of some other boats now building. She has four Thornycroft water-tube boilers, exhausting into three stacks, the two middle boilers having a common stack. The engines are twin-screw, vertical inverted, triple expansion, designed to indicate 7,200 horse power, which is expected to drive the boat at least at the guaranteed speed of 30 knots per hour. Her allowance of coal at the normal draught of water is 85 tons, and her bunkers will stow 120 tons. She carries an unusually heavy battery for boats of her class, for in addition to two deck-discharging tubes for eighteen-inch Whitehead torpedoes, she mounts seven six-pounder rapid-fire guns, one on top of each of the two conning towers and the other five on the deck between the conning towers. A turtle back is built from the forward conning tower to the stern, and the latter has a sharp rake, instead of being plumb as usual.

The vessel is named after Rear Admiral Silas Horton Stringham, who died in Brooklyn at the age of seventy-eight years, after a service of sixty-seven years in the navy, starting at the age of eleven years as a midshipman.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Annual Match for the Carnochan Trophy Held at Creedmoor.

COMPANY G AGAIN VICTORIOUS

Owing to the Death of Their Captain Company E Team Withdrew from the Contest.

The annual match shooting for the Carnochan Trophy by the Seventh Regiment took place at Creedmoor yesterday. There were only nine company teams present. The men from Company E abandoned their plans to take part when they learned of the death of the Captain of their company, George B. Rhoads, who was killed by a cable car. The team from Company B had only five men in it. The weather conditions were good. The match began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with a slight rain falling. This soon stopped, and until late in the afternoon the clouds prevented a glare.

The trophy was won by Company G, the same company which possesses the former Carnochan Trophy, having won it three times. Company C was a close second, and Company I came third. Yesterday's match was the first one for the new trophy offered by Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, Assistant I. S. A. P. of the regiment. The shooting was directed by Capt. W. H. Palmer, I. S. A. P., assisted by the giver of the trophy. Each man had seven shots at 200, 300, 500, and 700 yards. The following scores were made:

COMPANY A.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Ttl.
Sergt. G. W. Roosevelt	26	20	27	27	100
Sergt. C. S. M. Hook	22	26	26	26	100
Corp. W. H. Ford	26	26	30	23	105
Corp. H. L. Nalsawald	26	21	33	31	111
J. K. Green	30	28	29	32	119
F. C. Wightman	25	28	30	26	109
Total for team	155	149	175	165	644

COMPANY B.

Lieut. H. V. D. Black	27	24	27	31	109
Sergt. J. R. Stewart	29	25	33	32	119
Sergt. E. P. Fowler	30	27	27	31	115
C. H. Plump	27	27	24	26	104
C. W. Luyster, Jr.	29	19	28	28	104
Total for team	142	122	139	148	551

COMPANY C.

Sergt. E. C. Robertson	28	27	31	30	116
L. Corp. A. Balthasar	33	30	29	32	124
W. M. Bavier	30	27	26	29	112
D. C. Meyer	27	22	32	29	110
T. D. Scoble	28	25	29	24	106
O. Wuerz	29	26	31	30	116
Total for team	175	157	181	171	684

COMPANY D.

Lieut. G. S. Towle	31	28	25	22	106
Sergt. B. Kipp	29	21	23	22	97
Corp. E. S. Coy	29	26	30	25	110
Corp. W. F. Robinson	24	23	25	18	92
Corp. E. M. Lesak	31	27	27	26	111
W. M. Phillips	26	28	30	31	115
Total for team	170	155	162	144	631

COMPANY F.

Lieut. T. C. Wisswall	31	30	27	34	122
Sergt. A. Stevens	25	25	28	24	102
Sergt. T. W. Perkins	29	28	31	28	116
Corp. L. W. Stotesbury	29	27	30	28	114
L. Clarke	30	27	26	23	106
E. P. Jessup	22	14	28	11	75
Total for team	165	151	170	149	635

COMPANY G.

Capt. W. J. Underwood	28	30	26	28	112
Lieut. H. E. Crall	28	29	33	30	120
Sergt. J. M. Moe	27	25	30	25	111
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr.	28	28	32	31	117
W. H. Palmer, Jr.	31	30	33	29	123
W. M. Stillwell	24	25	30	26	105
Total for team	168	167	184	169	688

COMPANY H.

Lieut. L. J. Joscelyn	24	30	25	23	102
Corp. A. E. Drake	25	22	17	25	89
Corp. S. M. Richarson	26	24	29	24	103
A. R. Bunnell	24	17	15	4	60
F. C. Maston	27	18	25	20	90
W. C. Relyea	23	20	25	25	93
Total for team	140	131	136	121	528

COMPANY I.

Lieut. H. C. Du Val	24	25	25	25	99
Serg. B. B. McAlpin	27	31	32	29	119
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	28	28	31	27	114
Corp. W. B. Cowperthwait	26	25	30	26	107
Corp. W. A. O'Connor	29	31	32	23	115
J. Fox, Jr.	25	28	29	29	111
Total for team	159	168	179	159	665

COMPANY K.

Capt. R. McLean	28	26	33	29	116
Corp. A. V. Stout	25	26	32	28	111
Corp. P. Jay	25	24	29	28	111
L. Corp. B. Dominick, Jr.	28	30	29	25	112
F. F. Spies	22	17	14	26	79
F. C. Newcomb	28	22	28	25	103
Total	156	145	165	161	627

SANITARY WORK AT HAVANA.

American Troops in Good Health Despite Their Leaky Tents — Many Sewerage Improvements.

HAVANA, June 10.—The soldiers at Camp Columbia are still living in tents, the barracks for their accommodation not having been finished. The daily heavy rains are causing great annoyance. All the tents are of new brown hospital canvas, which was thought to be the best obtainable for the climate, but has proved utterly unfit. The chemicals used in the dye eat the fibre and make the tents leak after a week of exposure.

The daily rains soak quickly through and drench the men, who are disgusted. All the tents have wooden floors and cots; but unless the barracks are soon completed, sickness will probably develop, although under present conditions the health of the soldiers is remarkable.

The army health report for the City of Havana is very gratifying to Gen. Ludlow. Of the 2,000 men, less than 2 per cent. are sick. This is a better average than is usual anywhere in the United States. Among the troops there are a very few cases of serious sickness, these being mainly persons who are suffering from typhoid fever, of which there are four cases. The ordinary health of the city remains good.

One supposed case of yellow fever is reported on board the steamer Ardanmohr, from Carthagena. Some of the army doctors say the patient is suffering from yellow fever, but Dr. W. T. Brunner, Chief Quarantine Officer, declares that he is not. The ship has been quarantined, and the man removed to the hospital. He was taken sick two days before the steamer arrived at Havana. In future vessels arriving from Carthagena will be obliged to undergo a temporary quarantine.

Capt. Weber in dredging the upper end of the harbor has cut a 1,200-foot channel through the artificial shore, and a hundred years' accumulation of dumpage from the old Spanish dumps has been removed from the Santa Catalina branch of the harbor. The former yellow fever breeder has been thoroughly cleaned, the shore scraped, and the deposit taken out to sea. Some 10,000 barrels of lime were used in the vicinity.

MURDERED MAN'S WILL LOST.

Martin Meier's Effects Do Not Disclose Clue to Slayers.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The will of Martin Meier, who on Wednesday last was found bound and murdered in his home, and which the police hoped would furnish a clue to the slayers, is missing. The safety deposit box of the murdered man was opened to-day. Mortgages amounting to $18,000 and other papers were found, but the envelope marked "Will of Martin Meier" contained nothing but naturalization papers and a receipt for a burial lot.

Besides the $18,000 in mortgages, $18,000 in cash was also found. This did not, however, include the $1,800 Meier is known to have received a few days previous to his death, as the deposit vault records show that Meier's last visit was on May 3. The police are convinced that the murderers got at least that amount in cash.

Oratorical Contest at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—The junior oratorical contest was held in Alexander Hall to-day. The contestants included four speakers from Clio Hall and four from Whig Hall. The speakers were Charles K. Smith, West Pittstown, Penn.; James H. Moffatt, Cumberland, Md.; Herbert K. England, Washington, N. J.; Joseph H. Hill, Englewood Fort, Penn.; William Van Buskirk, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry K. Dalsell, Wheeling, W. Va.; David L. Chambers, Washington, D. C., and Charles C. Miller, Trenton, N. J. The first prize was awarded to Smith, whose subject was "The Spirit of the Victorian Age," and the second prize went to Miller, his subject being "Great Britain Not England." Chambers was awarded the McLean prize of $100 for the best composition.

THE VINDICATION OF DREYFUS.

One of the Most Glorious Victories of Justice in the History of Humanity, Says Rabbi Grossman.

Rabbi Rudolph Grossman preached a sermon at Rodoph Sholom yesterday on the subject of "Justice," in which he made the case of Capt. Dreyfus his principal topic. His text was the reply of Moses to Korah: "To-morrow God will decide." After speaking of the ultimate triumph of justice, he said:

"I doubt not that even while I am speaking in this strain one name crowds to the lips of every one of you, the name of that one man who illustrates, perhaps better than it has ever been illustrated before, the irresistible, invincible power of justice. A year ago, when conditions for that poor outcast of Devil's Island looked the gloomiest and the enemies of right laughed in their apparent security, I gave expression from this very pulpit to my confidence that inasmuch as there is a God, inasmuch as justice cannot die, the wrong that had been done would yet be righted, and the guilty who had consigned an innocent man to a fate worse and more horrible than any of a fabled hell, would at last receive that punishment which their great crime so richly deserved.

"And lee, to-day the confidence is realized, the hope and the prayer that animated the heart of every true man and woman the world over, is fulfilled, and across the sky of France, dark for so long with the clouds of hatred and wrong, may be read the words of my text: 'To-morrow God will decide.' The day has come, the day of reckoning, when justice clutches the throat of the sinner and righteousness sings the paean of victory.

"How like a melodrama appears the outcome of the most celebrated case of our century, and perhaps of human history! A few months ago the arch conspirators in this terrible tragedy appeared to have triumphed, as every man in France who dared to lift his voice in behalf of the unfortunate Dreyfus was made to feel the wrath and the fury of the people. To-day, see the marvelous transformation. Zola, driven into exile because he dared to protest against iniquity, returns home applauded by the very ones who a short time ago hissed him; Col. Picquart, cast into a prison because he had the manhood to stand for the truth, has been released and is about to be reinstated in his former rank, and perhaps even to be advanced; while punishment has relentlessly pursued each and every one of the leaders in this great conspiracy, forcing the one to suicide, the other to exile, a third to confession, a fourth to resignation, and heaping upon all of them disgrace, infamy, shame, the contempt of the French people, while Dreyfus himself, after over five years of semi-suffering, is now returning, under the protection of a ship of war, again to the country he had served so faithfully and which at last seems prepared to hail him as a noble martyr in the cause of truth.

"I doubt whether in the entire history of humanity justice has ever gained so complete, so sweeping, and so glorious a victory as this. It is a most marvelous proof of the grandeur of our century. Let an act of wrong be committed in any corner of the globe, and, thanks to the press, the greatest champion of right, it becomes known to-day to the entire world; and all humanity, irrespective of creed and nationality, cries out at once, and so long and so loud that the wrong is righted and justice is done.

"But I see in this splendid victory of the French Captain more than a victory of justice. I see in it a most remarkable vindication of the Jew, and its effect in improving the condition of the Jews not only of France but of the entire world will, I believe, be incalculable. I firmly believe that out of this sad tragedy there will come rich blessing for the entire Jewish people. After the reporter of the Court of Cassation had read his impartial report, wherein he entirely exonerated Dreyfus from all guilt, Drumont, editor of the vilest anti-Semitic sheet of Paris, declared in his paper: 'If Dreyfus is freed it is the Jews who did it. Jewish money has bought the Judges of the court,' and the leading French journal, Figaro, commenting on this base insinuation of Drumont, very significantly said how utterly absurd Drumont's assertion is. This is proved by the fact that, outside of his loyal, noble wife, not a single one of those who have championed the cause of Dreyfus is a Jew. They are all Christians.

"This most unfortunate episode in French history will, I believe, open the eyes of the people to the utter absurdity of anti-Semitism, and make clear that the bitter accusations that for so many years have been made against the loyalty, the patriotism, the honor of the Jews are only a pack of lies, and that the only reasons for the anti-Semitic movement are malice, envy, and hate. To that extent it will prove a source of blessing to Israel."

CONRAD KISSELL REAPPEARS.

He Claims that He Was Drugged on the Eve of His Wedding Day.

Conrad V. Kessell of 812 Traphagen Street, West Hoboken, Chief Ranger, Court Friendship, Foresters of America, of West Hoboken, and well known in church and social circles, who disappeared Tuesday night, when he was to be married the next afternoon to Miss Lena Fritsch of 517 Monastery Street, West Hoboken, returned to that place yesterday afternoon.

He said he went into a saloon at Grand Street and West Broadway Tuesday evening to get a glass of beer, and remembered nothing until he woke up in a little park in Philadelphia at 4:20 A. M. Wednesday. He says a policeman took him for an escaped lunatic and wanted to arrest him.

He told the officer who he was, and the latter let him go. He then walked to New Brunswick, where he called upon Treasurer Abrams of Court Middlesex, Foresters of America, who gave him money to ride home. While relating his experience, his sweetheart and his mother came in and threw themselves into his arms.

Kissell says he will marry Miss Fritsch just as soon as he recovers from the effects of his knockout.

He was robbed of $76, which he had in bills in the inside pocket of his vest.

A DISREPUTABLE EPISODE.

From The Washington Post.

It is all very well for the Republican organs in New York City to rail at Capt. Price and other witnesses before the Mazet committee who say unpleasant things to Mr. Frank Moss, who does the bullyragging for that eminent array of statesmen and philanthropists. We should say, however, that Mr. Moss and his employers had better begin by proving that the various accusations directed against Moss are untrue. Capt. Price has offered to establish by the record the accuracy of his allegations. Why does not Moss, instead of having Price denounced in the party newspapers, demand an inquiry into the facts? To show that he is innocent would be to discredit and to condemn Price. To call him names and set the organs on him is to justify the suspicion that Price has told the truth. It makes friends for the Police Captain. It deepens the cloud of disrespect that is slowly enveloping the committee.

One must needs be amused by the chatter of "bad manners, brutality," &c., in which the Roosevelt newspapers are now indulging themselves. As we read the accounts of these daily proceedings, they seem to us to indicate that fully nine-tenths of the bad manners and brutality are exhibited by Moss. This man seems to be past master in the science of insult and browbeating. He treats witnesses as though they were criminals. He affronts them with a vulgar and a ruffian catechism. On no occasion or under any circumstances does he seem to recognize the amenities of good breeding or the restraints of justice. His interrogatories are characterized by offense—deliberate and ingenious offense—and his manner is calculated to arouse every instinct of self-respect and righteous indignation. We fail to see why this rowdy inquisitor should be respected or protected by the Mazet committee. He is not acting like a man who wants to ascertain the truth. He acts like a low shyster who has been suborned to fortify a mean hypothesis. Through this man Moss it has been clear that the Mazet inquiry has not for its object the demonstration of any theory of general application. On the contrary, it is only too evident that Moss seeks to exploit his personal animosities and to help a purely party enterprise.

The whole episode strikes us as disgraceful and—more than that—discreditable to the party and the officials that have connived at it.

Senator Hanna on His Way Here.

CLEVELAND, June 10.—Senator Hanna started at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the Lake Shore Railroad for New York, from which city he will sail on Wednesday next for Europe.

MANHASSETT BAY REGATTA

Many Theatrical Men Owners of Competing Yachts.

GOOD BREEZE FOR SMALL BOATS

The Organization Is Now Known as the Douglaston Club, and Clay M. Greene Is President.

Enthusiasts in the sport of yachting were well repaid for journeying to Manhassett Bay yesterday afternoon to view the annual regatta of the Manhassett Bay Yacht Club, which for the past nine years has been known as the Douglaston Club. Clay M. Greene, the popular Shepherd of the Lambs Club, is the Commodore of the Manhassett Bay Club, and many members of the theatrical profession are enrolled among the boat owners of the club. The regatta yesterday was the first effort of the new club, and proved an unqualified success.

The weather conditions during the morning were anything but satisfactory, from the viewpoint of a racing yachtsman, but the day turned out well.

After waiting for two and one-half hours for a breeze, the Regatta Committee, consisting of Charles P. Tower, Fred E. Barnes, and Thomas Fleming Day, started the yachts in divisions. They had previously arranged that the larger boats should be sent over Course No. 2, which was around the spar buoy on Execution Reef, owing to the fact that the weather indications were unfavorable for the longer course.

The preparatory signal was sounded at 2:33 o'clock, and the start for the first division was at 2:38. The yachts crossed the line in the following order: Memory, Haydee, Lotowana, Anoatok, Narika, and Eurybia. Five minutes later the special thirty-footers were off to one of the prettiest starts of the year. The Carolina went over with the gun, after having forced the Hera and Esperanza about on the line. The Hera the Esperanza were in irons for nearly a minute, when they filled away for the line. The Esperanza was blanketed, and being forced to jibe was a bad last.

In the knockabout classes, which were sent away at 2:53, the Kantaka, sailed by F. B. Jones, slipped across in the lead, followed by the Kittie, the new boat owned by Hazen Morse; the Spindrift, and the Midge.

The Kittie, sailed in masterly style by her owner, luffed out to windward, and for nearly a mile had a duel with the Spindrift, in which the latter boat was worsted and eventually lost the race.

The Thelga was the last of the knockabouts to cross the line. She was racing against the Midge in the special Seawanhaka class, but the Midge, sailed by Charlie Davis and E. N. MacLellan, spread-eagled the field, and for the first time since the inauguration of the class the restricted boat Midge of the Seawanhaka class defeated the Spindrift in elapsed time.

All the cabin cats were sent away at 2:58:00. The Qui Vive, the crack-a-jack of the Atlantic Club, was first away, and was followed by the Idler, Win or Lose, Dot and Waltz in the order named.

At 3:03 the next division slipped across the line with the Clapham-built Skimmaug in the lead. She was followed by the Belle and Ripple. Five minutes later the open catboats were sent away. They crossed in the following order: Marguerite, Constance, Bubble, Elftwa, Sadie, Lobster, Spunk, Florence, and Captain. The dories Prize and Ketch II., and two skiffs sailing a special race for a set of colors, were sent away over the short course at 3:18. The Prize was the first across, followed by the Ketch II. and the Golden Rule, sailed by Rear Commodore Newman, and the Faustina, sailed by Capt. Bradshaw.

The course for the large boats was to and around Gangway Buoy, leaving it to starboard; thence to the easterly buoy on Execution Reef, leaving it to port; thence to the finishing line; distance, twelve nautical miles. The course for the smaller classes was to Gangway Buoy and return; distance, seven nautical miles. The dories and special skiffs sailed a small triangle, having for outer marks stakeboats anchored off Great Neck Shore and Plum Point; distance, three nautical miles.

The start and finish lines for all classes was between an anchored stakeboat and the Regatta Committee's steamer off the clubhouse.

The wind, which was a good sailing breeze from the southward at the start, veered to the southwest before the yachts finished. The large boats had a run to the outer mark and a beat home. The yachts were timed at the finish as follows:

Sadie, 4:41:30; Spunk, 4:42:10; Captain, 4:46:30; Lobster, 5:06:30; Constance, 5:12:09; Elftwa, 5:16:43; Anoatok, 5:16:54; Hera, 5:25:41; Carolina, 5:26:00; Esperanza, 5:27:15; Marguerite, 5:37:09; Belle, 5:34:30; Bubble, 5:45:30; Memory, 5:46:10; Dot, 5:50:00; Lotowana, 5:51:39; Win or Lose, 5:58:25; Florence, 5:58:57; Kittie, 6:01:31; Midge, 6:03:00; Spindrift, 6:03:40; Haydee, 6:06:57; Kantaka, 6:09:45; Narika, 6:15:15; Waltz, 6:43:10; Ripple, 6:47:45.

The summary:

The winners were: Lotowona, cabin sloop, 43-foot class, elapsed time, 3:13:39; Anoatok, cabin sloop, 36-foot class, elapsed time, 3:08:10; Haydee, cabin sloop, 30-foot class, elapsed time, 3:28:57; Hera, cabin sloop, 30-foot class, special, elapsed time, 2:42:41; Kittie, knockabout, 21-foot class, elapsed time, 3:08:31; Midge, Seawanhaka knockabouts, elapsed time, 3:10:10; Dot, cabin cat, 30-foot class, elapsed time, 2:52:00.

Win or Lose, cabin cat, 25-foot class, elapsed time, 3:00:25; Belle, open sloop, 18-foot class, elapsed time, 2:41:30; Hera, cabin sloop, 30-foot class, special, elapsed time, 1:33:30; Spunk, open cat, 21-foo' class, elapsed time, 1:34:10; Captain, open cat, 18-foot class, elapsed time, 1:38:30; Ketch II., dory, special class, not officially timed.

THE CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Columbia 'Varsity Men Find Their New Shell Very Satisfactory.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 10.—The Columbia 'Varsity crew rowed in their new Waters shell for the first time this forenoon. The shell proved very satisfactory, although alterations will have to be made in three or four of the slides to make them conform to the men who use them. The freshmen followed the 'Varsity and went over the same course.

The 'Varsity crew went over the official course again this evening, and incidentally had another race with the freshmen for two miles, the latter holding their own for the entire distance, just as they have done twice before this week. The tide was running full ebb, and the water was as smooth as glass. The 'Varsity pulled a long, steady stroke of about 33, which they hit up occasionally, when inspired by Coxswain Bogue, to 36.

The eight were swinging beautifully like so many pendulems when they picked up the Freshmen. As before, the youngsters had about a boat's length the better of the start, and the 'Varsity set out to reduce this lead. They made several vigorous spurts, but try as they would they were unable to show the Freshmen their stern, and the two crews finished practically side by side.

Secretary Reynolds of the local committee said to-day that the Pennsylvania men will arrive at Highland next Thursday evening. Cornell will come on Saturday over the West Shore Railroad via Albany, arriving at Highland at 8:08 P. M. Mr. Reynolds has been informed by the manager of the Wisconsin crew that his men will arrive on June 20. It is possible that Wisconsin may send only one crey, its 'Varsity eight, although every effort is being made to bring the Freshmen crew as well.

Cornell 'Varsity Crew Improving.

ITHACA, June 10.—The Cornell 'Varsity crew were taken on board Coach Courtney's launch and carried out to smooth water on Lake Cayuga this afternoon. The second 'Varsity and freshmen eights were coached on the inlet. The 'Varsity crew rowed about four miles. The order of the crew has not been changed since last Thursday, when the most important shake-up

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lower Fifth Avenue Deals the Week's Important Features.

GENERAL ACTIVITY LESSENING

Sales by Brokers—Successful Auction of University Heights Lots—This Week's Attractive Offerings.

Operations involving two Fifth Avenue corners at Nineteenth Street gave to the reports of the week their only interesting features. The deal by which Henry Corn disposed of his new building on the northwest corner, even though it was largely a trade, is none the less significant through the fact that Henry O. Hevemeyer is the buyer.

Lower Fifth Avenue has been far from inactive this Spring, but whereas most of the business has been the purchasing of sites by builders and operators, this is the first transaction in that neighborhood in some months by which a finished building has passed into the hands of an investor.

The purchase of the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street is interesting as being the first large operation—the first at least the details of which have become known—in which the New York Realty, Bond, Exchange, and Trust Company has figured. Existing leases, however, subject to which this purchase was made, would seem to be a serious hindrance if not a complete check to any immediate change in the property.

Another upper Fifth Avenue lot was disposed of just north of Seventy-eighth Street, too, in the gilt-edged section, and not in either of the recent extensions of the millionaire colony fixed up by Andrew Carnegie's purchase at Ninety-second Street and by D. O. Mills's at One Hundred and Fifth Street. The sale of John F. Carroll's three lots at Ninety-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue resulted, according to common report, in a profit of nearly $30,000 to the seller, who had held the property but little over three months.

The purchase of the block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, by a builder, and the sale of the Lotta apartment houses, at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, have been the only deals of any size during the week in the upper part of the city. What the week has lacked in matters of real interest, however, has been more than supplied by gossip about the Stewart mansion. What with unbroken silence of all those who know everything about it and ready opinions of all those who don't, the property at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue has certainly commanded its share of attention.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

Oppenheimer & Hamershlag have bought from John J. Mahoney the plot southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100.11 by 100.

Henry Corn has resold, through Frederick Southack & Co., to John S. Hawley, the plot 115 and 117 Crosby Street, running through to Elm Street, 43 by 80.

Duff & Conger have sold for Miss Mary E. Cooper to Jacob Goldfiam the dwelling 435 East Eighteenth Street.

Leitner & Marks have sold for David Cohen the three six-story tenements on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 75 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold for Louis Lese, for improvement, a plot, 100 by 102, on the south side of Seventy-fifth Street, near Avenue A; also, for Abraham Rosenberg, the plot, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Washington Avenue, 100 by 90.

Allen W. Smith has sold to the American Baptist Home Mission Society the five-story tenement, 252 West Fourteenth Street, taking in part payment the dwelling, 547 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn.

Henry E. Niese has sold to Robert M. Jarvis the seven-story building, 114 and 116 Spring Street, 27 by 75.

It is reported that Henry M. Denton has sold the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, a plot 100 by 102.2.

Paul Mayer has sold to S. E. & M. E. Bernheimer the five-story flat, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold to James R. Steers, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 15 East Seventy-third Street.

Rebecca Cohn has sold the plot on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 125 feet west of Madison Avenue, 44 by 100 by 66 by 103.

Kidansky & Fine have sold, to Samuel Wacht, the six-story tenement, northwest corner of Broome and Ludlow Streets, 27 by 87.6.

H. R. Drew & Co. have sold to Theodore M. Barton the four-story dwelling, 53 West Forty-sixth Street, 22 by 100.

Burrill Brothers have sold the three-story brick dwelling, 163 Huntington Street, Brooklyn, for M. Hagan, to Walter R. Johnson, for $6,100.

The Auction Room.

The sale of the Cammann estate's holdings, at University Heights, will be remembered as one of the most successful events of what has been an unusually busy Spring season in the auction room. The oppressive heat of last Tuesday, and the moderate amount of interest shown in the sale at its opening, contributed to make its ultimate success all the more remarkable. The sale was well attended, but it took exactly thirteen minutes of the hardest kind of work by Auctioneer Ryan to sell the first lot, and the adjournment or withdrawal of the greater part of the offering seemed imminent. As the sale progressed, however, interest increased, and at 5 o'clock the auctioneer had struck down the last lot, and ended what, with one or two exceptions, was the longest sale on record.

In some individual instances, notably for lots lying across the old Macomb's Dam Road and over the Croton Aqueduct, low prices prevailed, but the total amount realized for the property—$240,650—is fully up to appraisements made before the offering. There was comparatively little buying by the professional element, the purchaser of one or two lots for a home site being much in evidence—a circumstance which accounts largely for the long duration of the sale.

The other sales of the week were for the most part of ordinary character. James L. Wells obtained fair prices for a number of lots in the Crotona and Bedford Park sections, belonging to the estate of Josephine L. Horton. Eleven lots at Oneida Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, part of the same offering, were withdrawn.

The last large sale of vacant property for the season is scheduled for to-morrow, and involves 133 lots and plots at Van Cortlandt Heights. The various lots will first be offered separately, after which the entire tract will be put up as one parcel, with the sum of the previous bids as an upset price. If any bid is made for the whole in excess of this upset price, the property will be struck down as one parcel, otherwise the bids by separate lots will stand as final.

What is perhaps one of the most attractive offerings of the week is announced for Thursday by Auctioneer Ingraham, by order of the Central National Bank. The property consists of the entire block front on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues—four lots on either avenue at the ends of the block and ten intervening street lots. Four lots at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Convent Avenue will be sold, under partition proceedings, on Wednesday.

Two Third Avenue corners will be put up, in foreclosure, on Wednesday—the five flats at the northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street and the four flats at the northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street.

Offerings of Yonkers property are announced by William M. Ryan. On Tuesday he will sell 174 lots at Lowerre Station, and on the following day a tract of ninety acres, included by McLean, Central, and Kimball Avenues.

There were recorded last week 637 mortgages, for $9,846,654, of which 225, for $2,845,578, were at 5 per cent.; 254, for $2,616,881, were at more, and 158, for $4,384,092, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 289 mortgages, for $3,374,635, of which 96, for $1,382,374, were at 5 per cent.; 143, for $959,781, were at more, and 29, for $1,030,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 133 plots, each equivalent to about two city lots, at Van Cortlandt Heights, situated on Riverdale Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, Fieldston Road, Greystone Avenue, Two Hundred and Forty-second and Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets. Due on judgment, $76,182.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, 175 and 177 Greene Street, west side, 100 feet south of Bleecker Street, 40 by 100, six-story brick and iron business building. Due on judgment, $105,353.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title of Charles L. Bucki on May 29, 1895.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Cleveland, referee, 918 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 20.9 by 90, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,449; subject to other mortgages for $40 000.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 174 plots and lots at Lowerre Station, Yonkers, on Park Hill Avenue, Ridge Drive, Lewis Parkway, and Lefferts Road.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 247 and 249 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 190 feet east of West End Avenue, 17 and 18, respectively, by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; 253 and 255 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 136 feet east of West End Avenue, each 18 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on 247 and 249, $3,847; on 253 and 255, $3,473; subject to other mortgages, on 247 and 249, for $32,000; on 253 and 255, for $33,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 835, 837, 839, and 841 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, each 25 by 100, four five-story brick and stone-front apartment houses. Due on judgment, $21,454.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 212 and 214 East Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.11, four-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,194.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 230 and 232 Madison Street, south side, 43.7 feet east of Jefferson Street, each 21.1 by 70, two four-story brick flats.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, tract of ninety acres included by McLean, Kimball, and Central Avenues, Yonkers.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Frederick M. Calder, referee, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Convent Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 99.11; 341 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 500 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.4½, four-story brick building.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 448 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 168.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $9,900.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 708 Washington Street, west side, 64 feet north of Perry Street, 23 by 87.10 and irregular, three-story and attic brick building; 1,317 Avenue A, west side, 120 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, vacant.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lloyd McKim Garrison, referee, 254 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,572.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 98 East Fifty-second Street and 351 Park Avenue, being the southeast corner of those streets, 19.2 by 70.5, four-story brick and stone apartment house, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, 798 to 806 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-ninth Street, 100.5 by 90, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores; on 798, six-story stone-front tenements, with stores, on 800 to 806. Due on judgment, $19,451; subject to other mortgages for $135,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, 1,695 to 1,701 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street, each 25 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $32,840; subject to other mortgages for $90,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 124 and 126 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 297.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, each 18.9 by 100.5, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24.11 by 100, vacant; 416 West Fifty-second Street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,026; subject to other mortgages for $3,000 on each parcel.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Andrew S. Hamersley, referee, 257 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 225 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,648; subject to another mortgage for $13,825.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co. foreclosure sale, William R. Crowell, referee, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 225 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 23 by 100.11 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,987.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, 226 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 295 feet west of Second Avenue, 19.2 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,903.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 254 East Forty-fifth Street, south side, 194 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 56.8 by 28.5 by 70.3, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,719.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., sale by order of the Central National Bank, Morningside Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, four lots, each 25.2 by 100; Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, four lots, each 25.2 by 100; One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues, the block front, excepting the corners mentioned above, ten lots, each 25 by 100.11.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Hunter, referee, 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 289 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,227.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 541 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,935.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 120 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $6,766.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 507 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 72 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; 515 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 145 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on 507, $2,450; on 515, $2,342.

By Charles A. Berrian, trustee's sale, Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, four lots, each 25 by 100; Barsford Place, west side, 312.8 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, four lots, each 25 by 85.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, 237 and 239 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Second Avenue, 53.4 by 102.2, two four-story stone-front tenements. Due on judgment, $4,158; subject to other mortgages for $26,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. Edward Swanstrom, referee, Kirkside Avenue, east side, 644.8 feet south of Wellesley Street, 50 by 100.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,276.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 40 East Twelfth Street, for an eight-story brick store and lofts, 24.8 by 103.3 by 90.3; Philip Braender of 47 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; F. C. Browne of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $65,000.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 50 feet west of Madison Street, Van Nest, for a one-story frame shed; Anna Moore, owner; Thomas Scott, architect; cost, $150.

Thirteenth Street, north side, 205 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21 by 35; D. Rossi of 128 East Houston Street, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

Fourteenth Street, north side, 205 feet east of Avenue B, for a two-story brick dwelling, with store, 23 by 36; L. Brisotti, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $3,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, for a four and five story brick orphan asylum, 382 by 127 by 39.4; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Association of 461 Madison Avenue, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $500,000.

Kappock Street, west side, 300 feet north of Johnson Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 31; James Mahoney, owner; Ahnemann & Younkhere, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 618 to 624 East Eleventh Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 80.9; Adolph Wexler of 537 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

No. 28 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. A. V. D. Goicouria, premises, owner; R. Berger of 399 Broadway, architect; cost, $9,500.

No. 5 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Clarence Whitman, owner; C. A. Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 229 and 231 West Street, to a two-story brick storage house; Mrs. A. Smith, premises, owner; W. H. Birkmire of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, southeast corner of Melrose Avenue, to a three-story frame hotel and store; Henry Kruse of 622 Melrose Avenue, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 60 East Sixty-eighth Street, to a three and four-story brick and stone dwelling; Anderson Fowler, premises, owner; Palmer & Hornbostel of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $18,000.

No. 65 East Sixty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Isabelle B. Tiffany of 199 Madison Avenue, owner; W. S. Post of 33 Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $5,500.

No. 89 Crosby Street, to a four-story brick loft building; Bradley estate, owner; D. N. B. Sturges, architect; cost, $800.

No. 38 East Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Morris Garpinkel, premises, owner; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $600.

NEW ORPHAN ASYLUM BUILDING.

Roman Catholic Institution to Begin Work at Fordham Heights.

Architects Schickel & Ditmars submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for the first of the buildings of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, to be erected at its new site at Fordham Heights. The new building, which is intended principally for the male branch of the institution, will also contain a chapel and lecture rooms. The top floors and the extensions will be used as dormitories. The structure, which will be four and five stories in height, will cover a plot 382 by 127, and will cost about $500,000.

The Orphan Asylum bought its new site last November from the Nathaniel P. Bailey estate for about $325,000. The tract contains in all twenty-eight acres, and is situated just north of the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, extending along Sedgwick Avenue up to King's Bridge Road.

Lots on the Clock Estate to be Sold.

By order of the trustees of the estate of H. T. Clock 550 lots at Amityville, L. I., will be sold at auction on Saturday, June 24. The sale will take place on the grounds and will begin at 12:30 o'clock noon. A special train will leave Long Island City for Amityville at 11:03 A. M. on the day of the sale.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, June 10.

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitch St, 50x104; John W. Cornish to Henry S. Dederick, Jr. 15,000

HOME ST, 1,074, s s, 17.1x68.1x18x74.2; John C. Diehl to Roman Arnold. 1

HOME ST, 1,072, s s, 16.9x74.2x17.11x80.9; Marie L. Allard to Alfred Allard. 1

LENOX AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 121st St, 25x100; Clarence F. True to Francis M. Applegate. 45,000

LENOX AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 121st St, 25x100; Francis M. Applegate to the Riverside Building Company. 45,000

LOTS 256 and 257, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Bernard Cullen to Winifred Cullen. 1

LOTS 463 and 464, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Francis Hagan to James Whyte. 100

3D AV, e s, 62.9 ft n of 102d St, 18x105; Louis B. Hasbrouck to George W. Bretell. 10,300

6TH AV, n e s, east ½ of Lot 284, map of Village of Wakefield; Bridget Buckley to Generosa Ceburre. 1

40TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; George H. Hart to Sarah J. Burby. 2,100

54TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; William H. Peck to Elizabeth E. Peck. 1

66TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. 15,000

66TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. 15,000

66TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. 15,000

78TH ST, s s, 80.3 ft e of 2d Av, 19.6x102.2; the Church of St. Monica to George W. Eggers. 1

88TH ST, 406 East, 20x125.10; Margaret Brennan to Annie Cody. 27,000

104TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.10; Hermann L. Keller to the City Real Estate Company. 100

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus St, 100x100.11; Harry Raphale to Edward Margolies. 1

126TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 20x99.11; Margaretta Regan, by guardian, to David Angerman. 12,250

Recorded Leases.

BAUMANN, Bernhard, to Louis Frank; Henry St, 247, 7 years. 1,680

GREENBERG, Meyer, to Gerson Rosenzweig and another; Henry St, 169, 2 11-12 years. 1,250

LESE, Louis, to Sabatella Petitte and another; 315 and 317 East 115th St, 4 11-12 years. 1,000

MERELLO, Dominica, to Rosina del N. Gaimari; Oliver St, 70, 5 years. 2,280

RUSSELL, Archibald D., to Henry Tomkins and others; Macdougal St, 171 and 173, w s, 50x122, 7 years. 8,600

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to B. Rush Wendell; Lenox Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 121st St, 3 years. 30,000

BRETTELL, George W., to Helen H. Cornell; 3d Av, e s, 62.9 ft n of 102d St, 3 years. 8,000

CEBURRE, Generosa, to The Teachers' Building and Loan Association; 6th Av, n w s, east ½ of lot 284, map village of Wakefield, installments. 4,560

DEDERICK, Henry S., Jr., to John W. Cornish; Fordham Av, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitch St, demand. 15,000

DEDERICK, Henry S., Jr., to John W. Cornish; Fordham Av, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitch St, demand. 20,000

DOYLE, Joseph T., to Adam Huston; 35th St, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year. 2,400

EMMENS, Charles, to Edward Kellogg and others; 56 8th Av, 1 year. 1,400

FITZGIBBON, Mary J., to Henry H. Haight; Park Av, e s, 52.4 ft n of 84th St, 5 years. 3,300

KLINGMAN, Frederick, and William E. Schlimgen, to Washington Life Insurance Company; Broadway, s w corner of 107th St, 5 years. 135,000

McKENZIE, Lillie, to H. Koehler & Co.; Avenue B, n e corner of 15th St; Avenue

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE | LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

HEMPSTEAD GARDENS.

Selected and Purchased by the late Austin Corbin as the ideal spot on Long Island for homes.

ACRE PLOTS, CONTAINING 17 2-5 LOTS, WITH GUARANTEE TITLE.

$250 and Upward.

Easy monthly payments without interest, or a rebate of 6 per cent. for all cash.

GRAND OPENING

of the second section of this beautiful property, SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1899. Lunch will be served to all who visit the property on that day.

HEMPSTEAD GARDENS

Is only one hour's ride from New York City Hall, and in a short time without change of cars by way of Brooklyn Bridge. Two stations on property. Commutation less than 20 cents per day. The land is high, dry, and rolling; soil rich and fertile. The streets and avenues are splendidly made and lined on either side with lofty, spreading oak and chestnut trees. The acre plots are broad stretches of the finest of green land, dotted here and there with beautiful shade trees. Taken altogether HEMPSTEAD GARDENS is a most charming spot for home. As an investment its equal is not on the market to-day. Call or address for map and free tickets,

H. C. RATH & CO.,
Eleven John Street, New York.

Hamilton Forney

are luxuries within your reach; modern improvements, $2,000; small deposit; cheapest in New York; look at them to-day; make comparison; fare, 5c.; take 34th St. Ferry or Brooklyn trolley. HAMILTON, Corona, Borough of Queens.

ELMHURST, L. I.

12 Minutes from 34th St. Ferry.

COMMUTATION 6½ c., INCLUDING FERRY TO NEW YORK. TROLLEYS TO ALL FERRIES AND ACROSS BRIDGE, 5 CENTS. NEIGHBORHOOD RESTRICTED, AND ITS CHARACTER ESTABLISHED. HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER FROM PLANS. SEVERAL COMPLETED.

CORD MEYER & CO.,
Elmhurst, L. I. 62 William St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT
AUCTION
By Order of the Devisees of
O. B. Jennings, Deceased,

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th, 1899,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE PREMISES,

190 DESIRABLE LOTS,

BAY RIDGE AVE., 11th and 12th AVES., 70th and 71st STS.,
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY,
ADJOINING BAY RIDGE PARK.

Brooklyn Heights Trolley Line on Bay Ridge Ave. passes the property. 5-cent fare to Park Row, Manhattan, and all parts of Brooklyn.

80% ON MORTGAGE AT 4 1-2%.

NO RESTRICTIONS. TITLES INSURED.

LUNCHEON—MUSIC—FREE PASSES.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
189 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

By order of JOHN A. POTTER, JOHN J. BARTLETT, and EUGENE R. SMITH, as Trustees for Estate of H. T. CLOCK, of

550 LOTS IN
AMITYVILLE, Long Island,

Saturday, June 24, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock noon, on the grounds.

This sale offers an unusual opportunity to acquire a piece of suburban land for building or for speculative purposes. The property is very accessible to New York City, overlooks Great South Bay, and as it adjoins the village immediately on the south, a substantial increase in values is sure to follow.

Pure Water, Salubrious Climate, Graded Streets, Public School, Electric Lights. Liberal Terms. Guaranteed Titles.

Fast and Frequent Train Service via Long Island Railroad.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run on day of sale, leaving Long Island City at 11:03 A. M.

Maps, Catalogues, and Free Railway tickets on application to RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO., Brokers and Auctioneers, 28 Pine Street, New York City. Telephone 2009 Cortlandt.

CUT THIS OUT, AS IT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1899,
NO. 708 WASHINGTON ST.,
west side, 64 feet north of Perry St., three-story and attic brick building, and right of alleyway on south side; lot 23x87.10x irregular; also
NO. 1,317 AVENUE A,
west side, 120.4 feet south of 71st St.; desirable Building lot 25x100 feet.
70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN AT 4½ PER CENT.
SAME DAY,
DESIRABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
NO. 351 PARK AV.,
southeast corner of 52d St.; four-story (two stores) and cellar single apartment, containing modern improvements, in good order, and well rented; lot 19.2x79.5 feet. Terms Liberal.
WILLIAM F. GOLDBECK, Esq., Attorney, 44 Wall St.
Particulars with Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
MONDAY, June 12th, 1899
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, ESQ., REFEREE.

133
Choice and Valuable
LOTS
ON
SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, RIVERDALE, WALDO, AND GREYSTONE AVENUES, 242D AND 244TH STREETS, VAN CORTLANDT CIRCLE, FIELDSTON ROAD, AND DASH'S LANE, VAN CORTLANDT HEIGHTS, 24TH WARD, NEW YORK CITY.

For book maps, and further particulars, apply to Davies, Stone & Auerbach, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 32 Nassau St., or at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auct'r,
Will sell at auction on
MONDAY, JUNE 19th, 1899,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City,
88 CHOICE LOTS
and
2 APARTMENT HOUSES
desirably situated on
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, WEBSTER, JEROME, PROSPECT, MAPES, VALENTINE, TIEBOUT, MARION, DECATUR, FLEETWOOD, AND CRESTON AVENUES, GUN HILL ROAD, TRAVERS STREET, LORILLARD PLACE, AND GRAND BOULEVARD & CONCOURSE,
Borough of the Bronx.
Send for maps and full particulars to JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney, 93 Nassau St.; JOHN J. BRADY, Attorney, 93 Nassau St.; CHARLES H. CRONIN, Real Estate, Fordham Sq., or Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Auct'r
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
186th Street and Vanderbilt Av., FORDHAM,
24th Ward, New York City,
THURSDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1899,
at 12 o'clock, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 B'way, by order of J. A. LANE, TRUSTEE,
PARK (VANDERBILT) AVE., northeast corner of 186th St., 8 lots, each 25x100 feet.
BASSFORD PLACE, west side, 312.8 feet north of 183d St., 4 lots, each 25x85 feet.
Maps and full particulars with J. A. Lane, Trustee, No. 320 B'way, or Auct'r, No. 141 B'way.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auct'r.
BY ORDER CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
BLOCK FRONT—18 LOTS
ON
MORNINGSIDE AVE., WEST, AMSTERDAM AVE.
and
WEST 118TH ST.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION IN SEPARATE LOTS
THURSDAY, June 15, at noon,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
75 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 4½ PER CENT. FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS.
Maps and further particulars may be obtained of Messrs. Duer, Strong & Whitehead, Attorneys, 50 Wall St., or of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, Room B. Telephone 2,481 Cortlandt.

A, w s, 51.9 ft s of 13th St; Avenue A, e s, 26 ft s of 13th St, and Avenue A, e s, 51.9 ft s of 13th St, secures debt, &c.	2,000
McNALLY, Mary A., to Adrian H. Jackson; 229 East 29th St, 1 year.	2,000
SHAFFER, Sarah, to Elizabeth F. Gregory; 406 West 46th St, 3 years.	5,000
SHAFFER, Sarah, to Margaret A. and Charlotte Barr; 406 West 46th St, 3 years	10,000
STEELE, Mary C., to Mary McGuire; 3d Av, or Old Boston Road, e s, 140.1 ft n of 139th St, 1 year.	500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ACKERMAN, Bernard L., to Marie Ackermann	$2,000
ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another, to Jonas Well and another.	Nom.
DURAND, Frederick F., to Alice B. Riege.	Nom.
McCONE, Frank, to Roman Arnold.	75
MUELLER, Charles F., executor, &c., to Bertha Zoeller.	Nom.
RUPE, Wilhelmine F., and Anna L. Wann to Helene M. T. Meyer.	3,041
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary B. Hart.	16,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary B. Hart.	17,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary B. Hart.	16,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mary B. Hart.	18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 200 ft n of Westchester Av, 37.4x80; also Stebbins Av, e s, 246 ft n of Westchester Av, 104x80; Henry W. Lein against Louis E. Jessurun, owner	$1,836
SUFFOLK ST, 143 and 145; David Reichman and another against Bertha Heller, owner; Hyman Ehrlich, contractor.	54
28TH ST, 132 West; John W. Rapp against Robert L. Askey, owner and contractor.	225
118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Bornstein Brothers against Katz & Haugh, or Katz & Abelman, owners and contractors.	535
118TH ST, 31 West; Bornstein Brothers against Katz & Haugh, or Katz & Abelman, owners and contractors.	50
118TH ST, 33 West; John W. Rapp against Katz & Abelman, owners and contractors	205
134TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; J. B. McCoy & Son against Peter J. and Mary F. Connor, owners and contractors	305
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.	
MADISON ST, 390; Henry D. Harper on John J. Houlihan and others to Johnson & Peterson.	$2,900
9TH ST, 621 to 629 East; Henry D. Harper on John J. Houlihan and others to Johnson & Peterson.	2,900
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.	
FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitch St, 50x104; John W. Cornish with Henry S. Diederick, Jr., 14 payments.	$20,000

Lis Pendens.

MANHATTAN AV, 502; Jeremiah P. Robinson and another, trustees, &c., against Mary E. Harris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Owen & Sturges.

POST ROAD from New York to Albany, n e s, Lots 64 and 65, map of Farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, at King's Bridge, with part excepted, &c.; Dwight S. Herrick, trustee, &c., against Maria A. Varian and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lent & Herrick.

SEDGWICK AV, n w s, 1,190.9 ft n from n corner of Cedar Av and said avenue, runs s w 125.5x n w 123.6x s w 147.9xn w 125 to Cedar Av x n e 188x e 276.8 to Sedgwick Av and beginning; also Cedar Av, s e s, 807.11 ft n e of Sedgwick Av, 37.2x125; Josephine N. Rathbone against Mary A. Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Norwood & Dilley.

WOODRUFF AV, n e s, Lot 80, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 109.2x190x108.9x208.4 Louisa W. C. Stevener against August J. Papenbaum and others, (partition;) attorney, S. Miller.

2D AV, 104 and 106, and 303 and 305 6th St, n e corner; Henry S. Hyde against Matilda C. Kampman, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Page & Eckley.

57TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x101.2x25.2x104.5; Lillian S. Gillespie against Alonzo Ainsworth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gillespie & Hume.

178TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Cedar Av, 20x98; Charles L. Tiffany against William A. Gray and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Wandell.

Henry Clay and the

SUMMER RESORTS.

Greatest Passenger Line in America.

With through trains running in every direction —EAST, WEST, NORTH and SOUTH.

WE REACH THEM ALL.

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New York Central

TRAINS REACH THEM ALL.

The Mountains, the Lakes, the Trout Brooks, the Haunts of the Huntsman, the Quiet Loafing Place, the Fashionable Resort. Our fast trains take you in the quickest time.

Call and see what we have to offer. Books, maps and information free, and we secure your berth, check your baggage and sell the ticket, all at one operation, and with the greatest saving of time and money.

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A TRAIN EVERY HOUR.

FARE TWO CENTS A MILE.

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Good until used, and over more than 6,000 miles of railroad. Sold by all New York Central ticket agents at two cents per mile.

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"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 950, 1,313 Broadway. Ticket offices foot East 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., and 118 Broadway (Eastern District,) Brooklyn, or send 4c. in stamps to H. M. Smith, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

HOTEL BROOKLYN

CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.

A model Summer Resort. ALWAYS COOL, situated on Great South Bay, overlooking the ocean; Surf and still water bathing; fine sailing, ideal roads for bicycling and driving; handsomely appointed and select family hotel. Capacity over 250. Perfect cuisine, pure water, ballroom, orchestra, dancing. Two hours from New York. Send for illustrated booklet.

GEORGE E. HALLOCK, Proprietor.
E. E. CAUTHEN, Manager.

Prospect House and Cottages,

BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.

High class family resort, one hour from N. Y. Receives 400 guests. Located directly on the water. Picturesque country.

Beautiful land-locked Bay, with inlet to ocean opposite, affording boating, fishing, sailing, surf and still water bathing; excellent drives and bicycling. Full orchestra and all amusements. F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor, N. Y. Office, Holland House, Mr. Ormes, 1 to 5 P. M.

LONG BEACH, L. I.

Cottages and Inn now open.
Hotel opens early in June.
UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE AND NEW BOULEVARD OPEN TO THE HOTEL.
NEW STABLES AND NEW COTTAGES.
For rooms or cottages apply
TELEPHONE 21A, LONG BEACH, or
New York office, 12 West 23d St.
A. E. DICK.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.
30 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
THE INN open June to October.

HOTEL NEW POINT, OPENS JUNE 24.

Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay. Table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling. Man in attendance. Accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY. At Times Building, New York, (Room 46,) Wednesdays.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Will Open June 15.

T. F. Silleck.....Manager

Oriental Hotel

Will Open June 22.

Jos. P. Greaves.....Manager
ROOM 22, 192 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The Edgemere,

EDGEMERE, L. I.,

Will Open June 20th.

J. H. BRESLIN.

A STRICTLY REFINED FAMILY HOTEL.

CLIFTON HOUSE.

Right on Water Front. BONAIRE, L. I.
(Post Office address Patchogue, N. Y.)
FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay.
75 minutes from L. I. City. 200 rooms. Music. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

THE CLIFFWOOD, SEA CLIFF, OVERLOOKing Hempstead Harbor; numerous attractions; no objections. Special June rates. Unexceptionable table, positive specialty. Enough said. Investigate. Mrs. CECIL FENTON, Proprietor. Complete information MANHATTAN APARTMENT COMPANY, 1,133 Broadway.

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Hotels and Boarding Houses, giving capacity, rates, distance from New York, station, etc., issued in book form Free with next Sunday's

BROOKLYN EAGLE.

For sale by All Newsdealers. Price, 3 Cents.

Fort Lowry Hotel and Cottages.

BATH BEACH, L. I.

Now open; first-class accommodation at moderate rates for the season, the most select houses at the Beach; large, beautifully laid-out grounds.

J. L. LOWRY, Proprietor.

HOTEL ARGYLE,

Bay 22d St. & Cropsy Ave., Bath Beach.
Now open Thoroughly renovated and refurnished by new Props., NUFER & LIGHTE, Props. the Argyle, Pierrepont & Fulton Sts., B'klyn.

ARGYLE HOTEL,

Select family hotel, 36 miles from New York City, on Great South Bay; accommodates 400. Terms, &c., N. Y. office, 1,133 B'way. WARREN JACKSON, Mgr. E. L. McGURN, Prop.

Cottages by the Sea.

Always cool out on Shinnecock Light Point, Good Ground, L. I. Modern furnished cottages, right by the water.

RENTS ONLY $200 TO $300.

G. R. WESTERFIELD, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

MORICHES INN.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.
Now open. New and handsomely furnished hotel; all latest improvements. Most healthful spot on Great South Bay. Terms reasonable.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 ft. above sea level, IS AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT,
Combining the charms of Lake, Mountain, and Spa.
The Great WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Opposite Hotel Earlington, will be open from June 15 to October. The Sulphur water is a specific for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, etc. Was built in 1890, and contains all the accepted European methods of treatment of the above-named diseases.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.

Modern and Complete.
FULL ORCHESTRA and Concerts Daily.

ST. JAMES HOTEL

Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates. The above hotels will be open JUNE to OCTOBER. Waiontha Golf Club, Bicycle Oval in Earlington Park, Billiard Hall and Bowling Alleys. Finest driving and bicycle roads. For rates, information illustrated books, etc., call or address
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Office, Park Avenue Hotel.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.—The Cary Cottages adjoining spring; park, and bathing house; grounds offer superior accommodations; open June to Oct. 15; reference required. J. D. CARY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE ONLY THROUGH CAR SERVICE
to the
Catskill Mountains
is via the
Ulster & Delaware Railroad.

The new standard gauge line over the Stony Clove and Kaaterskill Railroads completes the all-rail route to this great health and pleasure resort. Through cars, including buffet drawing room cars, will commence with the Summer schedule in effect June 26th, to run to Hunter, Tannersville, Haines Corners, Laurel House, Hotel Kaaterskill, and Catskill Mountain House.

Send six cents postage for Summer Book with list of hotels and boarding houses.

N. A. SIMS,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
RONDOUT, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,

THE COLUMBIAN.

The best located and most accessible resort in the Catskills; 1,400 feet elevation; large, shaded grounds.

AMUSEMENTS,

Bowling, billiards, pool, tennis, croquet and baseball; house enlarged and improved; spring water, toilets and sulphur baths; large, shaded grounds; miles of wooded walks in park; favorite resort for families. Terms, $7 to $9. Special low rates for June. Particulars at N. Y. office, 34 Park Row, or Manager will call. This place will please you. Send for booklet. H. K. LYON, Cairo, N. Y.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Opens June 29. Elevation 2,900 feet. Capacity 1,000.

Fast trains from New York to hotel grounds IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

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New York, June 10th, 1899.

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EXCURSIONS.

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PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RY.
Leave foot Whitehall st., (Battery), via 39th st. Brooklyn Ferry, Sunday, June 11th, 11:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., and every twenty minutes from 1:00 to 10:20 p. m.
Returning last train 11:36 p. m.

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VIA BROOKLYN UNION ELEVATED RY.
On Sunday trains will leave Brooklyn Bridge 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:00, 10:20, 10:40, 11:00, then every 15 minutes until noon; 10 minutes' headway till 1 p. m.; then every 5 minutes until midnight. Returning last train leaves Coney Island 1 a. m.

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Trains leave 34th st., E. R., N. Y.
Sundays 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20 a. m.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:40 p. m.
Last train returning 11:30 p. m.

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will leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 10:30 A. M.
will leave Bridgeport 4:30 P. M.
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A La Carte all day.
Telephone call 1499 18th St.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Brooklyn Heights.—A. & E. plans; 15 minutes N. Y. City Hall; parlor bedroom, bathroom, board for two, permanent, $26 week up; without board, $10 up.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

BADGASTEIN.

The strongest Alpine thermal waters of Europe, with 18 springs of 39 deg. R. (equal to 120 deg. F.); maximum temperature in the midst of the most magnificent Alpine and glacier region in the Dukedom of Salzburg, and used with great success in disorders of the nervous system, of local or general nature, particularly neuralgia, furthermore in GOUT, RHEUMATISM DISORDERS of the bladder and kidneys, and in exhaustion of the nervous system (marasmus senilis) and convalescence after severe illness. Comfortable lodgings in 56 hotels and lodging-houses. Baths in all houses. Season from May 1 to September 30; before middle of June and after middle of August prices are greatly reduced. For particulars address the Curcommission, Badgastein, Austria. Prospectus gratis. Thermal waters to be had by

DELAY IN THE BOND ISSUES

District Attorney May Be Called to Act in the Matter.

CONTROLLER COLER INDIGNANT

Will Either Appeal to the Governor or Will Try to Have Municipal Assembly Members Indicted.

Controller Coler yesterday reiterated his threat to appeal to the Governor for a special session of the Legislature to counteract the evil influence of the Municipal Assembly over the issue of bonds, either by the abolition of the local lawmaking body or by curtailing its powers. In addition, Mr. Coler said that it was an open question whether or not the dilatory tactics of the Assembly was not one which could be settled by the District Attorney.

"I have been advised by a competent lawyer," Mr. Coler said, "that the District Attorney can take such action as he sees fit to procure the indictment of the members of the Municipal Assembly for failure to perform such of their duties as are purely ministerial. In this class are the Harlem River Driveway bonds and those to be used for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. Both are to pay ante-consolidation debts. In the case of the former the indebtedness was contracted by the former City of New York, and the latter are the relics of the old City of Brooklyn, which had contracted to buy the water plant. This contract has been approved by the State and Federal courts.

"There is no politics in my desire to have the charter amended so as to prevent the holding up of bond issues. The charter is a Republican statute, and the Republican Party can scarcely refuse to amend it, especially as it will affect a Democratic body. At all events, something must be done, and done quickly, or the city's credit will be seriously injured."

Mr. Coler said he did not purpose delaying his request for a special session of the Legislature beyond a few weeks, but he declined to set a definite time when he would apply for it.

Controller Coler's remarks were based on a newspaper interview with Gen. George W. Wingate of Brooklyn, who has studied the situation thoroughly, and who believes that the members of the Municipal Assembly are indictable for their failure to act on bond issues for necessary and indispensable public improvements. Gen. Wingate said yesterday, in speaking on this subject:

"The Penal Code prescribes that where any duty is enjoined by law on any public official, a willful omission to perform such a duty is a misdemeanor. Under this provision the courts have held that a willful disregard by Excise Commissioners of their duties to grant licenses subjected them to indictment. So in another case, where it was decided that the members of a Board of Supervisors should be indicted for improper conduct, the principle was laid down that 'if a public officer intrusted with definite powers, to be exercised for the benefit of the community, wickedly abuses or fraudulently exceeds them, he is punishable by indictment.' Of course, I admit that the Municipal Assembly is vested with some discretion as to whether or not it shall determine that an expenditure of public funds is proper, but where, as is the case with this Assembly, many measures requiring the raising of money to meet pressing obligations have been deferred for months, despite the appeal of the Mayor and other officials, a case of misconduct in office is made out which would certainly justify the Grand Jury in indicting all those who are concerned in the matter."

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

W. E. Peck, Home from France, Speaks Enthusiastically on the Matter—A Meeting for Tuesday.

William E. Peck of the firm of William E. Peck & Co., exporters, at 100 William Street, who has just returned from an extended business trip in Europe, speaks enthusiastically of the plans for the Paris Exposition of 1900. Merchants in Great Britain, France, and Germany, he says, are taking the keenest interest in the American exhibits at the exposition. These exhibits, Mr. Peck declares, will command the attention of the whole civilized world.

Mr. Peck warmly praises the work of Commissioner General Peck, who has secured more space for the American exhibits than has been allotted to any other nation.

While in Paris Mr. Peck visited the exposition grounds, and he says that the work of preparation is progressing very fast, many of the buildings being already nearly completed. Mr. Peck also says that he found the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris to be flourishing to a marked degree.

Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, has called a meeting of all the Directors and heads of departments to the United States Commission at the New York offices of the commission for Tuesday next. Commissioner General Peck, who is now in Chicago, will arrive in New York to-morrow, and will be at the New York offices of the United States Commission for several days.

WORK OF COMMISSIONER PECK.

Erection of the United States Government Building Begun.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Commissioner General F. W. Peck has received a cablegram from Assistant Commissioner General Woodward, who is in Paris, stating that the work of erecting the United States Government building on the grounds of the Paris Exposition was commenced yesterday. The structure faces the Seine, and has the national building of Belgium on the other side. The contract for the erection of the building requires it to be completed within eight months.

Commissioner General Peck says that the first actual allotments of space have just been made by him to exhibitors. Two assignments have been made, one in the Department of Liberal Arts and the other in the Department of Machinery.

CONEY ISLAND PARK SCHEME.

Labor Organizations Indorse It—Special Services in Churches.

The project of converting Coney Island into a park has aroused a great deal of interest among workingmen, and it is said it will be discussed at the meetings to-night of the several labor organizations in the Borough of Manhattan. Already a number of labor leaders of the Borough of Brooklyn have indorsed the plan, and Controller Coler hopes to have similar action taken by representative labor men on this side of the East River.

John Cannon, President of the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades of Brooklyn, in speaking of the matter recently, said that the majority of the members of the Long Island Laborers' Protective Union are opposed to the building up of the burned section of Coney Island, while Arthur Dinsmore, business representative of the Lathers' Union; George H. Warner, business agent of the International Association of Machinists, and James W. Moss, one of the officers of Plumbers and Gasfitters' Union, No. 1, have stated that they favor the idea of the making of a park by the city.

Special services in the interest of the park plan will be held this evening in Plymouth Church and the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn. Controller Coler will address both these meetings, and at the former the Rev. Dr. Hillis and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will also speak on the subject.

Findley on His Way West.

Samuel M. Findley, the Tax Collector of San Luis Obispo County, Cal., who disappeared on Nov. 19, 1898, with about $15,000 of the county's money, and who was caught in South America, was yesterday turned over to Assistant Superintendent John C. Fraser of the Denver Pinkerton office at the request of the California authorities, and started on his journey West. Findley returned voluntarily from Lima, Peru, and immediately on his arrival in New York, on May 31, was arrested by Detective Sergeant George Pepperted of Capt. McClusky's staff.

In the worst colds, where there is pain, constriction of the Bronchial tubes, and spasms of the muscles of the chest, Jayne's Expectorant will afford almost immediate relief, and soon effect a permanent cure.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale Monday
the entire stock of a leading Paris manufacturer of

High-class Lingerie

consisting of the most desirable Spring and Summer Styles of

Silk and Nainsook Negligees, Matinees, Dressing Sacques and Petticoats
Linen, Batiste and Nainsook Corset Covers, Gowns, Chemises and Drawers

At One-Half Their Actual Values

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their exceptionally large assortments of

Ladies' Shirt Waists

made of the most desirable class of materials

And will offer to-morrow

Waists of Light Weight Colored Cheviots and White and Colored Piques — at 75c
Of White Percales, in Polka Spot and Striped Effects, — at 95c

Stern Brothers

Will offer Monday, in their

Boys' Departments

High-class Washable Sailor Suits
of English Galateas, Linens and White Duck, sizes 3 to 12 yrs., at 95c, $1.45, $1.98
Heretofore $1.75 to $4.98

Sailor, Middy & Russian Knickerbocker Suits
of English Serges, sizes 3 to 12 yrs., Heretofore $5.98 to $9.75, at $3.75

Single and Double-breasted Suits
of English Flannels, unlined for summer wear, sizes 8 to 16 yrs., at $3.95
Heretofore $6.00

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow in their

White Goods Departments

3000 Yds. White Lace Striped Lawns, at 12c yd. Value 19c

1800 Yds. White Striped Cheviots, at 31c yd. Value 40c

3500 Yds. Fine White Dotted Swisses, at 25c yd.

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow
Special Offering of
15000 Yds.
Cotton
Dress Goods

consisting of
Printed Batistes and Corded Swiss Mulls, at 9c yd.
Printed Pineapple Batistes and Dimities, at 12c yd.

West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

AN EXPENSIVE ENCROACHMENT.—Henry Dudley contracted in writing with William Sperb to sell the latter, for $15,500, a lot 75 feet front by 100 feet deep on Fifty-ninth Street, near Tenth Avenue. Sperb paid $500 on account; an additional amount was to be paid on delivery of the deed, and a mortgage for a part of the purchase price was to be given back by Sperb at the same time. At the time named Sperb declined to accept the deed tendered on the ground that there was an encroachment of an inch and a half on the westerly side of the lot of a wall of an adjoining building. Dudley insisted that the deed tendered was in substantial performance of the contract. George W. Place, as Sperb's assignee, then sued Dudley to recover the $500 and the expenses incurred in the examination of the title. The case was dismissed upon the trial on the ground that the evidence showed that the encroachment of an inch and a half on a lot seventy-five feet front was, as a matter of law, an entirely immaterial thing. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, has unanimously granted a new trial upon exceptions heard before it in the first instance. Justice Patterson said in part: "In strictness of law the plaintiff was not bound to complete the purchase. He was entitled to receive what he had contracted for. He was not obliged to take land any part of which was encroached upon by the buildings of adjoining owners. * * * It is the settled law of this State that where a vendee seeks to rescind a contract for the sale of real estate on account of a defective title the question as to materiality of the defect, where it depends upon, and is an inference to be drawn from circumstances, is a question of fact for the jury; but where it turns upon the construction of a contract, and no special circumstances need be taken into account, it is a question of law for the Court. Whether the apparently inconsiderable deficiency of a strip of an inch and a half in a frontage of 900 inches might be disregarded if this case would be disposed of on the rule of compensation or allowance applied by courts of equity in suits for specific performance is not before us. There was a technical breach of the contract by the vendor. It furnished a legal reason or excuse to the vendee to refuse to take the title. In such a case, when the vendor is without fault, as here, the damages recoverable as such are nominal only for the breach itself, but, as special damages, the deposit money and expenses of the vendee may be recovered also."

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INCHOATE RIGHT OF DOWER.—Upon a sale on foreclosure, in a suit by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, of mortgaged premises owned by Thomas Regan, a large surplus resulted, a claim upon which was made by Jennie A. Regan, wife of the mortgagor, from whom she had been separated, based upon her inchoate right of dower. A referee appointed in the proceeding reported that the surplus moneys should be distributed by paying to Mrs. Regan either the present value of her contingent right of dower, or that a portion of such surplus should be set apart for her dower in case of her surviving her husband, and that the balance should be paid to Mr. Regan. Mrs. Regan objected, and the Court, sustaining her, directed last February that two-thirds of the surplus moneys be paid to Mr. Regan, and that the remaining third be invested by the City Chamberlain to secure her inchoate dower interest. A month later Mr. Regan asked that he be paid this one-third on his giving security for the protection of his wife's right to the annual interest of the one-third during her life, should she survive her husband. An order made to that effect has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, which held by Justice Patterson, considering the situation of the parties, "that as to this inchoate right of dower of the wife, those parties should stand to each other as near as may be in the same attitude as if the husband were still seized of the land. It is no greater hardship to him that a third of the surplus moneys should remain on deposit, he drawing interest upon it, than if the land had remained unsold, he receiving the rents and profits. We see no reason why the risk should be thrown upon Mrs. Regan of sureties (who may be perfectly solvent on the day they justify) subsequently becoming insolvent, or why she should be subjected to the possible contingency of being obliged in the future to sue the obligors or their representatives upon personal bonds."

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SUPPLEMENTAL ANSWER ALLOWED.—Over six years ago the city brought a suit to recover from the East Bay Land and Improvement Company $39,987.50, with interest, for rent claimed to be due for the use of certain water front property in the Twenty-third Ward, on Leggetts' Creek. The company's amended answer, served in February, 1894, denied the city's title to the land for which the rent was claimed. As the result of a street opening proceeding commenced afterward, an order entered three years ago confirmed awards of the Commissioners, among which were awards to this company for a portion of the premises in dispute. The company then asked leave to set up these facts in a supplemental answer for the purpose of claiming that there had been an adjudication, binding on the city, that the title to the lands was in the defendant company. The First Appellate Division has reversed an order denying the motion. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion, says in reference to the claim that the defendant had been guilty of gross laches, that it had brought itself within the right conferred by Section 544 of the Code of Civil Procedure. "It is not claimed by the plaintiff that any injury has been suffered by the delay, and as it is proper that the dealings of the parties and the rights resulting therefrom should all be determined in one action, we think the court below should have granted the motion." Justice Patterson dissented.

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DAMAGES FOR CONTINUED TRESPASS.—The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, having put up two telegraph poles in front of property owned by Thomas Comisky, the latter brought suit in the Supreme Court for an injunction and damages, and on the trial was awarded a verdict of $250. An order granting a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was excessive, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Cullen, that the plaintiff had been erroneously allowed to prove, by the opinion of a witness, the depreciation of the value of his property because of the erection and maintenance of these poles. The Court held that opinion evidence was incompetent to prove that fact, and the fact itself was incompetent. It was only in equity that a recovery could be had for damages to the fee of the property from a permanent nuisance of continued trespass.

CANNOT FIND JOHN J. HASSETT.

The Warrant Secured by the Mazet Committee Is Still Unserved.

The warrant issued by Magistrate Olmsted for the arrest of John J. Hassett, the Mazet investigating committee's missing witness, is still unserved. Hassett is the only man so far who has refused to obey the committee's subpoena, and Mr. Moss said yesterday that he believes he has left the State.

"The police report that they are unable to find him," said Mr. Moss, "and I am pretty well convinced now that he is out of the State. It was said in a paper to-day that we propose to learn the extent of our powers in dealing with contumacious witnesses, and also what support we can expect in the enforcement of the laws from the city and county courts. This statement is an error. We already know our powers in dealing with such witnesses, and as for the courts and the District Attorney, we fully believe we will get fair play whenever the occasion arises. Both Mr. Mazet and myself have every confidence that Mr Gardiner will do his duty in dealing with such witnesses as I have referred to."

In Aid of St. Catharine's Hospital.

A strawberry festival, to last three days, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society and the Sisters of St. Dominic of St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, will be held next week beginning Tuesday in the school hall of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity in Montrose Avenue. The proceeds will be devoted to the hospital, which is greatly in need of money. The institution has many patients at the present time.

Vantine's 877 & 879 BROADWAY ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS

What more fitting than "a wedding gift from Vantine's"?

This Vantine Furnishing Sale Knows No Comparison

There's nothing to compare it *with*. 'Tis a movement *apart* from the ordinary—price lowering has been more than great—goods are Oriental and seasonable, making the *best* of Summer furnishings. All this because

We're to Make "Alterations."

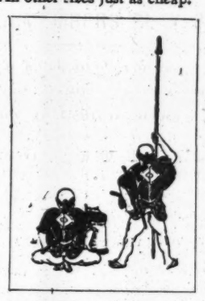
Fourth Floor—Broadway.
Chinese Rattan Furniture

in a score of fancy patterns: Settees, arm and reclining, as well as the favorite broad arm pattern like the cut. Now priced
4.50, 5.50, 6.50.
Also
Settees at $8. Were $10.
Fourth Floor—Broadway.
Vantine Mattings

—for use in seaside, mountain or city house. In full 40-yd. Rolls, now reduced to
$7.50, $9.00, $10.50 & $12.00.

Fourth Floor.
Fine Japanese Cotton Rugs

Blue and White ones, for to-day's mention, tho' we've the greens and whites and the pinks as well.
As cooling to look at as the dainty Oriental colors *alone* can look.
Now greatly reduced:
3x6 ft. for $2.75
8x10 ft. for $12.00
10x14 ft. for $21.00
All other sizes just as cheap.



MR. FORD ON THE TAX LAW

The Senator Upholds the Constitutionality of the Measure.

FIXING OF FRANCHISE VALUES

Author of the Bill Makes Reply to Criticisms That Have Been Circulated in Wall Street.

The opinion on the constitutionality of the new franchise tax law and the methods of its enforcement, which was given out in Wall Street on Friday, credited to Edward Lauterbach, was called to the attention of Senator John Ford, author of the original bill, yesterday.

"I cannot believe that the alleged opinion is genuine," said Senator Ford. "It looks to me more like an effort to influence the stock market than anything else. It bears on its face inaccuracies which I cannot conceive of a lawyer of Mr. Lauterbach's ability perpetrating.

"For instance, Mr. Lauterbach is quoted as saying that the law allows the assessing of real estate at two-thirds of its market value, while, as was pointed out by THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, the law allows no such thing.

"Again, Mr. Lauterbach is made to say that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company would have to pay 2½ per cent. taxes on $83,000,000, or more than $2,000,000, as against the $560,000 it pays now. This ignores the provision of the law which allows the deduction from the amount of the franchise tax of all the special payments made to the city under the various charters under which the company operates. For instance, the Metropolitan, I understand, pays a lump sum of $150,000 a year for its Broadway line. On the Forty-second Street line, it pays, I believe, some $38,000, and there are others. All these will have to be deducted from the franchise tax assessment under the new law.

"The system of arriving at the value of the franchise to which Mr. Lauterbach is said to have given his approval, i. e., adding together the market value of the stock and the bonds of the corporation, undoubtedly is the correct one. There is nothing new in it. It has been tried in a dozen States in the course of the last ten years, and has been found to work satisfactorily, and it has been indorsed by decisions of State and Federal courts. Of course, it would not do to take the market value of the securities at any one time as the basis of the assessment, but some system of averages will have to be devised, as in Connecticut, where the quotations for a certain number of months are averaged.

"My own idea is that the Metropolitan will not have to pay as heavy a tax as is now thought, for the reason that, while its stock is quoted at over 220 now, I believe the very fact that this new burden has been laid on the property will force the market value of the stock down when the assessment comes to be laid."

Senator Ford said that he had not been invited to assist the State Tax Commissioners in preparing plans for executing the new law.

LEGISLATIVE TAX COMMITTEE.

Speaker Nixon Appoints Assembly Members of the Special Body.

It was announced at Republican State Headquarters yesterday that Speaker Nixon had designated as the four Assembly members of the Special Committee on Taxation, which is to sit during the recess, Jotham P. Allds of Chenango, Richard Murphy of Montgomery, Edward L. Collier of Kings, Republicans, and George M. Palmer of Schoharie, Democrat.

Mr. Allds was the majority and Mr. Palmer the minority leader of the last Assembly. They both are lawyers. Mr. Murphy is a lawyer of Amsterdam. Mr. Collier is a Brooklyn attorney, and a relative of Civil Service Commissioner W. M. Collier.

The three Senate members of the committee are Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego, Frank Wayland Higgins of Cattaraugus, Republicans, and Thomas F. Grady of New York, Democrat. Of these, Mr. Higgins is a real estate dealer, while Messrs. Stranahan and Grady are lawyers. The committee consists, therefore, of five Republicans and two Democrats, all lawyers but one, and all but two from up the State.

It is expected that the committee will meet at an early day and organize. Harry Jacquillard of Brooklyn, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, probably will be chosen to serve the committee in the same capacity.

Gifts for Princeton University.

One of the events of the class-day exercises at Princeton on Tuesday will be the presentation of a portrait and some papers of the late Judge William Paterson bequeathed to the university by his grandson, Justice William Paterson of Perth Amboy, N. J., who died last year. The portrait is to be placed in the library at Princeton, and the presentation speech is to be made by Cortlandt Parker of Newark. Justice William Paterson, the elder, was born in 1745. He died in 1808, and was in the class of 1763 at Princeton. He was one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States in 1787, was Senator from New Jersey in 1789, Governor of the State in 1790, and one of the Justices of the Supreme Court from 1793 until the year of his death.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S FUNERAL.

Arrangements for Services at St. Patrick's—Resolutions by "The Great Ruby" Co. and Actors' Society.

The arrangements for the funeral of Augustin Daly were partly completed yesterday after a conference between Archbishop Corrigan and ex-Judge Daly. Upon the arrival of the body next Saturday on the American Line steamship New York, it will be conveyed to Mr. Daly's late home, 14 West Fiftieth Street, and remain there until Monday morning, when it will be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the services will begin at 9:30. The absolution will be pronounced by the Archbishop, and the address by the Very Rev. M. J. Lavelle. The celebrant of the mass will be the Rev. Thomas J. McCluskey, S. J.; the Deacons of the mass, the Rev. William J. B. Daly and Joseph H. McMahon, and Deacons of Honor, the Rev. George M. Searle, S. S. P., and the Rev. Rufus C. Duff, S. J.

Efforts will be made to accommodate all who desire to attend. A certain number of pews will be reserved for members of the Daly stock companies and of the dramatic profession generally, as well as for members of the clubs, societies, and institutions to which Mr. Daly belonged. Admission to the church will be by card only. Cards may be obtained of Manager Richard Dorney upon application at the theatre, or at the cathedral rectory, 460 Madison Avenue.

Archbishop Corrigan has directed that lights shall be kept burning upon the altar of St. Augustine in the cathedral until the day of the funeral.

It was Mr. Daly's custom to pay the salaries of the members of his companies on Saturday—a rule not generally adopted by other theatrical managers—and yesterday all the members of "The Great Ruby" Company assembled in the lobby of the theatre and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the death of Augustin Daly the theatrical profession has suffered a loss beyond expression and we offer our heartfelt sympathy to his widow, his mother, and his brother; and it is

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect, and in loving memory of our late manager, the members of Daly's Theatre Company and every member of the dramatic profession who has had the pleasure and honor of acting under his management, will be present at the funeral services to be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

For the company: GEORGE CLARK, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, SIDNEY HERBERT, CHARLES RICHMAN, RICHARD DORNEY.

At the regular annual meeting of the Actors' Society of America, held yesterday in its rooms, 131 West Fortieth Street, resolutions were also adopted and forwarded to Mrs. Daly, which read as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the universe to remove from his earthly duties the leading theatrical manager of America, Augustin Daly; be it

Resolved, That the Actors' Society of America, in annual meeting assembled, present to the widow and relatives of the deceased their sincere condolence in their great affliction; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased and also be spread in full on the minutes of the meeting.

MASS FOR AUGUSTIN DALY.

The St. Augustin Bell Tolled During Service at St. Patrick's.

A large number of Augustin Daly's friends attended the celebration of a solemn requiem mass for the repose of his soul, in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday forenoon. The services were in some respects unique. Before the mass the St. Augustin bell, which was Mr. Daly's gift to the cathedral chimes, was tolled, and the same bell was also tolled at the elevation, and at the close of the mass. An elaborate catafalque stood at the head of the main aisle, draped in black velvet and gold. Surrounding it were six massive candlesticks with lighted tapers of brown wax.

The altar of St. Augustin, which was built on the north side of the church by Mr. Daly in memory of his two sons, was heavily draped in black velvet and purple silk. Black velvet covered the chancel and the altar railings. Archbishop Corrigan, who personally pronounced the absolution, was robed in a black soutane, with white lace rochet, watered silk stole and cope, and he wore a plain white silk mitre. The antique foldstool which he used in front of the throne was draped in black.

The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle, pastor of the cathedral. He was assisted by the Rev. T. J. McClusky of St. Francis Xavier's Church as deacon, the Rev. W. J. B. Daly as subdeacon, and the Rev. Fathers J. N. Connolly and T. F. Myhan as masters of ceremonies. The music, which was Gregorian, was chanted by the full chancel choir.

In the Daly pew sat the dead manager's brother, ex-Judge Joseph F. Daly, with the members of his family. The following members of the Catholic Club of this city were present: John A. Sullivan, President; John D. Crimmins, John Spellman, Adrian Iselin, John B. Manning, T. J. Keveney, Adrian Kiernan, James Traynor, and George Coleman. There were delegations of the Sisters of Charity from the different Roman Catholic asylums and hospitals which Mr. Daly had helped on frequent occasions. Richard Dorney, business manager of Daly's Theatre, and several of Mr. Daly's old employes attended the service.

REMOVING MR. DALY'S BODY.

Arrived at Southampton, and Will Be Shipped to New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 10.—The body of Augustin Daly, the well-known theatrical manager, who died in Paris Wednesday, arrived here this morning from Havre. The casket was inclosed in a case marked "A. D., New York."

It was quietly removed from the steamer and was placed in a railroad vehicle, which transferred it to the Empress Dock for shipment to the United States by the American Line steamer New York, which sails to-day. Mrs. Daly will be a passenger on the same steamer, arriving here from London to-day. Only the Hon. Mrs. Eric Farrington, friend of the family, accompanied the body from Paris.

Sarah Bernhardt and Mr. Daly.

LONDON, June 10.—Sarah Bernhardt was greatly shocked at the news of the death of Augustin Daly. She said: "In common with every member of the profession in all lands, we render tribute to the great manager, who did so much for the profession for all time. Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and George Edwardes have all expressed to me their grief. In all transactions, social and business, Mr. Daly was a man quick to detect talent, the friend of the struggler, with a great heart and a great character."

ALDERMAN SIEFKE'S SUCCESSOR.

A Fight in John C. Sheehan's District May Be Precipitated.

In view of the fact that Henry Siefke, who died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital, represented John C. Sheehan's district in the Board of Aldermen, the present fight against Mr. Sheehan may enter into the contest as to the succession.

Under the charter, the choice of a successor to a deceased member of either branch of the Municipal Assembly is vested in the board to which such member belonged. In other such cases the man selected by the leader of the district in which the vacancy occurred was elected, and it remains to be seen whether or not Mr. Sheehan will be permitted to name a successor to Mr. Siefke, and whether his choice will be ratified by the board, the majority of which is friendly to Richard Croker, and therefore opposed to Mr. Sheehan.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Providence-Washington Insurance Company of Rhode Island has been licensed to do business in Indiana.

F. S. James of Chicago has been appointed agent of the Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Irving O. Brown has been appointed special agent of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Providence for New England.

Superintendent Church of the Kansas Insurance Department has commenced an examination of the affairs and condition of the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Company of Topeka.

The measure which was recently introduced in the Nebraska Legislature, providing for the transfer of the supervision of insurance interests from the office of the Auditor of State to the Governor and empowering the latter to appoint a Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, has been passed and sent to the Governor, who is expected to sign the bill.

The annual statement of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company of Michigan contained in the report of the New York State Insurance Department for 1898 includes the following entry, under the head of receipts: "Received from all other sources, viz., conscience money received from confessor through priest, $110." A similar item in the statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company is as follows: "Received from all other sources, viz., conscience money, $600."

The following committee of the New England Insurance Exchange has been designated to confer with the special committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, appointed at the recent annual meeting of the National board to consider the best available means of extending the jurisdiction of that body: U. C. Crosby, Chairman of the Committee on Factory Improvements: C. M. Goddard, Secretary of the Exchange; Elwood Hendrick, Chairman of the Committee on Chemical Hazards; George Nelley, Chairman of the Committee on Electrical Hazards, and Gayle T. Forbush, Chairman of the Committee on Fire Appliances.

The American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., has reinsured all of the outstanding risks of the Rockford Insurance Company of Illinois, and purchased its entire agency system, including the good will of the company. The Rockford, which lately passed into the control of a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, represented by J. E. Callender of Peoria, Ill., was organized on Dec. 22, 1869, and was capitalized at $200,000. On Jan. 1, 1899, it possessed assets aggregating $1,317,349, a reinsurance reserve of $847,340, and a net surplus of $168,257. Charles E. Sheldon, Secretary of the Rockford, has been appointed Western manager of the American of Newark.

The chief subject of comment among the members of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday was the resignation of Elijah R. Kennedy from the Arbitration and Grievance Committee, as a means of expressing his dissatisfaction with the action of the committee in a recent case where brokers convicted of violating their pledges were reinstated, and with the action of the Brokerage Committee in its whole treatment of the rules, to which brokers have been required to pledge themselves. The case referred to by Mr. Kennedy was that of Bale & Russak, insurance brokers, whose license was revoked by the Brokerage Committee, after a trial for rebating. The Arbitration and Grievance Committee, to which the case was appealed, restored the license, after sitting as a trial committee for the purpose of hearing new evidence.

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STRAIN ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

A Times Reader Suggests a Change in the Car Tracks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When crossing the Brooklyn Bridge recently, it occurred to me that the uneven strain this magnificent structure is for several hours daily subjected to might be the cause of weakening it and wearing it out prematurely, and if owing to its construction this uneven strain cannot be remedied on the present structure, it might be easily avoided on bridges to be built in future leading into the City of New York.

The heaviest travel leaving the city proper or coming into it is always in one direction at certain hours of the day, subjecting one side of the bridge to the strain of bearing an enormous weight, while the opposite side has to bear comparatively little. Thus in the evening the southern half of the bridge has to bear overcrowded and heavy cars for two or three hours, while the northern half has to bear only empty ones, and in the morning, for the same length of time, it is the northern half of the bridge which is subjected to a tremendous burden, while the southern half is almost free from it.

If this uneven strain should be really dangerous to the stability of the bridge, it could be, at least in future structures, readily avoided by having the different west and eastbound tracks running side by side, or alongside of one another, instead of having all the westbound tracks on one side and all the eastbound tracks on the extreme opposite side of the bridge. Not being an engineer, nor having much technical knowledge, I do not know whether my observations are new or good; still I beg leave to submit them to you and eventually to the public. F. C. THEODORE KRUEGER.

Bath Beach, June 9, 1899.

C. C. Martin, Superintendent of the Bridge, was seen yesterday in reference to the matter. He said: "We are in receipt of dozens of letters bearing on the subject. There is little to be said in the present case. There is not the slightest necessity for any such change as suggested, nor is there any danger to be feared. All the load that we get on the bridge now, as the trains and cars are running, is really not nearly so great as many people imagine, and there is not the least possibility or danger of overstraining or injuring the bridge.

"As for the idea of changing the tracks, apart altogether from the lack of necessity, it would be quite impracticable, for the reason that it would change all the lines of travel on the trolleys in Brooklyn. All the cars now enter the bridge on the easterly side and leave on the westerly side, and if any such change as that suggested were made it would, on account of the position of the railroads in Brooklyn necessitate the crossing of a great many lines, and entail endless confusion and not a little danger. As to other bridges in the future, that is not my concern."

More Charges Against Emil Schiff.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 10.—Emil Schiff, the young man who claims to be the son of the President of the Eagle Pencil Company of New York City, and who was arrested here yesterday charged with forgery of checks on local firms, is getting deeper into trouble. He is in jail to await the preliminary examination on the first charge, and another complaint of forgery was filed against him to-day. It is based on an alleged bogus check for $46 which a local bank cashed for Schiff. The latter's father was appealed to again to-day by his son, but no reply to the telegram has been received.

Tammany Hall's Fourth of July.

Preparations for the Fourth of July celebration at Tammany Hall have already been begun unofficially, although the committee having the affair in charge has not yet had a formal meeting. There is talk of having Gen. Joseph Wheeler as the orator of the day, and the understanding is that William J. Bryan will not be invited. The distinguished guests of the organization will be entertained this year at the Democratic Club.

Dead-lock at Reformed Church Synod.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 10.—To-day's session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America closed with no choice in the contest between the Rev. A. A. Raven of Metuchen, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. J. Frederick Berg of Montgomery, N. Y., candidates for the position of Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at New Brunswick Seminary. At the sixteenth ballot 151 votes were cast, necessary to a choice, 114, of which Mr. Raven received 86 and Mr. Berg 30.

Body Found at Franklin Park.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 10.—The dead body of an unknown man was found near the tracks at Franklin Park early this morning and brought to this place. There was nothing in the man's pockets or about his clothes to give any clue as to his identity. County Physician Carroll gave permission for the removal of the body to the Morgue.

Sunday
June 11-1899

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

ESTERHAZY AND THE BORDEREAU

How and Why He Confessed that He Wrote It.

ABANDONED BY HIS SUPERIORS

French General Staff Left Their Tool in the Lurch.

Where He Hid in London and the Disclosures He Made There Told by His Host.

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Esterhazy must feel that his existence is drawing to a close; his career was ended some time ago. For the greater part of a year his circumstances have been such as few men could endure. Rank, position, friends, even the means of livelihood have been lost. Worse than all else, perhaps, is the reflection that his utter lack of moral principle made him the willing dupe of scoundrels who never considered him except in the light of a tool whose services were always at their command for so much per day.

No one need imagine that the ex-Major permits himself to indulge in even momentary remorse for the fate of any of his victims. When he confronts the future he may feel a throb of fear. As he contemplates the past he simply curses his fate. It does not occur to him to anathematize himself. He reserves his curses for those whom he considers his enemies. The man against whom he has committed the most deadly injury would never reach France if Esterhazy could have his dearest wish fulfilled.

None can have sympathy to waste upon Esterhazy, yet even Dreyfus may comfort himself with the belief that the forger, even while at liberty, is eating his heart out in savage despondency over the failure of his plans and the consequent condition of infamy and wretchedness into which his unutterable villainy has plunged him.

He is in London and alone. To such as he the Sahara, with death's clutch at his throat, must seem preferable. Friends he could have none. His acquaintances are few and of a quality he would have scorned only a year ago. He must feel now that the rope is about his neck. He had so much faith in the power of the General Staff of the French Army that the decision of the Court of Cassation must have shriveled even his callous hide. For his own skin he has much respect.

Picard might hang himself in his cell, as the French Government said he did, or he might have been assisted in the operation; it was all one to Esterhazy. But for Esterhazy the miserable Picard might be alive; to Esterhazy that is of no consequence.

Col. Henry cut his throat in his cell; at least, so the Governor of the day said. Whether or not he did so, caused Esterhazy not a pang of remorse.

Col. Picquart is still alive. Had he not, when illegally convicted to shield traitors, announced that if he were found dead it would be because he had been murdered, Col. Henry would, officially, have had a fellow-suicide.

Then there is Dreyfus. He has had but little opportunity of conveying his thoughts to the public. It has been said that he received the news that he was to have a new trial with stoical calm. This information was circulated through official channels, therefore it may not be without flaw. Still, a residence of four years and a half on Devil's Island might change habitual cheerfulness into something approaching stoicism.

Toward Dreyfus the ex-Major feels a rancorous hatred. Has not Dreyfus, after years of the most frightful mental torture, succeeded in at least achieving an opportunity of rehabilitating himself? Has not a searching examination of the "evidence" upon which he was convicted and degraded proved that Esterhazy, and not Dreyfus, was a traitor and his counterpart? Does it not seem probable that Dreyfus will be reinstated, and in other ways receive assurance that in the eyes of the world the man who was a mere Captain in the French Army is a hero? Why, then, should not Esterhazy hate him? Why should he not fear him?

It is impossible to imagine what course a man who has suffered as Dreyfus has will pursue toward the man who caused him and his the suffering. This is a thought that has occurred to Esterhazy, that seldom leaves him. Still, even amid his terror, the necessity of replenishing the exchequer occurred to Esterhazy, though in rather ridiculous fashion.

THE STORY OF THE BORDEREAU.

A statement appeared in a London paper a few days ago that Esterhazy intended to admit that he had written the bordereau. This is rather unnecessary, considering that he made the admission in September of last year to four persons in London. I was living in St. James Street at the time. About the beginning of the month I received a telegram from Mr. R. Strong, the Paris correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, also the Paris correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that as soon as Esterhazy could escape from Paris he would make a dash for London. Mr. Strong also wrote that Esterhazy intended to tell the whole story of the bordereau, as he had been thrown overboard by the General Staff, and was determined to expose the methods of that body.

In answer I wrote that Esterhazy should stop at my place, as if the ex-Major put up at a hotel it might be difficult to conceal his identity. To this both Esterhazy and Mr. Strong agreed. All telegrams for Esterhazy were to be addressed to me. The first I received was from Brussels. It was signed de Becourt. It had been agreed that Esterhazy was to be known in London as Count de Becourt. This telegram said, "Arrive Hotel Providence," and was satisfactory, as it showed that Esterhazy, who had been under close espionage in Paris after his dismissal from the army, had escaped.

Esterhazy arrived in London on the day the St. Leger was run at Doncaster and won by Wildfowler. I remember the day, as I witnessed the race and found Esterhazy installed at No. 6 on my return to town. Mr. Rowland Strong was also there. The latter and I were upon the most friendly terms, as he had accepted from me the position of Paris correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette. He explained that Esterhazy was very indignant at the manner in which he had been treated by the General Staff, and had fully decided to exculpate himself at the expense of his superior officers. He also explained that Esterhazy had admitted that he was the author of the bordereau. This gave me a bit of a shock, and I permitted myself to observe that Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, ex-Major in the French Army, must be a good deal of a scoundrel. Mr. Strong begged me not to form my opinion of him until I had heard his story, and this I promised.

My first impression of Esterhazy was not favorable. To put it plainly, he has a villainous face. For purposes of disguise he had shaved off a large grizzly moustache. The upper lip was too long. The chin was pointed. His eyes were sunken and much too close together. The top of his head was bald, and the sides and back were covered with a closely cropped thatch of dark gray hair. He is nearly 6 feet in height, but stands and walks with a stoop in his shoulders. His gait did not seem to me that of a military man, but I had grown accustomed to the English soldier, and between him and the Frenchman, in the matter of appearance at least, there is a wide difference, and the difference is altogether in favor of the Englishman. Still, Esterhazy was very active, particularly so for a man of his age, (over fifty,) but he was slim, and did not weigh more than 150 pounds.

In manner he was polite, like all Frenchmen who intend to benefit through you, and like many who have no ulterior design. But he had a furtive expression, and there was a striking absence of bonhomie about him. He made efforts to be pleasant and offhand, but they were not natural. Still his surroundings were strange and his circumstances were not exactly enviable. I asked Mr. Strong if he were at liberty to give me an inkling of the ex-Major's plans. To this he said, "Yes." Esterhazy had come to London, he added, in order to write full details of his connection with the Dreyfus case; how and why he wrote the bordereau, and, also, to express his opinion of some of those he had left behind him. To this statement Esterhazy had promised to sign his name, and for the statement he had promised to accept £500. That was definite, at least.

Esterhazy had been at my place for several days before he spoke to me of the object of his visit to London. We ate breakfast at the house, which offered no difficulties, but we were often bothered about the selection of a place for luncheon and dinner. We did not care to go about any of the well-known resorts, for fear Esterhazy would be recognized, and there was something like a hue and cry about him all the time. The papers devoted much space to his mysterious disappearance. They had him in Paris, Brussels, New York, at the same time. They wondered for two weeks, and during that time the notorious Esterhazy was safely ensconced at No. 6 St. James Street. He used to enjoy having the English papers translated to him, and at night he always bought a supply of the Paris papers, and used to laugh over some of the opinions expressed of him in them and scowl over others. But he was greatly tickled at the notoriety he had achieved, and it was apparent that he was growing more important, in his own opinion, day by day.

INTERESTED IN ATHLETICS.

He was anxious to know all about London's athletic and sporting clubs. He was, he said, a great admirer of "la boxe." He could box in French style, with his feet, and had a most dangerous side kick, but with his hands he was of no consequence, and as he always crouched and held his head well forward, he would have been a very easy mark for an Englishman or American. He was very fond of music halls. I was afraid to take him to the Empire, as that is a great resort for foreigners as well as Englishmen. We were in a box at the Oxford one night when Dick Burge, the English lightweight champion, gave an exhibition of ball-punching on the stage. He gave a really artistic performance, and Esterhazy was delighted. He suggested that it was impossible, of course, to meet Burge. This was by no means the case. Burge came to the box, and was introduced to the Count de Becourt. The Count was much the more flattered of the two. To Burge the Count was merely a "blooming Frenchman."

But time was passing, and Esterhazy had not written his confession. Sunday came. After breakfast we were smoking and taking things easily, when Esterhazy said he would like me to hear his story, as he considered me a man of "enormous experience." I had been most anxious to hear his story, but did not care to say so. He began by saying that for years he had been the confidential man of the General Staff. He had traveled through Europe and he had obtained much valuable information in Italy and Germany for the French Government, because on account of his name, he was generally taken for an Austrian.

In 1894 it became plain to the General Staff that valuable information had been given to foreign Governments by some officer who had access to documents the existence of which, it was supposed, was known only to the General Staff. Suspicion pointed to Capt. Dreyfus. There was plenty of moral proof, but no material proof of his guilt, Esterhazy said. So sure was the General Staff that Dreyfus was the guilty man that an order was given that something tangible against him should be secured. A list of documents, copies of which, it was suspected, had been transmitted to Col. Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché at Paris, and to Col. Panizzardi, the Italian Military Attaché, was made, and out of these was made the famous bordereau.

"Then you wrote the bordereau?" I said to Esterhazy.

"I wrote the bordereau," he replied.

"What induced you to write it?" I asked.

"I wrote it," he answered, "because I was ordered to do so by my chief."

"But did you consider that a sufficient reason?"

"Yes."

"You thoroughly understood that on such evidence Dreyfus would be dismissed from the army, and that even a worse fate might befall him?"

"Yes, I understood that, and all I did was done through a sort of mediæval loyalty to my chiefs."

"You ought to have been born in the Middle Ages."

"I feel just as the soldiers of the Middle Ages felt."

"Did you take a copy of the bordereau after you showed it?"

"Yes. The bordereau was written in the first place on very thin tracing paper. Afterward a copy of it was made by tracing, and the paper on which the copy was made was so thin that some of the words came through, and did not appear to be distinct, and letters and parts of letters were made by others than myself. Col. Schwarzkoppen testified that he never received the bordereau, as it was said that Dreyfus had sent him the original. Schwarzkoppen told the truth. It was sent to him and received by his porter, who was a French spy. The porter handed it to another spy who was in the employ of the General Staff, who brought it back to Col. Sandherr, and it was docketed as if it had been discovered among Col. Schwarzkoppen's papers."

At the court-martial before which Esterhazy stood his first trial, when he was shown the copy of the bordereau, and asked whether he had written it, he said "No." It was the copy of the original document which was shown to him, so that technically he told the truth at least for once in his life.

COL. PICQUART'S CONVICTION.

Esterhazy explains at considerable length how he had played a part in the conviction of Col. Picquart. Picquart had never been thoroughly satisfied of the guilt of Dreyfus, and when he had been made Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, after the suicide of Col. Henry, he devoted himself to the task of satisfying himself of Dreyfus's guilt or innocence. The more time he devoted to this the more doubtful he grew about Dreyfus's guilt. Finally he became convinced that if there were a traitor in the French Army it was Esterhazy, and not Dreyfus.

At this time the General Staff seemed to be of the opinion that Esterhazy must be taken care of. To do this, it was necessary to destroy Picquart. The telegrams signed "Speranza" and "Blanche" which played such a prominent part in the evidence against Picquart were manufactured by Col. du Paty de Clam. The copy of these telegrams, according to Esterhazy, was handed to the Marquise du Paty de Clam to Mme. du Pays, the mistress of Esterhazy. The telegrams that were sent off were written from this copy by Mme. du Pays.

"The order to fabricate these documents," Esterhazy said, "could never have been given, except by a very high military authority," M. Bertulus, the Magistrate, (against whom Esterhazy has a grudge that he will never forget,) had no doubt whatever as to the true authorship of these forgeries. He decided that Esterhazy should be committed for trial. Ministerial influence was exercised to enable Col. du Paty de Clam to escape from the accusation of being an accomplice. Esterhazy said that on his trial he had been supplied by the General Staff from day to day with secret information regarding the evidence that would be offered. This information was given to him by Col. du Paty de Clam, and was given so that Esterhazy's story should not clash with the other evidence. He said that he still had the papers.

Esterhazy explained his dismissal from the army on the ground that the General Staff did not care to confide to M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, the true facts of the situation. M. Cavaignac had made up his mind that Esterhazy should be got rid of—"morally killed." He used the Minister's own expression. "Thrown out like ballast" was the expression which was used by the Chief of the Minister's Cabinet, Gen. Roget. It was this treatment, the ex-Major said, he could not endure, and he had determined that if he was to be shelved in this cavalier manner, he would drag down others in his fall. Col. Henry, when forced to confess that he was a forger, had committed suicide.

"I," said Esterhazy, slapping himself on the chest, "am made of different stuff. I am a fighting man!"

I asked Esterhazy if, in spite of the fact that Dreyfus (as he knew) had not written the bordereau, he were guilty of treason toward his country. He said yes. "But," I said, "you have no evidence." "No," he answered. Here I then asked what I thought of his story. I found it difficult to reply at once. He seemed to me to be such a heartless scoundrel that I felt it difficult to prevent myself from telling him so, but I was anxious to get his story, and give it to the world. I told him it was one of the most extraordinary and dramatic recitals I had ever heard, and that it would undoubtedly make a most extraordinary sensation.

DECEIVED FOREIGN ATTACHÉS.

We discussed the matter for some time, going over various points, until I had it well grounded. Esterhazy explained that it was possible for him to obtain at least moral proof of the guilt of Dreyfus, because he was on terms of intimacy with the military attachés of other Governments. They were accustomed to exchange courtesies in the shape of information sometimes. For instance, it had once been suggested to him by the military attaché of a foreign power that a plan of the Autumn manoeuvres would be worth some money to the man who furnished it. Esterhazy said he copied a plan out of a book that was ten years old and handed it over to the enemy. At another time he furnished another attaché with an advance specimen of a new rifle that had been adopted by the French Government. "At least, this is what I said," continued the ex-Major. "Of course it was nothing of the kind. The barrel was that of a Lee-Metford, the lock was a Manlicher, and the stock was that of a Mauser." Then he smiled like a man of vast experience in intrigue and caressed his chin with the long, gaunt fingers of his right hand.

"But," I said, "no man who knows anything about guns would accept such an article as you have just described. I might say the same of the man who accepted plans of manoeuvres that were ten years old. You have described asses, not men."

The Count smiled in a superior way, and said that the men in question were asses. He was tempted, he said, to wager that even an infinitesimally small percentage of military attachés were not asses. He had never been a military attaché himself, but he was a judge of the breed. When Esterhazy talked at length in this strain he finally convinced himself that he was telling the truth. His manner conveyed that impression.

It was not until the Dreyfus-Esterhazy imbroglio had been rather well thrashed that Esterhazy lashed out with vigor against his ex-chiefs. The Paris press, at the time, teemed with Dreyfusite matter, and Esterhazy was, in many cases, handled without gloves. There were none to defend him as, in his opinion, he deserved. He grew bitter, and he gradually acknowledged and then insisted that the machinations against Dreyfus were known to and had been prompted by the General Staff. Cavaignac, he admitted, knew nothing of the true story, but Mercier, he insisted, did. In the same category he placed Sandherr, Henry, Boisdeffre, (against whom he was very bitter,) Gonse, and Roget.

Still, though he was willing to talk, Esterhazy had not begun to put his tale into writing. I hinted as much to Strong one day, and added that I did not feel quite certain that Esterhazy had any intention of writing it as he had told it, and of putting his name at the bottom of it.

When I first suggested to Mr. Strong that Esterhazy should begin work on his story, he said that the ex-Major was anxious to wait for the best opportunity to drop his "great bombshell." I asked him what he considered the proper sort of an opportunity. Esterhazy was called into the conference, and said he thought it would be better to keep quiet until the Legislature met. I did not see the force of this, and said so, but as Esterhazy insisted that it would lose much of its effect if it was told in the off-political season, I did not press the point. Then, as the days passed, he suggested that it might be wise to wait until it seemed certain that the exposé of the methods of the General Staff would cause a Ministerial crisis.

AFTER MORE MONEY.

Esterhazy was always alive to the financial side of the question, and the more the matter was discussed the larger appeared to him the amount of money that he could make out of it. He suggested that the Rothschilds would pay a very large amount of money to secure the story, as they could manipulate the French stock market and cause a tremendous fall in French rentes. It was supposed that the Rothschilds had contributed very largely to a fund that was raised for the purpose of keeping up the Dreyfus agitation. This the Rothschilds had always denied. It is possible that they contributed indirectly, but they never showed any desire to appear in the van.

The only newspaper in Paris that was aware of Esterhazy's hiding place was the Libre Parole. Esterhazy was in the habit of going to the telephone office at Charing Cross at night and talking over the wire to Edmond Drumont, the editor of the Libre Parole, which was the most violently anti-Jewish paper in Paris. One night the ex-Major called Drumont up over the telephone; he had not done so for two or three nights. Drumont was evidently suspicious. He was afraid, as he afterward said, that Esterhazy had fallen into the hands of the Jews. On this particular night he said to Esterhazy: "Remember your country."

Esterhazy said something in return which THE NEW YORK TIMES would not care to print. The expression stunned me, for it did not seem possible that a Frenchman could entertain such a sentiment, much less express it, and from that moment I placed no dependence on Esterhazy's word, or even upon his mediæval loyalty to his chiefs. I also said that I did not feel quite certain that Esterhazy had any intention of writing his story as he had told it and of putting his name at the bottom of it.

Mr. Strong at the time believed in Esterhazy—at least to the extent that he would keep his promise to write his story. However, when another week passed and Esterhazy had not kept his promise, I told Mr. Strong that I thought the ex-Major intended, if possible, to get the £500, in exchange for which he had promised to give his story, and then not give it. Esterhazy asked for some money. He was informed that until he gave something tangible no money would be forthcoming. This threw him into a violent rage, and he made a dash at Mr. Strong, and I was compelled to get between them. Nothing happened, however, except that Esterhazy said he would have no further dealings with Mr. Strong, but that he would continue to negotiate with me. Mr. Strong was perfectly satisfied, as he knew his interests would be taken care of.

In the presence of a witness Major Esterhazy promised me that he would write the story as he had told it, with seven fuller details, and sign his name to it, and hand it over to me in exchange for the £500. He said that he had a number of documents corroborative of much that he had said. He added that these were in Paris; that he would send for them, and I could put them in my bank.

I said: "When will you hand them over to me?"

He said: "In about a week."

Then I knew that the ex-Major had no intention of writing his story, as he could have got the documents, if they were in existence, in twenty-four hours. I also intimated to him that if he did not write the story as he had promised, it would be sure to find its way into print. I said that by his forgery an innocent man was eating his heart out, and that his family and friends were wretched to the last degree. I gave him other and equally good reasons why his story must be printed. He then promised again to write it without delay, and said he would go out for a walk. He did so, and before he returned had engaged counsel.

THE FAMOUS OBSERVER ARTICLE.

An article intimating that Esterhazy had written the bordereau appeared in The London Sunday Observer. In this article it was stated that Esterhazy (regarding whose whereabouts only three or four persons knew anything at all) was stopping with an American in St. James's Street. Americans must have been scarce in that locality about the time, because on the following day a small army of reporters called at No. 6. They did not receive a great deal of information.

Esternazy, through his counsel, threatened to bring an action for libel against The Sunday Observer. As I explained to the proprietor of that paper, no English jury could be induced to give Esterhazy any damages, but the proprietor happened to be a woman, and it seemed difficult to convince her that this was a fact; however, she offered £1,000 for the complete story.

The Pall Mall Gazette, of which Mr. Strong was the Paris correspondent, had offered £1,000. The offer of The Sunday Observer was accepted, with the proviso that the story as written should be printed. The story was not printed, and Esterhazy's counsel was clever enough to obtain £500 and costs—though it would be difficult to imagine what the "costs" could be—on account of the one article that he had been printed. The proprietor of The Observer also paid £1,000, so that the single article printed in The Observer cost something over £1,500—probably about $8,000. Still, foolish as the paper was, it obtained more advertising than it had ever gotten before, and enabled the friends of Dreyfus and of justice to create an agitation that has finally resulted in obtaining for Dreyfus a revision of his case.

When, under a safe conduct, Esterhazy went to Paris from London and gave his testimony before the Court of Cassation, he denied that he had written the bordereau. He told the story which I have related here to four people in London. A few days ago he admitted to a representative of a London paper that he had written the bordereau. This is simply a last resort on his part to make money—an article which has been exceedingly scare with him for some time. Months ago he might have done much to exculpate an innocent man, and at the same time have lessened the degree of his own guilt. This he refused to do. Now it is a matter of no consequence what he says.

Since his departure from Paris in September of last year he has been living in different parts of London under various assumed names and in circumstances the opposite of prosperous. He may be extradited. I do not think that he will follow the example of Col. Henry and commit suicide—possibly from a spirit of mediæval loyalty to himself.

THOMAS B. FIELDERS.

RECENT EVENTS IN PARIS

Scenes in the Court of Cassation at the Revision Hearing.

MM. DEROULEDE AND HABERT

Their Trial for Attempting to Cause a Revolution a Farce—Enthusiasm for Major Marchand.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 2.—We have had a most sensational week—one which will certainly count in the annals of French history for all time. The President of the Chamber of Requêtes, who is the reporter on the Dreyfus case, has pronounced before his colleagues, the Judges of the Court of Cassation, an earnest appeal in favor of the wretched prisoner on Devil's Island. The Procureur Général has summed up in the same sense. The counsel retained by the Dreyfus family barely needed to add anything to the formidable array of argumentation and pleading, in which there was not one hesitating note, one saving clause, and to-morrow, perhaps late to-night, the court will pronounce its verdict—a verdict which cannot be otherwise than favorable to Dreyfus.

It was a strange scene which was played out this week at the Palais de Justice. When one thinks of all the extraordinary developments of this unparalleled case—tragic, sorrowful, mean, sublime, grotesque, ridiculous, of all shades and colors—it must be admitted that no more marvelous staging for the final act of the drama could have been conceived or carried out by any theatrical manager, however lavish he might be, than that which is supplied by the Court of Cassation.

All the gold in Versailles and Fontainebleau would hardly suffice to regild, in its present state, the roof of the court. The roof is an ocean of gold, with whirls and eddies and gulfs of gold, in which swim, and drown, too, the three panels by the great French painter, Baudry, representing Justice, Law, and Truth. In this halo of gold the Court of Cassation presents its decision to the verdict of mankind. And gold has certainly been one of the prime movers in more than one of the secret phases of the great "Affaire." Throughout the court there reigns a tone of absolute solemnity. It is obvious that both Judges and public are desirous of displaying their best manners. It is, in fact, in the Court of Cassation that the ancient politeness of France—the manner of the old régime—has found its last refuge. There is no wrangling between Judge and counsel, no applause or denunciatory hissing from the public. The very soldiers who guard the gate have the amenity of domestics in a well-ordered house.

And both within and in front of the bar the general feeling is one of lassitude, of a desire to finish with a hopeless and interminable case at all costs. Obviously some people will never be convinced. But the sensible section have long made up their minds; three-fourths of the Judges have made up theirs, and are in accord with the Reporter, M. Ballot-Beaupré. So, perhaps, there is a certain amount of explicable inattentiveness on the part of both court and public, while the Reporter hurries through his argument and deals with the old familiar facts.

M. BALLOT-BEAUPRE'S ADDRESS.

Only at the conclusion of the report does the court, so to speak, wake up. M. Ballot-Beaupré is an elderly man, with a very round rosy face, clean shaven. He is not unlike the maître d'hôtel at Paillard's. He has much the same gestures and intonation, a combination of benignity and dignified deference. He discusses the bordereau as if he were criticising a menu. This sort of nature does not permit itself to exhibit emotion except in very exceptional circumstances, and then the emotion is all the more communicative. He has droned on for twelve mortal hours, amid general inattention, the Judges lying back, weary, satiated, in their seats, gazing at the ceiling of gold, at the hats and Spring dresses of the women in the audience, at the quiet humdrum of Paris life beating its even pulse on the quays outside, at Mme. Sévérine, whose henna-colored hair is now powdered with white. Suddenly there is a little stir; something has broken on the reporter's voice. Is it a sob? Is he going to cry? He gasps, and for a moment cannot go on. He is inarticulate. Then the measured gesture becomes a spasmodic clutch of the hand in the air. The words come out in sharp spasms. He is nearing the end. Ah! and now we are all attention. Everybody is awake, every eye is strained, every ear alert. "On my soul and conscience, Dreyfus is innocent, and Esterhazy is the author of the bordereau.

"Bravo, bravo!" mutters the public, but it does not interrupt, for in a voice now choked with sobs, Ballot-Beaupré is appealing to the army not to imagine that its honor is bound up with the retention of an innocent man in penal exile—au bagne. Ah, no! And Mme. Sévérine clutches her neighbor's hands convulsively, and there are women who kiss one another, and Judges who bury their heads in their hands and weep silently. The French are an emotional people. And a great sigh of relief passes right through the court and communicates itself to the crowd outside in the lobbies, and is taken up by the press correspondents, and is sent across electric wires all over France and the world.

A great clock, with blue enameled face and golden hands, hangs over the Judges' entrance within the court, and slowly but surely its movements mark with every minute a step nearer to the inevitable solution of this great "affaire." In the moments of weariness caused by the repetition of a familiar story, whether by the President, reporter, the Procurator General, or the counsel of the Dreyfus family, one fixes one's mind naturally upon the clock, which will mark the moment when the curtain is to be rung down on the final scene. One would hasten its action if one could. Its deliberations irritate, but the hour is now near, and before this letter reaches New York, in less than twenty-four hours, in fact, the Court of Cassation will have pronounced in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case.

THE DEROULEDE-HABERT CASE.

With that inconsistency which is characteristic of the French, at the same moment that the reporter of the Court of Cassation was pronouncing the innocence of Dreyfus, the jury of the Assize Court, only a few steps away, were acquitting Paul Déroulède and Marcel Habert, on a charge of attempted revolution. What the accusation ultimately became, after it had passed through the mill of Paris jurisprudence, the motive force of which is politics, I really could not say with any certainty. The facts are familiar to everybody. Paul Déroulède tried to induce Gen. Roget on the night of M. Loubet's election to the Presidency to take possession of the Elysée and establish a plebiscitary government. This Gen. Roget refused to do, and Déroulède and Marcel Habert were arrested. They have been kept in prison for three months. Their trial was a farce. It was merely an occasion for François Coppée to make a moving speech, and prove once more that he is the only poet in French literature who can write nothing but prose, which he writes very well.

The jury, under the impression that he was reciting his poems, acquitted the prisoner. Then everybody wept. The Generals wept on one another's epaulettes, the poets on one another's decorations, the lawyers on one another's toques. The tears of the jury fell on to the heads of the reporters. M. Déroulède was borne away in triumph, and announced his intention of repeating his offense (for which he was acquitted) on the earliest possible occasion.

While sounds very revolutionary—as if Paris were being painted red, and, in view of the forthcoming exhibition, it may strike some minds as vaguely alarming. My own impression is that nothing, or very little, will come of it. Of course, M. Loubet is rather a weak man for coping with a really serious emergency, but it must be remembered that for the past ten years M. Déroulède has been beating the same drum and sounding the same bugle, without seriously altering the current of events.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR MARCHAND.

It is a little unfortunate for the Government that so much has come to pass all at once. Simultaneously with the revision of the Dreyfus case we have had the Déroulède farce, the arrival of Major Marchand, and the arrest of Col. du Paty de Clam.

Major Marchand certainly may be proud of his reception, for though the Paris mob is the most deceptive of any, the "hero of Fashoda" is incontestably popular. The man himself is the type of the nervous, unintelligent product of the provincial peasantry—brave without chivalry, energetic without plan, childishly fond of cheap distinctions, satisfied with negative results. "Gloria victis!"—that fatal cry, which has been ringing in French ears ever since the war, a sure sign of national decadence—is the motto applied to him by his admirers. I was at the Café de la Paix last night when Maurice Barrès begged the occupants to rise and drink to the "glorieux vaincu," (the glorious conquered one,) who was haranguing the mob from the balcony of the Cercle Militaire opposite. "Glorieux vaincu!" What a sardonic echo the centuries have in store for Maurice Barrès's resonant phrase—glorieux vaincu! And has any one thought of that yet?

In their hatred for foreigners the Parisians, oblivious of the fact that they subsist exclusively upon foreign custom, looted indiscriminately American and English shops during the Marchand festivities, and even fell foul of a coach belonging to an American, which drew up close to the club where the Fashoda hero is stopping. The British Embassy was closely guarded by a strong body of dragoons. But there was more noise than mischief, and Marchand, who, in spite of his ridiculous speeches, has no chance of playing the rôle of a resuscitated Boulanger, will soon drop into oblivion.

DU PATY DE CLAM'S ARREST.

The interest taken in Marchand was suddenly discounted by the sensation of Col. du Paty de Clam's arrest. Now it is possible to disapprove strongly of Col. du Paty de Clam's management of the Dreyfus prosecution, but I fear that this is a very false move which the Government has taken. Col. du Paty may have sinned by excess of zeal, but he was largely acting under orders, and his prosecution, which I understand will be for forging documents, cannot fail to implicate military personages of a much higher rank than his own.

It must be remembered that Esterhazy has not yet told the story of his relations with Col. Henry, whose own mouth is now sealed in death. But what du Paty de Clam did was with the consent of the then Minister of War, Gen. Mercier, and of Gen. de Boisdeffre, the chief of the General Staff. We shall now know the whole facts connected with the famous "Speranza" and "Blanche" telegrams addressed to Col. Picquart, and for forging which Col. du Paty is to be tried. It must be borne in mind that on the day before the forging of these telegrams was executed a formal order was issued for Picquart's correspondence to be seized, and that this order was carried out on the day subsequent to the forgeries. Col. du Paty must therefore have had accomplices among the highest officials of the General Staff and the Ministry of War.

The public, especially the commercial element, which has suffered so terribly from the series of scandals in France during the past decade, had begun to hope that the end was near. But yesterday's arrest would seem to indicate that we are still at the beginning. ROWLAND STRONG.

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS MEET.

The Annual Meeting of the Association Yesterday Afternoon.

The annual luncheon of the Association of Principals of Primary Departments and Schools of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. About 100 Principals and friends were present, and there was general rejoicing over the passage of the Ahern bill.

Miss Josephine Rogers presided, and President Little of the Board of Education and Superintendent Jasper were among the speakers. President Little congratulated the teachers on the success that had come out of their long efforts to secure better salaries. Superintendent Jasper said he was glad to see the distinction between the grammar and primary Principals being done away with. He spoke of the influence of the schools upon the orderliness of the city.

Vocal and instrumental music was rendered during the afternoon.

CRITICISES SECRETARY ALGER.

E. R. Kennedy Denies His Right to Close Fort Hamilton Shore Road.

Ex-Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy yesterday sent a letter to Park Commissioner George V. Brower of Brooklyn criticising Secretary Alger for closing the Shore Road at Fort Hamilton. The people of Fort Hamilton requested Mr. Alger to reopen the road, and Mr. Alger refused. Mr. Kennedy says that Secretary Alger has no more right to close the Shore Road than he has to close Fulton Street.

The Judge Advocate General informed Secretary Alger before the outbreak of the Spanish war that the Government had no right to close up the road. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives giving the War Department the right, but it was smothered in committee. Mr. Kennedy urges the Commissioner to appeal to the courts from the "arbitrary ruling of the War Department."

VICTOR HERBERT REINSTATED.

Restored to Membership in Musical Mutual Protective Union.

Victor Herbert has been reinstated to membership in the Musical Mutual Protective Union, from which he was suspended in April last, because he repudiated responsibility for unpaid salaries of members of the Twenty-second Regiment Band earned during a tour in 1895, under the management of John Mahnken, when Mr. Herbert first became leader of the band. The notice of his reinstatement was posted at the headquarters of the union, at Ninetieth Street and Third Avenue, on Thursday last, and was the result of the mandamus proceedings begun the previous day by Victor Herbert's counsel, Charles H. Lellmann, Jr.

When notice of Mr. Herbert's action was served upon the union, its counsel, Alfred Steeler, conferred with Mr. Lellmann. The conference ended in their mutual agreement to stop the proceedings, and on Thursday upon their representations, Justice Gildersleeve, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court issued an order of discontinuance, without costs to either party as against the other.

The difficulty between the composer and the union, however, is by no means ended. The reinstatement was not made because Mr. Herbert agreed to pay the alleged claims against him, but because counsel for the union agreed, after hearing Mr. Lellmann's side of the case, that the Board of Directors had acted illegally and against the rules of the union in suspending Mr. Herbert without proper notice, and without giving him the chance he demanded of defending himself.

Officials of the union say that now Victor Herbert has been reinstated the old claims against him will once more be formally submitted to the Board of Directors, and should the board's decision again be favorable to the claimants Mr. Herbert will have to settle with them, or he will be expelled in due and proper course.

Since Mr. Herbert's suspension orchestras and bands whose members are union men have refused to play under his leadership.

Washington Heights Free Library.

The Trustees of the Washington Heights Free Library, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, have issued their report for the year ending May 1, 1899. In the summary of the work accomplished it is noted that the books circulated during the year numbered 62,903, as against 50,006 in 1898. There were 24,180 visitors to the reading room, about 8,000 more than during the preceding year. Two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine books were purchased during the year for a little less than $1,800. During the year $20,000 was raised, $10,000 by individual subscriptions, and an additional $10,000 donated on condition that the sum $10,000 would be secured. Of the individual gifts, Andrew Carnegie contributed $1,700 to make up the required sum. The Trustees have secured a site for a new building on St. Nicholas Avenue, extending from opposite One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street through to Edgecombe Avenue. Work of construction will be begun shortly. The volumes in the library to May 1 last were 14,932.

Woman Homeless at Eighty Years.

"Send me to the poorhouse, where I can end my days in peace, and may my life be short, for I have nothing more to live for," said Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson yesterday when arraigned before Magistrate Lemon, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn. The woman entered the Bedford Avenue Police Station shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning. She gave her age as eighty years, and said she had been without a home for a long time. Friends had cared for her until they were unable to do so longer, and on Friday she started out to find a place of shelter. All night she wandered about the streets, and decided to appeal to the police. The Magistrate committed her.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Brothers

Ladies' Fine French Lingerie and Muslin Underwear.

Just received a large importation of high grade French Lingerie, comprising Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers and Corset Covers in fine Nainsooks, Percales and Lawns, daintily trimmed with choice laces and hand embroidery.

The late arrival of these fine goods compels us to sell them at lower prices than first intended. Splendid values therefore await the early purchasers.

Also

DRAWERS—Cambric and Muslin, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery or lace . . . . . } 59c.
CORSET COVERS—Nainsook, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon, drawing string at waist . . . .

CHEMISES—Lawn or Cambric, trimmed with embroidery or lace . . . . . } 98c.
DRAWERS—Cambric or lawn, trimmed with lace or embroidery . . . . . }
NIGHT GOWNS—Cambric, Empire style, trimmed with embroidery, and V-shaped, trimmed with lace . .

SKIRTS—Fine muslin, trimmed with imitation torchon lace, three rows of insertion and edge, full umbrella shape . } $1.25
CHEMISES—Nainsook and Lawn, Marguerite style, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace, ruffle at bottom; tied at waist, answers purpose of skirt . . . . . }

NIGHT GOWNS—Nainsook, square neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon . . . . . } $1.75

Excellence of material, cut and finish, combined with low prices, will make this a sale of singular interest.

N. B.—Also important offerings of Ladies' Suits, Hosiery, Shirt Waists and Laces, and the best general assortment of reliable goods we have ever shown in 59 years.

West Twenty-third Street.

THE CUBAN ORPHAN FUND

Trustees Vote a Substantial Sum for Relief Work.

50,000 CHILDREN ARE IN WANT

Appalling Misery in the Island Described by Miss Laura D. Gill—Public Appealed to for Aid.

The Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Cuban Orphan Fund, which is raising money to relieve the distress among the orphans of Cuba, held a meeting on Friday afternoon in the Lawyers' Club for the purpose of taking more definite action. Several letters were read from Cuba, written by Miss Laura D. Gill, who is now visiting the island to ascertain the extent and nature of the suffering and the best methods for its relief. These letters presented so distressing a picture of destitution and misery that the committee voted at once a substantial credit for Miss Gill to administer immediate relief wherever possible. A cablegram was sent to her at Havana informing her of this action and approving of her course.

This committee will hold meetings every Friday to carry on the work of relief. It is composed of the following members: Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman; Charles W. Gould, Secretary; Robert Bacon, Treasurer, and Thomas B. Adams, Cornelius N. Bliss, Dr. William K. Draper, James T. Gardiner, John S. Kennedy, William Schieffelin, J. Kennedy Tod, Spencer Trask, and Evert Jansen Wendell.

In Miss Gill's first letter, which was dated at Remedios, Cuba, May 29, she said:

In Sancti Spiritus we found a condition of suffering which is more serious than anything which we have seen before. There are over 400 children who need to be taken care of right away, and the town has only been able to provide for twenty-five little girls, who were selected because they were physically so much worse off than anybody else in the town. Although they now have been cared for nearly six weeks, they are still mere little skeletons, and almost make one doubt whether it was any kindness to help them to live a few years longer.

Speaking of the children of the same place, she says:

The first question which they put is almost always with regard to parents, and it is more likely to be phrased, "You haven't any mother, have you?" than, "Have you a mother?" To have both father and mother seems to be quite beyond their power to realize for anybody.

The condition of the

SPANISH SAINT WORSHIP

The Patron Saint of Madrid Revered by Noble and Peasant.

THE ROMERIA OF SAN ISIDRO

May Festival of the Castilian Peasantry—The Piers Plowman of Spain—Royalty Leads.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, May 27.—Spain seems actually skied over with the wings of guardian angels. The traditional tutelar of the nation, Santiago, counts for less, especially in the south and centre of the peninsula, than might be expected, and was long since officially superseded by the Virgin; but cities, hamlets, families, individuals, all have their protecting saints. One March night in Ronda Ronda we could not sleep for the everlasting tinkling of guitars. It was St. Joseph's Day, and every Don José, every Doña Josefa, every little Pepe, every pretty Pepita, must be saluted by a serenade. Towns and townlets hold festivals for their celestial patrons, honoring them with fairs, horse races, processions, dances, and whatsoever else may be appropriate to the season and characteristic of the locality, as ball games among the Basques or perhaps a miracle play. Aranjuez, where the kings of Spain have a great demesne and fine chateau, is now busied with eager preparations for the series of bullfights that are to rejoice, on May 30, the spirit of her royal saint Fernando. Only Seville, mirth-loving Seville, who makes holiday on the slightest provocation, can never invite her two beautiful guardians, Santa Justa and Santa Rufina, to a jubilee. These holy maidens used to keep a pottery booth in Triana, now the gypsy quarter of the city, where, refusing to worship the Roman Venus, they won the crown of martyrdom. But their industrious habits cling to them still and, by night and by day, while the centuries pass, they uphold the Giralda. An anointed vision, like Murillo's, may see their graceful forms hovering in mid air on either side of the famous tower, which their strong brown arms hold firm even in tempests. If the ladies should let go, the Giralda would fall, and so the Sevillians are driven to the ungallant course of ignoring these really useful patrons and gadding off to adjacent towns whose saints are at leisure to be entertained.

THE PEASANT SAINT OF THE CAPITAL

By the eternal contradiction that prevails in all things Spanish, it has come to pass that Madrid, the elegant capital and royal residence, is under the guardianship of a peasant saint. Here, in the eleventh century, Isidro was born, say the priests, of poor but Catholic parents. If not precisely a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, he was next door to that humble estate, being a digger of wells and cellars. He dug with such piety that God aided him by miracles, causing troublesome rocks to melt like wax at the touch of his spade, and springs of healing water to leap in the pits of his fashioning. He was a tiller of the ground, besides, a hireling farm servant, whose agricultural methods, though seemingly irregular, causing his master's granaries to overflow. As he went to the fields in the fresh Spring mornings, the young Isidro would scatter handfuls of seed for the birds, saying: "Eat, God's little birds, for when our Lord looks forth in dawn. He looks upon us all." And as he dropped the wheat and barley in the furrows, ever he murmured: "This for God, and this for us; this for the birds, and this for the ants."

"For the ants, too?" mockingly asked the rustics, who planted beside him, but Isidro steadfastly replied: "For the ants, too, since they are God's ants, and His royal bounty is for all. His household." No wonder that the Almighty had Isidro's fields in especial charge, sending sun and rain in due season that the harvest might suffice for every claimant. Such divine care was the more necessary, because this dreamy plowboy spent most of his time in the churches, or on his knees in the shadow of the fruit trees, until his profane companions called him Lazybones.

Isidro was no effective patron of Madrid as yet, but ran away from the Moors, when they invaded the city, finding farm service in a neighboring village. Here he married a maiden whose lovely soul, according to Lope de Vega, shone through her guileless face like a painting through its glass. She was no less devout than her husband, and went every evening to trim the altar in a lonely shrine of the Virgin. There was a stream to be crossed on the way, and in times of freshet Our Lady would appear in person and lead her by the hand over the tops of the waves. Such dainty stepping as it must have been! and once, when Isidro accompanied his wife, they both crossed in a boat suddenly improvised from her mantilla, which was not a thread the worse for the experience.

The miracle-working power that developed in San Isidro was first exercised, as became a farmer, on suffering beasts and bad weather. His early influence over water grew more and more pronounced, rain refreshing the thirsty fields at his bidding, and medicinal fountains gushing from rocks at the stroke of his hoe. And when, one sunshiny morning, his wife let their baby boy slip from her arms into the depths of the well and ran in distress to her husband, the Saint, who for once was working on the farm, did not scold her, as the priestly authors seem to think would have been the natural course, but calmly asked: "My sister, what is there to cry about?" And when, after a season of prayer, these exemplary parents proceeded to the well, its waters had risen to the brink, lifting the little John, as on a shining cushion, safe to their embrace. Isidro still retained his youthful peculiarities as a laborer, often praying all day long in the churches, while his yoke of oxen did the plowing just as well without him. On one occasion when he arrived too late for mass, the gates of heaven opened to his vision, as he knelt before the closed church door, and he was permitted to witness a celestial mass, where Christ was both priest and wafer, with choirs of angels chanting the holy service. When his charities cost him little, for when the olla of vegetables and fish, that his wife made every Saturday for the poor, had all been eaten, a word from Isidro was enough to replenish the pot. If he emptied his sack of corn on the snow for a flock of hungry pigeons, the sack was all the fuller when he reached the mill, and when he threshed his master's wheat a second and a third time for the beggars, the very chaff turned into golden grain.

His best quality, which almost makes his cult desirable in Spain, continued to be his love for animals, especially for birds. These sang their sweetest songs as he passed by, and often flew down from the poplar branches to brush their little wings against his blouse. And he, who had raised his master's daughter from the dead, did not disdain to work miracles of healing and of life on maltreated horses. Madrid would do well if the Saint, her guardian, sold season ticket to the bull ring. Even the despised and cudgeled ass had a share in his protection. A sacrilegious wolf that thought to make a meal of Isidro's donkey left to graze outside a church where the Saint had gone to pray was struck dead—perhaps by the donkey's heels. The kindly rustic, who had separated from his wife for greater sanctity, died on St. Andrew's Day and was buried in the cemetery of St. Andrew's Church in Madrid. Such sepulture was not to his liking, and twice his ghost appeared to ask that the body might be removed to the church, as was presently done, all the bells of St. Andrew's ringing of their own accord to give it welcome. The tomb immediately began to work miracles, and Isidro became such a favorite with the people that when, in 1212, a shepherd guided Alfonso VIII., lost with his vanguard in the wild passes of the Sierra Morena, to the great battle of Las Navas de Tolosa, where the armies of the Holy Cross broke forever the dominion of the Moors in Central Spain, nothing would do but the story that this shepherd was Isidro himself. Above the tomb of the Saint a chapel was erected, perhaps by Alfonso, perhaps by Isabel la Catolica. There seems to be a conflict of authorities here, but all testimonies agree that the angels used to come down and sing in the chapel on Saturday afternoons.

Madrid formally accepted Isidro as Patron in the Summer of 1232, when the labors of the husbandmen, on the point of perishing from drought, were saved by the holy rain of the Holy Peasant, which, borne in priestly procession, called down floods of rain; but it was not until the times of Philip III., some four centuries later, that the actual canonization of Isidro was granted by Rome. On May 15, 1620, the Plaza Mayor, that handsome square which has been the theatre of so many tournaments, executions, and autos de fé, the scene, two years later, of the beatification of Loyola, was inaugurated by a splendid festival in honor of San Isidro. From that day to this his worship has not waned. The miracle-working bones, which were carried to the bitter deathbed of Philip III., and comforted the passing of the great and generous spirit of Charles III., are still held to be more potent than physicians. Churches, oratories, and chapels have been built to him all over the peninsula. the Franciscan Friars founded a convent of San Isidro in Rome, and his name is a part of our new geography lesson in the Antilles and the Philippines. Only three years ago his urn was borne in penitential procession through Madrid, with double supplications for rain on the parched country, and for a swift and happy ending of the Cuban war. All priestly, military, civic, and governmental pomp went to make up that stately escort, the ladies of Madrid showering the train as it passed beneath their balconies with flowers, poems, and confetti. The saint did what he could. The procession had been so skillfully timed that the rains began that very night, but the Cuban war was a matter out of his province. His dealings had always been with water, not with blood.

SPANISH DEMOCRACY.

There is significance in this devotion of proud Castile to San Isidro. Spain is essentially as democratic as America. "A man's a man" is her unwritten motto. Peddler, porter, beggar treat you as social equals and expect a full return of courtesy. It is told in Madrid how a great diplomatic personage not long ago was eating his picnic luncheon in a hired carriage. The driver, lunching also, leaned back from his seat, clinked glasses, and drank the gentleman's health. The dignitary glared with astonishment and wrath. "Man! I am the imperial Ambassador of Nation So-and-So." "What of it?" returned the driver, taking another bit of his peppery Spanish sausage; "I am the Head Hostler of Stables Such-and Such."

King Amadeus was welcomed at Valencia in 1871 with simple verses, spoken by a child, that breathed even from their opening stanza this native spirit of democracy:

> The High Lord of the Heavens
> Created men one day,
> All mortal and all equal,
> All shapen out of clay;
> For God recked not of nations,
> Or white and black and brown,
> But on his humane children
> Impartiality looked down.

It is not then so strange as it appears at first hearing that a Piers Plowman should be Patron of Madrid.

From Alfonso VIII. to Alfonso XIII., a matter of some seven centuries, Isidro has been in high repute with royalty. The "Catholic Kings" made him rich gifts; Philip II., bigot of bigots, cherished an especial veneration for the ghostly protector who had brought his delicate childhood safely through smallpox and epileptic seizures; the passion-wasted Philip IV. did him public homage; Charles the Bewitched made a solemn progress to his shrine to thank him for recovery from illness; even the bright young Bourbon Philip V. had scarcely arrived in Madrid before he hastened to worship the efficacious body of San Isidro. The urn has been opened at intervals to give their successive Majesties of Spain the gruesome joy of gazing on the bones, and it has been the peculiar privilege of Spanish Queens, on these occasions, to renew the costly cerements. The devotion of the present Regent to these grisly relics keeps pace with that of her predecessors.

Where royalty leads, aristocracy is swift to follow, and Isidro has a gorgeous wardrobe of embroidered standards, palls, canopies, burial cloths, and all that a skeleton could require, but "for a' that and a' that," the laboring people of Castile never forget that the Canonized Farmer especially belongs to them. His fortnight-long fiesta is the May outing of the rustic population all about Madrid.

PILGRIMS OF SAN ISIDRO.

We will start on this pilgrimage from the Puerta del Sol, because everything in Madrid starts from the Puerta del Sol. From this great, semicircular, open space in the centre of the city, surrounded by lofty hotels and Government buildings, bordered with shops and cafés, brightened with fountains, thronged with trams, carriages, people, always humming with voices, always surging with movement, run ten of the principal streets of the capital. The Alcalá, most fashionable of promenades, and San Jeronimo, beloved of wealthy shoppers, conduct to the noble reaches of parks and paseos in the east; the handsome Arenal, historic Calle Mayor lead west to the royal palace, with its extensive gardens, known as the Campo del Moro; Montera, with two less elegant avenues, points to the north, where one may find the university, the Protestant churches, and the tragic site of the Quemadéro, and three corresponding streets open the way to the south, with its factories, hospitals, old churches, and world-famed Rastro, or rag fair.

But during the early days of the Romeria, which begins on May 15, all the throbbing tide of life pours toward the southwest, for the goal of the pilgrimage, the Hermitage of San Isidro, built over one of his miraculous wells by the Empress of Charles I., in gratitude for a cure experienced by her august husband after drinking of the waters, stands on the further bank of the Manzanares. The trams, literally heaped with clinging humanity, pass out by the Calle Mayor and cross the Plaza Mayor. The innumerable 'buses and cabs make a shorter cut, but all varieties of vehicle are soon wedged together in the broad thoroughfare of Toledo. Here we pass the big granite church of San Isidro el Reál, once in possession of the Jesuits, but on their expulsion from Spain, in 1767, consecrated to the Santo Labrador. His body was borne thither, with all solemn ceremonial, from the chapel in St. Andrew's, and his poor wife, who had also been sainted, by a courteous Spanish afterthought, under the attractive title of Maria de la Cabeza, Mary of the Head, was allowed to lay her celebrated skull beneath the same roof, a greater liberty than he had permitted her during the latter half of their earthly lives. The Madrid Cathedral, hard by the royal palace, is still in slow process of building, the work being hampered and delayed for lack of funds, although her Majesty sets a devout example by contributing $300 a month. Meanwhile, San Isidro el Reál serves as the cathedral church of the diocese.

This Calle de Toledo, where Isidro dug several of his medicinal wells, is always gay with arcades and booths and drapers' shops, but now, during the Romeria, it is a veritable curbstone market, where oranges, sashes, brooms, manties, picture frames, saucepans, fiddles, mantillas, china, jackets, umbrellas, fans, bird cages, lithographs of saints and photographs of ballet dancers are all cried and exhibited, hawked and held under nose, in one continuous tumult.

As we approach the bare mass of masonry known as the Gate of Toledo we cast, for all our festival mood, a clouded glance in the direction of the barbarous slaughterhouses of Madrid. Here the stronger beasts are blinded by the thrust of darts and also hamstrung, to render them helpless under the deliberate butchery of their tormentors, who often amuse themselves by a little bullfight practice with the agonized creatures before striking the final blow—a piece of such atrocious cruelties that even the seasoned nerves of an Austrian surgeon recently visiting it gave way, and he fainted as he looked. There is work for San Isidro here.

The jam of equipages on the Bridge of Toledo gives us abundant time to observe the statue of the Holy Peasant, in a stone niche, lifting his baby from the well, and the companion statue of Mary of the Skull. And there is the Manzanares to look at, that sandy channel along which dribble a few threads of water—threads that the washerwomen of Madrid seek after like veins of silver. Small boys are wading from one bank to the other, hardly troubling themselves to roll up their trousers. It is said that Philip IV., surveying his pompous bridge across the Manzanares, was wickedly advised by one of his courtiers to sell the bridge or else buy a river. It is a curious bit of irony to hold the festival of the Water Saint beside a river bed almost as dry as his bones.

But the crowd has now become so mad and merry that it distracts attention alike from architecture and physical geography. With all the dexterity of foot police and mounted guards ever succeed in disentangling this snarl of equipages? Who cares? Everybody is laughing. Everybody, too, is helping, so far as lungs can help. A daring Aragonese, with a blue and white checked handkerchief knotted about his head and a scarlet blanket over his shoulders, tries to dash across the bridge and rejoin his screaming children. He stumbles before a jovial omnibus, whose four horses, adorned with beribboned straw hats, gaze coyly out from under the torn brims like so many metamorphosed Maude Mullers. A distant guitar roars a warning. The crowd bellows in sympathy. A liveried coachman rears his spirited pair of bays. A cock-hatted gypsy, with half his tribe packed into his cart, tries to follow suit and tugs savagely at the stubborn mouths of mules whose heads are liberally festooned with red and green tassels. Out of this field, safely possesses the Aragonese, only to bring up against the great wheel of a picnic wagon, whose occupants, mostly Señoritas in the sunrise Philippine shawls, thrust out their pretty heads, all crowned with flowers instead of hats, and rain down saucy salutations. The crowd chimes in with every variety of voluble impudence. He catches at the long gold fringe of the nearest shawl, saves himself from falling at the price of a shriek of wrath from the Señorita, plunges desperately on, is struck by a cab horse, the poor beast being half blinded by the tickling plumes that droop over eyes and nose, and amid volleys of ridicule and encouragement reels to the shelter of the sidewalk. But a very precarious shelter it is, so narrow that the lads are positively obliged to fling their arms about the lasses to hold the fluttering skirts back from peril of wheels and hoofs. Everywhere what audacity, what fun, what color, and what noise! Troops on troops of foot travelers, usually in family groups, and often stained with the dust of an all-day tramp! The wives generally carry the hampers, and the husbands sometimes shoulder the babies. Squads of young fellows frolic along, each with his supply of provisions tied up in a gaudy handkerchief. The closer the nudging the better they like it; a slap from a girlish hand is almost as good as a kiss. Isidro knew all about it in his day. But this clownish jollity grows rougher and rougher, and the crack and sting from a coachman's whip tempt a reply with the pilgrim's staff. The guards, hoarse and purple, wipe their dripping brows. It is early afternoon yet, too, and the larking and license are as nothing to what may be expected before midnight.

IN SOUND OF THE SACRED WHISTLES.

It is a little better when, at last, the bridge is left behind. Turning to the northwest, the dusty road runs on beside the river and beneath the bluffs lined with rowdyish folk, who shout down greetings to their acquaintances and compliments to the ladies, toward the ermita. A certain Juan de Vargas, riding over this same route one day, lifted his eyes to the uplands to see how his farmhand, Isidro, was getting on with the plowing. Blessed Isidro! Before and after went two stalwart young angels, still in shining white, each driving a celestial yoke of oxen.

Times have changed. The sight that greets our eyes is emphatically human—a great, country fair, a pandemonium of rude, good-natured revelry. The beggars who have been chasing the carriage, the cripples outstripping the rest, thrust withered arms, ulcerous legs, and all manner of profitable deformities into our very faces as we alight, even clutching at the coins with which we pay the coachman. We make our way, as best we can in the rough press, between two rows of booths toward the church. There is the usual Spanish variety of penny toys on sale—balls, baskets, whips, kites, jumping-jacks, balloons, and every other conceivable trifle admitting of the colors red and yellow. But the great traffic is in those articles especially consecrate to San Isidro—frosted cakes, probably made after the receipt of Maria de la Cabeza; cigar-cases of every shape and size for carrying away the healing waters, and, first and foremost, pitos, or whistles. The priests would have us believe that San Isidro was forever droning psalms, but plowmen know a plowman's music, and the sacred whistles lead the sales in the Romeria. It is impiety not to purchase at least one of these, and the more devout you are the more pitos will you buy. The Infanta Doña Isabel, aunt of his Little Majesty, fills her emblazoned coach every year with these shrill pipes in all their variety of queer disguises—fans, birds, puffing grotesques, and, above all, paper flowers. He is no lover worth the having who does not bring his sweetheart a San Isidro rose with a pito for a stem. The torture to the ear of an immense fair ground delighting in an infinity of whistles may be left to the sympathetic imagination. We cling to the memory of Burns, and bear for his bonny sake what we could hardly endure for any such sham as San Isidro.

The hearing is not the only sense to do penance in this pilgrimage. The Water Saint has never thought to work a miracle of cleanliness upon his peasant votaries, and the smell that bursts out upon us from the opening doors of the church might put us to flight were flight still possible. But, caught in the human current, we are swept on into the gilded, candle-lighted, foul-aired oratory, with its effigies of Santo Labrador and Santa Labradora. All day long the imperious ringing of the bell at the shortest of intervals has been calling one company of the faithful after another up the bare brown hill to that unventilated temple. When there is no squeezing room left for even a dwarf from the pigmy show the doors are closed, the bell is silenced, and the rustics are marshaled in rapid procession before the altar, where they pay a penny each, receive a cheap print of San Isidro, and kiss the mysterious, glass-cased relic which a businesslike young Socialistic touches up nastily to their lips. The frank sound of the kissing within is accompanied by the tooting of pitos without. We stand at one side, looking at the priests and wondering how their consciences are put together, but half ashamed to watch with heretic eyes the tears of joy, the fervors of prayer, the ecstacies of faith that are to be seen in many of these simple, passionate faces filing by. Here comes a little girl treading as if on air and clasping her picture of the saint to lips, brows, and heart with such abandon of delighted adoration as one must go to Spain to see.

Released from the Hermitage, we fill our lungs with sweeter air in the vain hope that we may not carry away too many deserters from the insect retinue of our recent associates, and turn down toward the river. Our short cut leads us among heaps and heaps of bales packed with the graceful clay jars. How many an anxious mother will trudge her weary miles across this dry Castilian steppe, bearing with all her other burdens a botija of the healing water to some little sufferer at home! Wonderful water, warranted to make whole the lame, the blind, the deaf, the dumb, and put to rout all ills that flesh is heir to, especially fevers, tumors, erysipelas, paralysis, and consumption! It is as potent to-day as when it first gushed from the earth at the bidding of the young Isidro, for did it not work a notable cure, as late as 1884, on the Infanta Dona Paz de Borbon, sister of Alfonso XII.?

We linger a few minutes at the edge of the bluff, looking down upon the animated scene below, from which rises the hum as of an exaggerated beehive. The long green stretch of valley meadow is one wave of restless color. Thickly dotted with booths for refreshment, for sale of the San Isidro wares, for penny shows, farces, wax figures, and all manner of cheap entertainments, with a space for dancers, wrestlers, pelota players, for swings, stilts, and merry-go-rounds, and, above all, for the multitude of promenaders, sleepers, and feasters. The bright May sunshine gleams and dazzles on the soldiers' helmets, flashes out all the lines and tints of the varied costumes, and even lends a grace to the brown patches on the summer tents. The tossing of limbs in the wild, free dances, the flutter of the red and yellow flags, the picturesque grouping on the grass of families complete to dog and donkey, around the platter of homely fare and the skin bottle of wine—all this makes a panorama on which one would gladly gaze for hours.

Going down into the heart of the festivity, the interest still grows. We enter one of the cleanest cantinas and invest a peseta in a bottle of sarsaparilla, not for our own drinking, having seen the water in which the glasses are washed, but as a protection against the horde of beggars and the gypsy fortune tellers. It works to a charm. As we stand to the inclining appeals with the civilities of social greeting and an offered glass of our innocent beverage, the ragged petitioners are straightway transformed into ladies and gentlemen. They draw themselves erect, quaff the cup to our long life and happiness, discuss in self-respecting tones the weather and the bullfights without another hint of solicitation, bid us courteous farewells. We mean to take out a patent on the sarsaparilla treatment of Spanish mendicancy.

The tent itself is, like the rest, shabby and tumble-down, furnished with rough tables and benches, where cadets are playing dominoes as they drink, and two country sweethearts are delectably eating what appears to be a sardine omelette off the same cracked plate. A clumsy lantern hangs overhead, racks of bottles are fastened up along the canvas walls, and all about the trampled earth fresh and water jars, great bowls of greens, and baskets of the crusty Spanish bread. A pale young Madrileno drops in for a glass of wine, but before indulging has the shy little rustic who serves him take a sip, languidly begging her: "Do me the favor to sweeten my drink." The yellow cigarette stains show on his white fingers as he pats her plump bare arm. The child, for she is scarcely more, and as brown as an acorn, responds to these amenities by giving the smiling exquisite alternate bites of her hunk of goat's-milk cheese, while her mother keeps a sharp eye on them both.

Comedy and tragedy are busy all about us. A newly arrived family plods wearily by in ludicrous procession, headed by a tall father carrying a baby and closed by a short child carrying a cat. A showy man of middle age, playing the gallant to an overdressed brunette, is suddenly confronted by his furious wife in bonnet and shawl, so unluckily well disguised that, before recognizing her, he has replied to her rush of invective with a blow which bids fair to make one of her eyes, at least, blacker than those of her rival. Traditional ballads are trolled, popular songs are echoed from group to group, and, despite bad odors, fleas, and whistles, we are reluctant to leave. But the afternoon grows late, the Arganda and Valdepenas are beginning to burn in the southern blood, an occasional flourish of cudgels or of fists sends the police scurrying across the field, and, being nothing if not discreet, we pay our parting respects to San Isidro.

EL DOS DE MAYO.

Coming home by way of the Prado and passing the proud shaft of yellow-brown granite that towers far above its inclosing cypress trees, as glory above death, we are reminded that this gala month has brought another fiesta to Madrid. Every second of May the capital commemorates with solemn masses, with stately civic processions, and a magnificent military review, the patriots who fell fighting in the streets on that terrible Monday of 1808, which brought to pass the war of independence. One may read of that fierce carnage in the vivid pages of Galdos or behold it in the lurid paintings of Goya. To see once is to see forever that illumination of French soldiery, with steady musket at shoulder, but with eyes bent on the ground, while they shoot down squad after squad of their defenseless victims. In pools of blood lie the contorted bodies, with heads and breasts horribly torn by crimson wounds, while of those who wait their turn no fall beside them some cover the eyes, one stupidly gnaws his hands, one kneels and wildly peers from under his shaggy hair into the very muzzle of the gun before him, one flings back his head with a savage grin, half of fright and half of courage, one desperately strips bare his breast and in agony of horror glares upon the guns, but the most are crouching, shuddering, sinking—we would forget the picture if we could.

This year the celebration was no less brilliant than usual, although many of the papers spoke bitterly of the shadow that the disastrous first of May must henceforth cast in Spanish memory on the second. The tone of these editorials was, however, singularly temperate as regards America, their effort, like that of the most popular book of the month, Capt. Nuñez's technical study of "La Guerra Hispano-Americana," being to diagnose the causes for Spain's present weakness in order to find the cure.

The saint of the Dos de Mayo is Saint Revolution, as democratic in one way as Saint Agriculture is in another. When these two patrons of Madrid understand how to work in fellowship, when there comes a Government in Spain that cares chiefly to promote the welfare of the laboring people, the world may discover anew the vitality and noble quality of this long-suffering nation.

THE ROMERIA BY MOONLIGHT.

We saw the Romeria once more, driving through late in the evening, when the closed booths glimmered white on the silent meadow.

"Yes, it is all a pack of lies," said a thoughtful Catholic, "but what is one to do? The Protestant pastors are liars, too, only in a less degree. For are the miracles of the Virgin and the saints so much more incredible than the miracles of Christ? What intelligent man to-day is really hoodwinked by any of those old wonder stories? And yet what priest of what cloth or creed was ever honest enough to say in his pulpit that Jesus Christ was a poet of Nazareth?"

"Certain Unitarians have done just that."

"Then they are not Christians," he retorted, with a leap of angry color to his face. "Christianity without a Christ! There can be no such thing. But in all frankness, are we not hardly off in this generation? A man cannot believe in religion—and yet how to do without it? The more I stay away from mass the more I want and need it. Think of the comfort these peasants take with their San Isidro!"

The moonlight shone serene and beautiful on those patched, shabby tents, transforming them to silver.

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

HIGH WHITE HATS ARE EXTINCT

Dealers Say the Disappearance Was Due to Campaign Clubs.

"Talk about the dodo and the ichthyosaurus and other extinct things all you please," said a man who is interested in hats yesterday; "but what I want to know is what has become of the high white hat that was so much worn a few years ago.

"It has disappeared more completely than last year's snow, for some of that is lingering on mountain tops somewhere. But there are no high white hats any more, not even in the ash barrels. No museum has one, and I've never heard of anybody who collected specimens of curious hats as a fad. Eight years ago, looking at the endless procession of bobbing and swinging heads in Broadway at any time in the day, you would see high white hats everywhere. Now you do not find one anywhere—not even in the back districts.

"The old Horace Greeley white slouch hats are yet found in country places. I even see now and then one of the white, rough, bell-topped beavers such as Attorney General Brewster wore and were stylish in the forties. But the high white hat is extinct. It has vanished."

A reporter who inquired at the stores of Dunlap and Knox was told that the disappearance of the high stiff white hat, known in this day as the "cassimere hat," is a fact.

"The campaign clubs did it," he was told at Dunlap's.

"The hat was cheap and effective in a procession, and nearly every marching club in the country bought a supply. The consequence was that every man who wore one looked and felt as if he had strayed out of a parade. Every body then forsook them.

"Will they ever come in again? No telling about that. Public taste is likely to change at any time without apparent reason. We think the white derby is coming again, and are preparing for it; but there is so far no sign of the other."

At Knox's it was said that the last of the cassimeres on hand were put in a flue and burned several years ago. Nobody would buy them, and they were in the way. There were occasional calls from old-fashioned and eccentric old gentlemen in remote districts for the old white beavers, which have to be made to order; but nobody ever asks for a cassimere now.

It is said that the only "high white" hat known to be in the United States is worn by a very old man near Greenville, S. C. It is the same he wore in the campaign before the general election of 1888, and bears the legend, painted in large letters, "Cleveland, free trade, and sound money."

SEEK ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Large Class of Students, Including Seven Women, Examined.

An unusually large class of law students was examined yesterday for admission to the bar in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The students were mostly this year's graduates of various law schools, including the women's class in the New York University Law School.

The class numbered 217, including seven women. The women are Louise H. Baright, Louise Christianehinck, Mary Coleman, Mary Houston Kenyon, Beatrice Maybaum, Martha W. Overland, and Florence A. Scheftel.

One of the men taking the examination was William C. Mains of Brooklyn. He had his leg broken in an elevator accident four days ago, but he was taken to the court in an invalid's chair, his leg being in a plaster cast.

One of the questions put to the class was as follows: "The Mazet committee summons a witness, who appears with counsel; the committee declines to permit him to have counsel, and he refuses to answer a proper question; what are the rights and powers of the committee to punish him for contempt, and what would be the method of procedure?"

SUSPICIOUS FLATHOUSE FIRE.

Third Within Two Months in the Same Row of Houses.

Some circumstances connected with a fire yesterday morning on the ground floor of the five-story apartment house at 1,710 Park Avenue lead the police to suspect that it was of incendiary origin. It is the third fire within two months in that row of houses.

The fire burned out the grocery store of Mrs. Rebecca Rabinowitz, who is a widow, living in the rear of the store with her three children. Mrs. Rabinowitz was awakened at a quarter after 4 o'clock by the smell of smoke, and found the fire burning in her store. The eight families in the house were aroused, and all reached the street safely.

A citizen sent in an alarm, and the firemen soon put out the fire, which did not extend beyond the store. The damage was estimated at $500.

A search of the store showed a number of wooden boxes in the corner, on one of which were a pile of burned matches and a can. There was no smell of oil, however. There was also noticed in the middle of the floor a single spot where the wood had been scorched. There was no fire around this. All the shelves on which the goods had been stocked were burned, and all the goods in the store had been destroyed.

There was a fire in the cellar of the house two months ago, which the police thought suspicious, but which was not traced to anybody. Three weeks ago a fire gutted the candy store next door, owned by the same landlady, Mrs. Steinhardt. The Fire Marshal was notified.

Recent Contributions to Charity.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeals. For a pension for a widow seventy years old, for funds to pay country board for a widow and her only child, for an aged American woman, for a widow with five children, one to fourteen years old, and for a consumptive widow with three children:

"A Friend," $100; H. C. Ellinwood, $80; "In Memory of a Mother," and Miss K. B. Sturgis, $25 each; "C. E.," Nathaniel Witherell, and Miss Annie E. Dibble, $20 each; Mrs. C. L. E., $15; "A. M. S." and James D. Simons, $10 each; "Mrs. P." "A. K.," "B. S.," "C. H. W.," "C. H. M.," "E. A. P.," "Gratitude," Mrs. H. V. Parsell, $5 each; "H. C. F.," $3; "E. T. H.," $2; Miss T. E. Strong, Mrs. A. Fraser, John C. Gifting, and "M. A.," $1 each; "T. H.," 50 cents.

AUSTRALASIA'S CONDITION

Federation of Colonies Assumed to be Accomplished.

THE LAND SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

Large Estates Purchased and Divided Into Small Farms—Trade Relations with the Antipodes.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, May 17.—Australian federation may now be safely assumed to be an accomplished fact. The initiative of submitting the question to a referendum of the people has been taken by the colony of South Australia, and there it has been carried in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority. As taken in South Australia, the referendum was something akin to the plébiscite of the unfortunate Third Napoleon on the eve of his downfall, because a plain yes or no was demanded from the people who were qualified to vote upon it, and their reply was "yes" in the proportion of six to one on the simple issue submitted to them for approval or rejection. New South Wales, being the parent colony, it was hoped that that community would be the first to lead the movement for Australian unity, but the dead-lock which occurred between the two houses of Parliament so delayed matters that South Australia was enabled to be in the van of Australian progress so far as the establishment of the commonwealth is concerned. Under the system of Constitutional Government applicable to some of the colonies, the Upper House is so utterly different from the United States Senate that its members are appointed by the Government of the day just in the same way as peers are created by the Imperial Government at St. James's. When the Premier of New South Wales found that the Legislative Council would not pass his Federation bill, he threatened to make it do so by what is known as the "swamping" process; that is to say, he declared that he would make such a number of fresh appointments as would convert the majority into a minority. In the long run he did not proceed to the adoption of such extreme measures, and to such a straining of the Constitution as the process of "swamping" would have amounted to, but he induced the Acting Governor to call a dozen new members to the Colonial House of Lords, and, some of the old members giving way, the bill was sent back to the Legislative Council in exactly the same form as the previous one which caused the dead-lock, and the Upper House agreed not to insist upon its amendments. It no longer imposed the condition that at least two of the colonies should agree to federate, Queensland being one of them, and the time for taking the referendum was reduced from two to three months after the Queensland Session. So that the people of New South Wales will be called upon to vote for or against federation on the 20th of next month.

Victoria will be the next colony where the question will be submitted to the verdict of the people, and the rest of the colonies will have the matter decided within the next three months at the very most. In New Zealand the feeling for federation with the rest of the colonies is becoming more intense, and although Maoriland is twelve or thirteen hundred miles distant from the Australian continent, many of its most prominent public men are beginning to believe that the policy of isolation is anything but a wise one in view of the fact that a united defence is desirable, and that New Zealand cannot hope to escape the imposition of an adverse tariff if she persists in standing aloof from the other colonies. In the meantime, however, it is no longer doubted that Australia will federate, and that in a few months' time there will be an Australian dominion on this side of the Pacific, just as there is one on the Canadian Dominion on its northern seaboard.

It is to New Zealand that one must look for what is beyond all question one of the most beneficent systems of land settlement to be found in any part of the world. Impressed with the necessity of providing land for the people, the Government of that colony has entered upon the policy of purchasing large estates from private owners and cutting them up into convenient areas for purposes of close settlement. Several large estates have been acquired in this way, some by amicable arrangement with their owners as to price, and others compulsorily, through the medium of Supreme Court intervention, where the Government and the owners of the fee simple are at loggerheads as to the price to be paid for these large estates. For example, if the Government of New York State wanted a particular property in order to settle people more closely upon it, it would offer a price to the owner, and if that price was not accepted the question would be decided by the Supreme Court, after taking evidence on the price offered and the valuation placed upon the land and improvements by the individual owner. That represents exactly what happens in New Zealand. The Government of that colony has power, under its land laws, to insist upon the cutting up of large estates, and once it acquires these large areas, it cuts them up and lets the subdivided areas to tenants of the Crown, upon what are termed leases in perpetuity, or, in other words, for a term of 999 years. The State becomes the landlord, and the Crown tenants pay annual rentals of 5 per cent. upon the capital value. Suppose a farm is taken up under the lease in the perpetuity system, and the capital value of that farm is assessed at £200, the tenant will have to pay a rental of £10 a year for the 200 acres.

The system applies equally to agricultural and pastoral lands, the latter being let at proportionately smaller rentals; and to provide for future requirements what are termed small grazing runs are let for twenty-one years, so that they can be used for closer occupation as time goes on. The new system of tenure has created an immense demand for land, and the enormous estates opened up in this way are showing splendid results. Where properties consisting of 100,000 acres, for instance, were occupied by sheep and a few shepherds and station hands only, prosperous homesteads have been established upon them, and thousands of people have been made happy and comfortable who were formerly at their wits' end to know how to provide for their families. Settling upon land has become quite the fashion, and members of every trade are taking to it under the splendid inducements which the lease in perpetuity system offers to struggling men. For what is virtually a freehold a man has now to pay an exceedingly small rent, and in addition to this he can borrow money from the Government at 4 per cent. to carry out improvements upon his holding. This great reform of the land system was initiated by Mr. John McKenzie, the present Minister of Lands in that colony, and the new scheme is working so admirably that New Zealand bids fair to become a nation of farmers in contradistinction to the mother land, which the great Napoleon declared to be a nation of shopkeepers.

Victoria is so impressed with the success that has been achieved under Mr. McKenzie's scheme that the Government of that colony has sent over a commission to inquire into it with a view to its adoption, and Mr. J. Grattan Grey has been commissioned by The Melbourne Age to write a series of articles upon the labor and land settlement legislation of New Zealand. With this object he is now touring the colony with the Victorian Commissioners. One other object of investigation is the way in which the "unemployed" problem has been solved in New Zealand by the Government's carrying out public works upon the co-operative principle, the Government employing those who are able and willing to work upon them on piecework instead of letting railway construction and other undertakings to private contractors. It is found that the piecework system is cheapest, and that contractors' profits are saved to the State, and the men paid the ruling standard of wages in the open market. One thing the co-operative labor system has certainly done. It has relieved the congested state of the labor market in all the large centres of population, and it has most effectually got rid of the "unemployed" difficulty and cleared the streets of thousands of men who were formerly driven to a state of enforced idleness in consequence of the limited channels of private employment, in Winter time more especially.

Auckland and Wellington are still fighting over the San Francisco mail-boat question, but eventually the time must come when Wellington will win the day, because it is the capital of New Zealand, is more central, and affords the best opportunities for the distribution of mails and cargoes. Statistics show that the trade with America is increasing very fast. In hides alone the export has increased from £5,382 in 1895 to £25,297 in 1898, and other articles of New Zealand product are increasing in fair proportion. It rests with the American authorities to bring about very extensive trading relations between the United States and New Zealand; and if tariffs on the American side of the water are not made prohibitive and Mr. Sprecke's places up-to-date boats on the line, the San Francisco mail service is capable of enormous development.

Events at Samoa are still the subject of considerable anxiety throughout Australasia, and the Premiers have been in communication with the British Government, urging to preserve British interests in the Samoan group. Public opinion is still the same as it has always been, to the effect that the existence of a foreign European power's influence and control in that part of the Pacific is incompatible with the safety and security of England's colonial possessions, and that some modus vivendi must be proposed for getting rid of the triple system which has broken down so disastrously. Colonials do not like the idea of German interference in a country so close to them as Samoa, and they want Britain to annex it or to join with America in the establishment of an Anglo-American protectorate. The concert of these two powers in the crisis that has recently arisen is regarded as the forerunner of a lasting alliance between the two great English-speaking nations of the earth, and the adoption of a policy that will safeguard the trade of Australasia with the rest of the world, which the encroachments of a foreign power like Germany might at any time seriously jeopardize.

MRS. MURPHY'S COOL WAVE.

A Woman Who Will Go to Church Today with Convictions — The Weather Favored Pe

DESCRIPTIVE OF THE HAGUE

Flags of All Nations Wave in Honor of Peace Conferrees.

HISTORIC TEMPLE OF PEACE

Erected Two Centuries Ago as a Monument to Prince Frederik Hendrik—Rare Antiquities.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 23.—The Hague is swarming with strangers, all peaceward bent. The Hagenaar is also very willing to be out of doors, for the fine weather at last has come, although the wind is still a vigorous guest, delaying his departure, I fancy, in order to aid the minority when the conference gets at its hottest.

The hotels this week have grown a fine crop of flagpoles—a flag for each nation represented within its walls. It was laughable to see the dilemma at the Hôtel Twee Steden—I think the oldest hotel in The Hague, anciently called by the historical name of Alkmaar and Hoorn, two towns in the north. This name was somehow troublesome to a fussy proprietor of a hundred years hence, and he changed it to Twee Steden, meaning "two towns," and thus it has remained. This hotel not being large, and the front windows few, the flags had not as fine a show as the despairing individual on the ladder whose desperate gestures to the man on the ground gave evidence. With clinched fist he would count and recount the poles, and then hopelessly gaze at the front windows. When the flags at last were placed the hotel was veiled. But no one must be left out, for it might be cause for war.

The Peace Conference seems to have taken hold of the minds of all classes. It is the talk of the town and the newspapers and the excitement of the small boy, who parades the streets as the Czar of All the Russias, or, with a "shaving" pigtail, as Ching Chung Chang Wing. The Dutch boy knows no rival for impudence when left to his own sweet will, though. I must admit, he "obliterates" immediately when a gentleman or respectable-appearing older person corrects him. But his ingenuity for impudent fun is always amusing and original.

To-day the tide of life and action flows toward the Huis ten Bosch, which during the last month has been undergoing an "opruiming," clearing up. It is just the season when women go forth with bucket and broom (not for peace, but for war) on that march that makes life miserable for all those who do not join in the march. So the Huis ten Bosch has had its turn of "schoonmaken," (housecleaning,) and more humble housekeepers than royalty have not been able to get whitewasher, painter, carpenter, or chimney sweep, the excuse for promise-breaking being in each case invariably:

"Ja, mervrouw, maar het is zoo druk in het Huis ten Bosch." (Yes, Madame, but we are too busy over the Peace Conference Building.)

An amusing cartoon came out a week or two ago representing the Queen and the Queen mother (as she is called) busy over the putting away of valuables in the Huis ten Bosch. It has a superb collection of old Delft ware. The Queen mother, busy with a duster, just the pattern that all women use here, says to the Queen: "You had better put away that handsome vase, for there is no telling what those Peace Conference people will be hurling at one another's heads." But it is said to be really a fact that the Queen did go there to order special valuables locked away!

The Huis ten Bosch is approached through the superb primeval forest that is the Hagenaars' pride, and deservedly.

From the entrance side the house is of a simple, old-Dutch style, built of small bricks, with spacious wings, rounded out slightly on either side of the main building wherein is the Zaal, or where the conference is held. The reception rooms and the dining hall are thrown open to the delegates, and it gives a luxurious and spacious apartment wherein to congregate for rest or for private talk. From the windows of these rooms you look out on the beautiful garden that lies between the house and the broad canal that separates the property from the highway. The house has ever been a beautiful home, and the Japanese room, furnished in the days when the market was not flooded with Japan's cheap art, is a gem. The specimens one sees there are Japan's best work of a couple of centuries ago, and, contrary to Bunthorne's wish,

> It makes one long for all one sees
> That's Japanese.

The broad stairway is simple, but attractive, and the woodwork throughout is in good taste. Amalia van Solms had good taste, and to her was left the completing of the work begun by her much-loved and loving husband, Prince Frederik Hendrik, the third son of William the Silent.

A word about this Huis ten Bosch and the Hall of Peace, for according to its history it has the right to be so named, though it is known by the name of "Oranje," which perhaps after all is but a synonym for peace, for all of the blood of Orange fought desperately for peace.

In the year 1645, on Sept. 2, the cornerstone of the Huis ten Bosch was laid by the fascinating and unfortunate Queen of Bohemia, Frederik Hendrik, whose period in the history of Holland was perhaps her best, was to build the house as a gift, and a mark of his royal (as well as husbandly) affection to his much-loved wife Amalia van Solms. It was to be a home, and not a palace, for these two were of that rare combination, especially so among royal personages, a truly happily wedded pair. In March of 1647 Prince Frederik Hendrik died. His bereaved widow did not sit down to mourn with folded hands, but set herself to the finishing of the work begun by Frederik Hendrik. Only she did what never would have been done in the Huis ten Bosch. She made it a monument not only to her hero husband—to art—but by her fineness of thought and feeling dedicated a Hall of Peace, as Oranje Zaal had been destined by Frederik Hendrik for a ballroom, but Amalia, by the help of art, made of it a beautiful mausoleum. She had fine generosities, for although she gave the main work to Tordaens and to van Tulden, she did not neglect less gifted artists whose recognition had been received, for she employed others than the two first named, but the renowned and great Rubens, such as Cesar van Everdingen, Solomon de Bray, Pieter de Grebber, Jan Liedens, Cornelis Brisé, Pieter Zontman, Thomas Willebots, and Gerard Hontborst, which last was the "intimus" of Frederik Hendrik, and whose constant companionship with the Prince might have been, with a less fine nature than Amalia's, cause for jealousy.

In Jacob van Campen and Constantin Huigens she had two faithful and wise adjsers in her work, and that the selection from the then legions of painters was wise, the beautiful Oranje Zaal bears evidence to-day. After nearly 250 years' existence, all the paintings are as clear and fresh almost as they were before finished. This fact is the great joy in the works of the Dutch masters. They have been preserved untouched by an unworthy hand or any hands. Holland's love of order and care has kept for the art lover of the nineteenth century her masterpieces, unrestored by any other means than that of keeping them clean. They have not allowed that restoration fever that has almost obliterated the works of Italy's great painters to get headway in Holland. It was in the Huis ten Bosch that Amalia van Solms lived most of her widowed years, and at every turn of the house and garden remaining touches of that gentle and firm spirit are seen. It was her one thought to leave what had been a happy and simple "home" as a monument to her loved dead, and although the idea sounds strange that from the scenes of daring actions, bloody contests, and a war-spent life, of so great a jewel as Frederik Hendrik was, a "Temple of Peace" should arise; yet such is the truth. And, stranger still, it is that after centuries the purpose for which, in the depths of her woman's heart, Amalia van Solms conceived the thought which found utterance in the beautiful Oranje Zaal, it should be used to-day for the world to sit in judgment against that which struck terror to her soul, though her most beloved one was spared to her from out all the horrors of war.

In this octagonal room, which has sixty feet of dome, the two leading features just now are two pictures: The triumphal entrance of Frederik Hendrik, after the final battles of the eighty years' war. Though he did not live to see it, peace was virtually assured. He died in March of 1647, but the peace of Munster was not signed until January of 1648. But war had ceased, and Amalia van Solms was left to make her recognition of that fact.

The "Peace Door" through which the Oranje Zaal is entered has a painting on the inner side of "Power and Wisdom." They are represented by admirably painted figures of Hercules and Pallas holding back the portals for Peace to pass through. It is beautiful.

And within that door to-day Peace not only for a small nation, but for the whole world, is endeavoring to be born again, and then to fold her wings, that never more need she descend with her message against strife, but to beckon on her followers—faithful each to her standard—from her everlasting throne.

When the members of the conference pass out from the Oranje Zaal through the door of Peace to return each to his far native land, may she follow him, strengthened by her youth and happiness, with her two best and faithful slaves, "Power and Wisdom," walking by her side, and ever repeating: "Ultimus ante omnes de parta pace triumphus."

MEVROUW HANKER-PARKER.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

New regulations relating to the uniform of the National Guard of New York have now been issued and have the same force and effect as the provisions of the Military Code. All officers and men when on duty must wear the uniform of their organization, exactly as it is prescribed. Office and grade designations and decorations or badges will be under no circumstances worn except in the prescribed manner and upon the authorized uniform, and decorations and badges not authorized by the regulations must not be worn on any occasion. The new uniform regulations embody numerous changes, and the uniform of the army has been closely followed. Trousers are unchanged for officers and non-commissioned officers, but those worn by privates will have no stripes. Corporals will have stripes half an inch wide, and Sergeants one inch wide. Hospital corps will wear green stripes, Stewards one and a quarter inch wide, Acting Stewards one inch wide, and privates one-half inch wide.

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The dress coats for enlisted men for the infantry will be two or three inches longer than for the artillery and cavalry; the number of the regiment or battalion will be cut out on the collar, with the arm of the service. The undress coat will be like the army blouse, with the numerical designation showing through the collar in the color of the arm, white for infantry, yellow for cavalry, red for artillery, and for Signal Corps orange. Thus, on the dress coat the number will always be blue, while on the undress coat it will vary with the arm of the service.

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The chevrons of the men are made like those of the army, of cloth the color of the arm, bars half an inch wide. The points will be downward. A regimental Sergeant Major's chevrons are unchanged, a chevron of three bars with an arc of three bars; a battalion Sergeant Major will have only two bars to his arc; the regimental Quartermaster Sergeant will have the three-bar chevron and a tie of three bars, while the battalion Quartermaster Sergeants will have ties of only two bars. The regimental Commissary Sergeant will have a tie of three bars, but inside will be a crescent; the battalion Commissary Sergeant will have a tie of two bars. The color bearers will display a sphere in the angle of the chevron.

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There is no change in the chapeaus worn by general officers and their staffs or in the helmets of the enlisted men. The line officers' helmet is changed, and instead of the State shield of the present helmet the new helmet will have a spread eagle four inches from tip to tip of the wings and two and two-thirds inches high. The campaign hats are not to have any devices, but will have only the number of the organization in block letters on the front. The officers' caps resemble the army caps, and will have the device of an eagle, three inches wide by two inches high.

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Some of the changes in the devices or designations of the various staff departments are changed as follows: Instead of the Quartermaster having the letters "Q. D." in Old English on his shoulder knots, he will have a sword and key, crossed on a wheel; the Commissary will not have "S. D.," but will display a silver crescent, the cusps pointing to the rear; the surgeons will have a Maltese cross; the vets will have "V. D." in Old English, and the Inspectors of small arms practice the regular ordnance shell and flame. The signal officer on the staff of the Major General will carry the Signal Corps device.

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Officers are to wear brown canvas leggings, like the men's; and russet shoes are allowed with undress uniforms, provided all the men of an organization are furnished with them. The overcoat for line officers is to be of dark-blue cloth, and will have a hood. A cape is to be worn of dark-blue cloth lined with the color of the arm. The enlisted men's coats are not changed. Medical officers' pistols will not be issued in future, and mounted officers will have to change the Old English "N. Y." on their horses' bridles and procure block letters.

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Blue or gray flannel shirts, to be worn on camp duty or active service, are to carry the letters "N. Y." two inches below the shoulder seam on both sleeves, in the color of the arm. Officers will wear the designation of their grade on the collars, and non-commissioned officers will wear chevrons on both arms. Brown duck uniforms are authorized also; but the State will not supply either shirts or canvas suits.

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The Seventh Regiment will proceed to the State Camp near Peekskill next Saturday, leaving by train about noon. Battalion Adjutant De Witt C. Falls has been appointed Adjutant of the regiment, vice Weaver, resigned. Capt. Falls has been in the regiment over thirteen years, during which time he has served in the grades of private, Corporal, Sergeant Major, and First Lieutenant. The work of the detail of men from each company at the three days' camp on Long Island last week was a great success. The men were instructed in cooking, guard duty, moving baggage, &c., which will prove of great benefit in the practical marches to be undertaken at camp next week. The party was in command of Lieut. Wotherspoon of Company H, assisted by Lieut. Towle, Adjt. Falls, Commissary Myers, and Surgeon Colles. Quite a number of the line officers visited the camp, and Col. Appleton was present during the entire instruction.

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Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and the members of his staff have presented to Adjt. Falls of the Seventh a handsome sabre as a token of esteem and in memory of old comradeship.

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The Sixty-ninth Regiment will proceed to Creedmoor next Thursday for rifle practice, when it is hoped there will be a large turnout of men. Company H will hold an election for Second Lieutenant next Wednesday, the candidate being Sergt. T. Sweeney, who served in the volunteer regiment as a Second Lieutenant. Company E will hold an election for a Captain and First Lieutenant next Tuesday night, the candidates being P. F. Rafferty, formerly Captain in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, and Second Lieut. O'Keefe.

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Joseph Moore is ably filling the position of chief scorer at Creedmoor during the absence of Sergt. Kelly, who is detailed as Chief Clerk in charge of the office of division headquarters in New York City during the absence of Major Gen. Roe and Lieut. Col. Thurston at the State Camp. Mr. Moore was for many years a member of the Twenty-second Regiment.

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The staff of Brig. Gen. James McLeer has been assigned to Creedmoor on Saturday, June 24.

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The Forty-seventh Regiment will proceed to Creedmoor next Friday. Company E has elected Lieut. H. P. Baldwin Captain. Sergt. W. J. Casey has been appointed regimental standard bearer. The troubles in the regiment are about over, and matters are running very smoothly.

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The First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, will start for its march to the State Camp next Friday. The first camp of the battery en route to Peekskill will be at Van Cortlandt Park on the evening of June 16, and out of compliment to the commander of the First Brigade the camp will be christened "Camp McCoskry Butt." The second camp of the battery will be established on the evening of June 17 at Sing Sing and will be named "Camp Hoffman" in honor of Col. Hoffman, Inspector on the staff of Gen. Roe.

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Samuel Crossing of the Second Naval Battalion has been elected Ensign.

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The Thirteenth Regiment will proceed to Creedmoor next Saturday for rifle practice. Company K has elected First Sergt. Frank Rogers a Second Lieutenant. Sergt. M. Karrigan of Company A has been elected Second Lieutenant. Corp. E. J. Jennings of Company B has appointed a Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant.

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Adjt. J. M. Wainwright of the Twelfth Regiment is absent on a couple of months' leave and his office is being ably looked after by Capt. F. G. Turner. Several officers of the regiment have decided to resign. Lieut. M. P. O'Connor of Company K has resigned and Lieut. J. M. Early of the same company has resolved to do likewise, it is said. Capt. John R. Blake, also of Company K, it is understood will also shortly send in his resignation. There is said to be some little dissatisfaction among the officers with the administration of the regiment's affairs, but the exact reasons for this have not yet come to light. Lieut. C. W. Huston of Company C has been unanimously elected Captain. He has been in the regiment for many years and served with it in the volunteer army.

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Company K of the Twenty-second Regiment will hold an election for Second Lieutenant to-morrow night, the only candidate being First Sergt. Graham. He served as a Second Lieutenant in the volunteer regiment, and pervious to that had been a member of the company for six years. Several very desirable recruits have been secured in the company during the past week, and matters therein are now running very smoothly. Through the efforts of Lieut. Col. Treadwell members of the regiment who served with it in the volunteers are to be allowed one month's extra pay, and members interested can procure the necessary blanks at the regimental armory. Capt. Lillendahl of Company C has appointed Corp. W. H. Wilson as Sergeant, and ex-First Sergt. Stevens and Private Hearn have been appointed Corporals. The company intends shortly to perfect arrangements for holding a company reunion, which, it is desired, the veteran are well as the active members shall enjoy. First Sergt. Joseph Turney of Company F, who has served with it over twenty years, has been unanimously elected Second Lieutenant.

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Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment has elected Lieut. George L. Bennett Captain. He served with the regiment in the volunteers, and has been connected with it since October, 1889.

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The officers who served in the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment are to meet tomorrow night at the Ninth Regiment Armory to arrange for the holding of a dinner.

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Work on the old New Hampshire, the headquarters of the First Naval Battalion, has been begun in earnest at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Her masts have all been removed. To do this necessitated a good deal of ripping up. The cabin, wardroom, and first and second rooms have been made untenantable, and part of the superstructure has been removed. Next week this damage will be repaired, the decks calked, and the vessel will receive a thorough painting inside and out, and when she leaves the yard she will look like a new craft.

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The Sunday boat parties will be held as usual to-day. The start will be made at 9 o'clock from the navy yard. The steam launch for the Fourth Division will leave the float at Battery Pier A every Thursday evening at 6:15, returning about 11 P. M.; landing will be made where dinner can be obtained; no uniform will be required. The trips will not only be pleasant, but will prove very instructive. Early in July the new Fourth Division steam cutter will be ready. She is especially built for the purpose of the Naval Militia, is forty feet long, and contains accommodation for thirty-five men. There have also been provided places for mounts for four-pounders, and she will have a speed of at least fourteen knots.

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An order has been promulgated lately in the Fourth Division recognizing the distinction between landsmen and second and first class seamen as created by the code. The men were separated into these three classes, the ratings being arrived at after much work and consideration on the part of the officers and petty officers. The men holding the two lower ratings—namely, landsmen and second-class seamen, have the privilege of appearing before the Divisional Examining Board, which consists of Ensign Sturgis and G. O. Conover, gun captain, first-class, and upon passing a rigid examination may hold a higher rating. It is the object of this board to stimulate the ambition of all the members and to have as many in the division as possible to hold the rating as first-class seamen. This opportunity for passing the examination also does away with any complaint on behalf of any member as to his present rating, for, if he is proficient, he may obtain the higher rating with little or no delay. Fortunately there does not exist any feeling among the men of the Fourth Division, between those who volunteered in the last war and those who did not, as nearly all the members volunteered, and the majority of those who did not serve in the last war are those that have joined since that time.

AMERICAN GUNS FOR EUROPE.

Firms Preparing for Russian Tests—New Mine-Field Protectors.

The achievements of American guns in the recent war have attracted attention abroad, and it is believed Spain contemplates placing at an early date orders for war material in this country. Russia is about to re-equip her field artillery with 6,000 new guns at an expenditure of over $50,000,000, a part of which will be placed with some American firm.

Russia has already asked American firms to compete in elaborate tests of field guns at St. Petersburg in August, and orders given on the basis of these tests are to be conditioned upon completion of the work within two years. One American concern—the Driggs people—Friday increased its capital $2,000,000, to be prepared to execute orders that may result from competition in the tests.

The new semi-automatic rapid-fire guns for the protection of the mine fields along the coast of the United States are now being rapidly completed at Derby, Conn., and delivered to the army ordnance experts at Sandy Hook, where they will have a thorough test with smokeless powder for rapidity of fire, velocity, range, and pressure.

This system of protecting torpedoes by means of semi-automatic guns of calibres greater than the one-pounder is a novel feature that no nation has ever yet attempted, and will sweep the mine fields with such a storm of shot and shell that no small craft could live long enough to either drag or countermine.

NO CRIME FOR A MAN TO RUN.

Fat Policeman Had a Hard Chase and Wanted His Prisoner Held.

Patrolman Hugh Moffett, who weighs about 300 pounds, patrols St. Mary's Park in Morrisania. He heard some men talking in the bushes of the park Friday night, and when he heard a voice say, "You didn't search enough," and another voice answer, "You know me," he thought the matter warranted an investigation. He made his way into the bushes and two men got up and ran away.

Moffett then rapped for assistance and six policemen responded. The officers were all stout, and they had a hard time pursuing the men, one of whom, however, was caught. He gave his name as Sylvester Larkin of 587 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and all he had in his possession was a pair of old opera glasses.

When Larkin was arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday, Moffett had no charge to make against him, and Magistrate Mott discharged the prisoner. The policeman protested, saying that Larkin should be held for disorderly conduct.

"Hows that?" asked Magistrate Mott.

"Why, the man by running," said Moffett, "forced me to chase him and to collect policemen to do so. There was $3 worth of shoeleather wasted and much damage was done to the physical manhood of the policemen. They reduced their avoirdupois considerably and heated themselves to such an extent as to cost them quite a sum to again reach their normal condition."

"If a man wants to run on a warm night he may run. It's none of your business," said Magistrate Mott. "It's no crime to run in the street."

Ex-Minister Barrett Entertained.

John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam, was the guest of honor yesterday afternoon at a luncheon given under the auspices of the American Asiatic Association in the rooms of the Merchants' Association. Cornelius N. Bliss presided, and covers were laid for thirty-six guests. Mr. Barrett made an address on the situation in China, similar to that delivered by him before the Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting.

"AMERICAN CATHOLICISM"

The Pope's Letter Intended More Especially for Europeans.

LIBERAL IDEAS ARE SPREADING

Vatican Regards Them as Proper Here, but Not So Elsewhere—Cordial Reception to American Bishops.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 28.—Although it was confidently hoped by those who had provoked it that the Pope's recent letter upon Catholic Americanism would definitely put an end to all agitation and discussion concerning religious ideas among Catholics in the United States, such is by no means the case, for never-ending polemics upon the subject continue to fan the flame, which has spead itself so insidiously in every direction, and proves to be far more difficult to extinguish than it was to ignite.

There can be no doubt that the liberal religious ideas of Catholics in the United States—which were chiefly propagated through the medium of the publication of the "Life of Father Hecker," by Father Elliot—have found high favor with the great majority of those Catholics who are opposed to the restoration of the Pontifical temporal power in Italy.

In the opinion of these liberal Catholics, the fact that Catholicism has increased and flourished in the United States without any assistance from the Government is considered as being a most eloquent argument in favor of the adoption of the same system in Italy and elsewhere.

In point of fact, were the Papacy to accept even one of the fundamental principles of what has been styled "Americanism," that is, the separation of Church and State, this of itself would suffice to put an end to the everlasting conflict between the Holy See and the Italian Government, but such a termination would be to the detriment of the Papacy, which, by accepting this liberal theory of separation, would thereby tacitly renounce all claim to the restoration of temporal power over Rome.

The gradual diffusion in Italy of American liberal Catholic ideas has had the result of notably increasing the ranks of those opposed to the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. The condemnation by His Holiness, therefore, of religious Americanism may be considered as being directed not so much against the liberal Catholics of the United States as against their imitators and disciples in Europe.

Leo XIII. is gifted with too great genius and grandeur of mind not to have perfectly realized that, in order to live and flourish in America, Catholicism must of necessity maintain that characteristic spirit of liberty which has been given to it by its most active apostles from the very beginning. That which chiefly preoccupied the mind of the Pope and the Vatican world in general was the alarming spread of these liberal religious ideas in Europe—especially in Italy and France—as his letter to Cardinal Gibbons was in reality written for the purpose of preventing any further propagation of American religious views in Europe.

He was quite persuaded that his condemnation would remain a dead letter, in as far as it concerned the United States themselves, and a signal proof of this is to be found in the fact that the greatest possible publicity was given to the Pope's letter in European centres, where it was almost immediately followed by certain special and significant measures, such, for example, as the absolute condemnation of the project to found a high school for feminine education in France, a project openly and warmly supported by Bishop Lesueur, Bishop of Avignon. This foundation was to have been modeled after the American system, hence the Pontifical condemnation.

Once launched upon an openly declared policy of restriction, the Vatican has, according to its immutable custom, again proved that no half measures will be tolerated now that the die has been cast, and swiftly upon the condemnation of the projected French-American school came that of the works of several well-known Catholic writers, among others those by the celebrated Dr. Schell, professor at the Würzburg University, who had taken many of his ideas from American Catholicism.

Another notable circumstance is that all these Papal condemnations are absolute and rigorous, so much so, indeed, that instinctively one recalls the terms of bygone famous decrees and sentences of excommunication.

It should be remembered that, with the evident intention of mitigating the negative and disapproving significance of the Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, during his recent stay in Rome, was received with every mark of courtesy by the Pope, who, even after the publication of the letter, encouraged the Archbishop warmly to continue his work in the Church in America.

The same courtesy and cordiality was shown to the Archbishop by Cardinal Rampolla, the Pontifical Secretary of State, and a number of other members of the Sacred College at Rome, most of whom are strongly opposed to the application in Europe of the Archbishop's personal views, while fully realizing their utility and practicability for the welfare of Catholicism in the United States. At Milan, where he passed some time before returning to French soil, the Archbishop of St. Paul was welcomed and made much of. He was more than once the guest of Cardinal Fenari, who is a well-known rigid conservative and endowed with the most intense antipathy for everything which, in the most remote degree, would seem to countenance, much less tolerate, liberalism or reform.

Notwithstanding this, his Grace of St. Paul's declared himself as being "molto soddisfatto" (most satisfied) with the reception given to him at Milan, both by the clergy and citizens.

Gen. di Ravel gave a dinner in honor of Archbishop Ireland, at which a number of the Milanese Liberals assisted. Among others the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, recently elected Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs at Rome; the Duchess Melzi, and Countess Sabina di Parravicini, who has translated the Archbishop's works into Italian. The Marquis Visconti-Venosta proposed a toast to Archbishop Ireland in which he complimented him most enthusiastically and expressed the hope that his teachings would one day find an echo all over Europe. In reply Mgr. Ireland thanked the Minister for his good wishes, and said that however great and important the industrial progress and civilization of modern America might be, it could never equal the ancient and actual grandeur of Italian civilization or hope to attain the greatness which Raphael, Michael Angelo, Tasso, and Manzoni bestowed upon their country. In conclusion, the Archbishop cordially saluted the City of Milan as being, above all other Italian cities, the reflection of American industrial activity and progress.

There is another significant proof in support of the non-condemnation in America theory. To Mgr. John Keane, the ex-rector of the Washington Catholic University, who was revoked and summoned to Rome by Pope Leo XIII. some years ago, upon the accusation of teaching Catholic liberalism and of having general leanings toward a species of schism, a two years' leave of absence from his enforced residence in the Canadian College in the Eternal City has now been granted.

During this time he purposes to make a tour of the principal American cities for the purpose of collecting more funds for the Alma University of Washington, which will enable him to increase the staff of competent professors and open a more extensive course of studies for candidates for the priesthood. Should he succeed in convincing his ecclesiastical superiors of his sincerity and orthodoxy, it is even probable that he will be restored to his former position in the Catholic University of America.

In this manner the overzealous titular Archbishop of the partibus infidelium See of Damascus will be enabled to quit the calm inactivity and dolce fa niente of Rome, which proved to be a veritable penitentiary for him, for his native soil.

It will be evident to many, therefore, that the Papal letter of condemnation need not be taken to heart so much by Americans as by Europeans, and may be, somewhat profanely, qualified as a correction for Peter on Paul's back.

Apostolic Delegation in Canada.

ROME, June 10.—The clerical Il Cittadino of Genoa says the Pope has decided to establish a permanent Apostolic Delegation in Canada. Investigation, however, shows this statement to be premature. Arrangements are in progress, and if carried out it is understood that Mgr. Zalewski, the Apostolic Delegate to India, who is now in Rome, will be appointed Apostolic Delegate to Canada.

CHIEF CROKER'S NEW ORDERS.

Breaking of Glass in Burning Buildings to be Discontinued.

Acting Fire Chief Croker yesterday issued several orders which, it is expected, will do much to increase the efficiency of the department and decrease the number of accidents to firemen.

Company commanders have been ordered to discontinue the practice of allowing members of their command, especially hook and ladder companies, to break glass in the windows of buildings instead of raising such windows as may be necessary. The Chief says in his order that the practice "is not only a destruction of property, but has been the cause of many accidents to members of this department."

The order has the approval of Commissioner Scannell and is welcomed by the officers and men of the department. It is expected to be the means of saving thousands of dollars' worth of property every year and of saving firemen from the many cuts they receive at fires from falling glass. Where it is necessary, however, the firemen will not hesitate about "opening up" a building by breaking glass.

Another order issued by the Chief is one directing company commanders in all boroughs to discontinue the practice of blowing whistles and ringing bells while returning to quarters from alarms of fire, and especially in the vicinity of places of worship, except when actually necessary.

Providence Murderer Insane.

PROVIDENCE, June 10.—The trial of Amos D. Palmer, a man of wealth, for murder, in causing the death of his wife by shooting, in February last, has ended abruptly. The Court sent the jury out of the room yesterday and ordered the State to examine the defendant on the matter of his sanity. After a four hours' conference, the medical experts for the Government agreed that Palmer was insane. This is expected to mean that the jury will be instructed to return a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity.

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JAPAN

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

There is only one subject just now about which every one talks, and that is the old one of the weather. It has had the effect of emptying the town and of filling the country and watering place resorts a little before their time. All the suburban landlords are rejoicing. Even Newport, which never has any gayety whatever until July, is enjoying, just at present, a little preliminary season. Bathing in the sea is supposed to begin after July 4, but at Long Branch, Seabright, and along the Jersey Coast and on Long Island and at Newport it has already commenced. The water is very warm, but the seas and tides have been unusually high.

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Those who are yet in town—and there is always a good contingent, notwithstanding the long lists of names coming from the watering places—have been also afflicted with two additional plagues besides the heat—mosquitoes and "darning needles." The last have descended upon the upper part of the city in perfect flocks. The "darning needle" or the "mosquito hawk," as it is called in the South, brings its own remedy. It is a benefactor to mankind, as it devours mosquitoes, but it is such a large and formidable insect, that it inspires terror in a great many women and children. Some years ago such minor afflictions would not be mentioned, especially as part of social chatter, but since society has left the city proper and taken to living on either side of Central Park, insect life comes in as quite a factor and the darning needle has been the subject of much comment this week.

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The principal entertainments of the week have been weddings. Only meagre accounts were given of the wedding of Miss Florence Christmas Eno and Mr. Leon Graves, which was one of the most beautiful and original country weddings seen in the United States for a long time. The special train which took the guests to Simesbury was provided with two coaches, one of these being a drawing room car. Ginger ale and mineral waters deliciously iced were served to the guests en route. It was a very trying day, and the journey took nearly four hours. When the guests arrived at Simesbury, they were taken in carriages to the Casino, where maids and valets helped to restore them after their long and hot journey. The ceremony took place in a quaint Colonial church, which was, within, one bower of flowers. It was a pink wedding, and that tint prevailed. Masses of pink hydrangeas formed the principal decoration. When the bridal procession left the church, it adopted the English fashion and walked to the Eno mansion, about four blocks away. A wide strip of green carpet was placed from the door of the church across the churchyard, with its brown and white tombstones dating over a century and a half back, and thence to the gates of the Eno estate and over the lawns and park to the house. The effect was of some old-time picture. The guests followed the bridal cortège through the same route. A very elaborate luncheon was served at small tables under trees on the lawn and in the park. At 6 the guests returned to town, and on the train there were iced waters and champagne and sandwiches.

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Very few of the men, on account of the extreme heat, wore the conventional afternoon dress. The majority of these guests were in morning clothes of grays and blues. One of the most conspicuous figures was the Count von Rosen, who is in this country to contest the will of his grandmother, Mrs. Bloomfield Moore. He went to the wedding in a full suit of white duck, white shoes, a red tie, and a straw hat around which there was a broad red band. Society was very well represented. The bride received a handsome fortune from her grandfather, and her father, Mr. John Chester Eno, is also a very wealthy man. Mr. Graves is originally from Brooklyn, and his family are connected with a large and profitable industry.

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New York is a much easier place in which to marry than other cities, as was proved by the little "contretemps" which occurred at the wedding of Mr. Albert W. Pease, Jr., and Miss Martha Rodgers at Pittsburg on Thursday. Mr. Pease, being a New York man, did not know about the necessity of a marriage license, and as the Bishop who was performing the ceremony refused to proceed without it, and as Mr. Pease was obliged to go to the court himself to obtain it, there was a vexatious delay in the ceremony. Mr. Pease's ushers were all New York men, and not one of them knew of the existence of this requirement of local law. The ceremony was delayed two hours.

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There will be one more rally of society near the city before the Summer season begins. This will be at the Suburban on Saturday next. Many people are coming from Newport, and special trains have been chartered to run from Hempstead, where the Meadow Brook colony will be out in full force.

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The season at New London will be under way this next week. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore will occupy their cottage there. Mrs. Robert G. Remsen and Miss Remsen left yesterday for New London. Mrs. Remsen will move in her new house, 1 East Eightieth Street, on her return to the city in the Autumn. It is quite a distance from the old Remsen mansion, at 57 Fifth Avenue, and from yet an older one, which formerly stood on Cherry Street, and was one of the most imposing houses in New York in the beginning of the century. Mrs. Remsen's daughters, Mrs. Winfield Scott and Mrs. Robert McKim, will pass the Summer at Far Rockaway.

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Bar Harbor is beginning to wake up from its Winter sleep. The Kebo Valley Club will open about the 20th. The links are being put in proper shape, and a force of men has been working on them for nearly two months. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson and Miss Elizabeth Jackson have been among the first arrivals. Their beautiful home Llangollen on the Eagle Lake Road was opened this past week. The wedding of Miss Jackson and the Rev. Mr. Baker, the assistant pastor of St. Savior's Church, Bar Harbor, will take place in August. The steam yacht Ladoga has been put in commission, as Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy are to arrive at Bar Harbor from New York on Wednesday. Lieut. J. M. Schofield and Miss Schofield and Mr. de Grasse Fox of Philadelphia were among the other early arrivals.

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London is occupied with a number of large dances, the final arrangements for the Charing Cross bazaar, and the last Drawing Rooms, which will be held by the Princess of Wales. The Queen has gone to Balmoral, and the Princess has been persuaded to lighten her mourning for her mother, the late Queen of Denmark. London is somewhat excited over the prospects, according to rumor, of a separation between the Earl and Countess of Warwick. This has been an on dit for some time. The Countess has come to town, and is presiding over a shop for the sale of needlework made by the tenantry of the Warwick estates, which the Earl some time ago formulated into a limited liability company. The Countess has many and stanch friends, and in case of any legal complication between herself and her husband, there will be a dividing of London society into two camps.

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The health of the Countess of Strafford continues poor. She will remain in England for some time. Mrs. Arthur Paget has returned to London, and is most active getting up the Charing Cross bazaar. Lady Randolph Churchill, who is also interested in it, has some of her time engaged in her publishing business, and yet with all this still finds an hour or more to go out in society and to be at the opera. The ball to be given by Mr. William Waldorf Astor for his daughter will be one of the handsomest functions witnessed in London for a long time. Mrs. Henry White will also give a dance for her daughter, who was among the débutantes present at the cotillion of Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck on last Wednesday evening.

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When Paris is not making political manifestations, she is dancing, and there have been an unusually large number of balls and dances this Spring in the Faubourg and among the noblesse. Many of these are bals blancs or bals roses et blancs. All guests are expected to confine themselves to these colors, and in the white dance, the men and women have powdered heads. The pink dances have been very successful, as that color is becoming to the majority of women. Mrs. Henri Ridgeway is one of those who are entertaining extensively this Autumn.

***

Americans have been in Paris shopping in large crowds. Two weeks ago the Misses Sands were at the Hotel Continental. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend Martin were in Paris en route from Italy, and Mr. Robert Graham Dun and family had been passing a few weeks at Vichy. Miss Potter, the daughter of Bishop Potter, was also at the Continental, and at the Langham were Mr. and Mrs. Bennett King and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Robbins. On Thursday last Ambassador Porter gave a dinner to ex-President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

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At this last week's Drawing Room, at which the Princess of Wales was present, Miss Gertrude Minturn, Miss Atherton Blight, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Miss Taylor, and Miss Apperson were presented.

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It seemed unfortunate that the Duryea-Pope wedding on last Thursday should not have been dated earlier, for it deserved a larger crowd to witness it than gathered at the Church of the Transfiguration. The intense heat of the week had carried out of the city many friends of the young couple, and therefore numbers missed seeing one of the season's most beautiful brides. Tall and stately, the simple wedding gown with its point lace yoke and sleeves was most becoming to her, and as she entered leaning on the arm of her cousin, Dr. Harry Loomis, who gave her away, there burst forth a spontaneous murmur of admiration from the waiting and expectant crowd.

***

Though the month of roses is almost half over, announcements of weddings to be celebrated during its latter half are scarcely on the decrease.

This week will have many, and there are others chronicled at present as late as June 28. One of the most important weddings of the week is that of Judge James M. Varnum and Miss Mary Dickey, which will take place in Grace Church at noon on next Wednesday, June 14. Miss Dickey will not be attended by a maid of honor. Her bridesmaids will be her two young nieces, Miss Sophie Townsend and Miss Frances Dickey. The bride will be given away by her brother, Charles D. Dickey. Robert Taylor Varnum, will attend his brother as best man. The ushers will be Lieut. Commander Sargent, United States Navy; Lispenard Stewart, J. William Beekman, Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Frank S. Witherbee, and Francis L. V. Hoppin.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church, will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a small breakfast at the home of the bride's brother, Charles D. Dickey, 11 East Thirty-fourth Street.

The church will be prettily decorated with palms and white flowers, among which peonies and sweet peas will be conspicuous.

***

The wedding of Miss Ellen James Hoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, to Dr. Samuel Morley Evans, June 15, will interest a large number of people. As has been published, this wedding will take place in the West Presbyterian Church, West Forty-second Street, and the ceremony will be performed by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Anthony Evans, a brother of the bridegroom. Miss Ruth L. Hoe will be her sister's only attendant. Arthur J. Hoe and Robert Hoe, Jr., brothers of the bride, will act as ushers.

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Andrew Bache Newcombe and Miss Marion Howard Champlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Champlin, 69 West Ninety-third Street, will be married in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin on Wednesday, June 21. Details of their wedding have recently been published in this paper.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Francis Baxter, 767 St. Nicholas Avenue, Wednesday evening, June 14, Miss Louise Baxter and William Henry Shaw, Jr., will be married.

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The marriage of Miss Edith Marie Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Leslie Allen, to Albert Percival Hall of Chicago, son of the late Albert Hall, formerly of the Chicago Board of Trade, will be an exceedingly pretty affair. The complete list of attendants was published in this column yesterday. The bride will have a rival in point of interest in her maid of honor, Miss Viola Allen, her sister, the popular actress. The details of the gowns of the bride and her attendants have been arranged with care as to artistic effect. The bridesmaids' gowns, of pink organdie and lace, with appliqued chiffon roses scattered gracefully over them, will have a picturesque finish in the large black hats burdened with tips.

Miss Viola Allen will wear a short Court veil, with a gown of white batiste, lace trimmed. The bridesmaids will separate and in equal numbers come respectively from each side of the chancel until they unite at the middle aisle, down which they will pass to meet the bride and her maid of honor at the door.

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Miss Carolyn Thorn, daughter of Mrs. William Smith Thorn, of 135 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, will be married to Philip Hamlin Farley to-morrow afternoon in the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, June 14, at 8 o'clock, the marriage of Miss Mabelle Louise Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Smith of Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, to Mr. George Herbert Rose of Yonkers, will be solemnized. The bride will be attended by Miss May C. Corsa of New York as maid of honor, and the Misses Elizabeth Douglas, Madeline Compton, Mabel Compton, and Minnie Kelly of New York as bridesmaids. The groom will be attended by Mr. John W. Hood of Lexington, Ky., as best man. The ushers will be Mr. Reginald H. Smith, brother of the bride; Messrs. George A. Hurty, Frederick Patterson, William N. Carpenter, Franckelyn Hegeboom, Alfred Compton, Hewlett A. Sealey, and Walter R. Quick, all of New York.

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Mr. Howard Case, who is a young millionaire from Auburn, N. Y., has given this last week at the Pavillion d'Armenville a very magnificent dinner, the cost of which is said to have been fabulous. His guests were nearly all of the American colony. Mr. Case last year gave two long coaching trips, although not driving himself, with large parties of guests. At one time he was reported engaged to Miss Irvin, the niece of Mrs. Griswold Grey and Mrs. J. A. Burden, but the engagement was broken off.

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Mrs. Storrs Wells and Miss Wells and Mrs. Clement Moore and Mrs. E. J. Berwind are among the Americans now enjoying Paris. Mrs. Willie Burden has located there for the Spring, and Miss Smith Clift has returned from her Winter in Washington.

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Mrs. McK. Twombly gave a large luncheon in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Arthur Twombly, at Morristown on Thursday. Mrs. Arthur Twombly, who has just returned from Chicago, is her guest for the present. Mrs. E. J. Fabbri has finished her visit to her mother, Mrs. Elliott Shepard, and has gone to Bar Harbor, where she will open her house quite early this Summer. Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, her sister, will be her guest, and her other sister, Mrs. Hennen Morris, will occupy her new cottage a little later in the season.

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Vice Consul and Mrs. Tosti have returned from Italy, and Count Branchi has sailed for his vacation. The Tostis returned on the Auguste Victoria, and the Branchis sailed on the Pennsylvania.

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Judge James M. Varnum, the Surrogate, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last evening at the University Club. Among his guests were Robert Taylor Varnum, Lieut. Commander Sargent, Lispenard Stewart, Frank S. Witherbee, Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Francis L. V. Hoppin, Charles D. Dickey, and William Beekman.

***

The wedding of Miss Marion Stanley Blake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton H. Blake of Englewood, and Mr. William Edwards Milne, son of Dr. William J. Milne, President of the State Normal College at Albany, will take place on Thursday afternoon next, June 15, at the home of the bride's parents.

The ceremony will be performed at 3:30 o'clock, and a reception will follow from 4 to 6.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Zoe Gertrude Tuthill, daughter of Judge Richard S. Tuthill of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. Edward Payson Cone, 814 West Ninetieth Street, Manhattan.

The engagement of Miss Bessie Strauss of Boston to Mr. Samuel Kuzman of this city has been announced. They will receive their friends to-day at 50 East Eighty-second Street.

Andrew Bache Newcombe, whose marriage with Miss Marion Howard Champlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart Champlin, 69 West Ninety-third Street, is to take place Wednesday, June 21, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, has selected as his ushers Edgar A. Sloat, Louis B. Ostrander, Clarence Berry, and J. B. Smull.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Sadie Wachenheimer, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wachenheimer, to Mr. Maurice Fleischmann. The ceremony will take place on June 18 at the home of the bride's parents, 324 East Sixty-seventh Street, this city. None but members of the families will be present. The young couple will pass their honeymoon at Niagara Falls and the Thousand Islands.

A reception was given at Plymouth Church on Wednesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman, on the eve of their departure for Europe. Benjamin F. Blair presided, and addresses were made by S. V. White, Robert Van Iderstine, Frank Rudd, Frederic W. Hinrichs, the Rev. Dr. Hillis, and Mr. Shearman. There was singing by William Howell Edwards, Alfred Raymond, and Mrs. Helen Shearman Gue. Piano and violin music followed, during which refreshments were served.

Miss Emma Josephine Schwartz, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Schwartz of 58 West Seventieth Street, and George E. Ruppert, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, will be married on Monday at 8 P. M. at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West Seventy-first Street, near Boulevard. The maid of honor is to be Miss Amanda Ruppert, sister of the bridegroom. There will be no bridesmaids. Frank Ruppert will be his brother's best man. The ushers selected are George Ehret, Jr., Harry Anderson, Richard Costello, William Anderson, William Downing, and August Finck.

A reception was given at the home of Dr. Philip Embury, 69 West Ninety-third Street, on Friday evening, June 2. His sister, Miss Embury, was introduced to the friends of her betrothed, Dr. Kubin. Dr. Kubin is well known in Harlem society. Miss Embury belongs to a prominent Orange family. The Misses Palmer of Placerock and Miss Sadler of East Orange received with Miss Embury the many friends of Dr. Kubin. Among those present were Dr. Kroeber of Yonkers, Dr. Torek, Dr. Vandersmissen of Tremont, Dr. Sempken, Dr. Goldmark, Dr. Renn, Dr. Ralph Jacoby, Dr. Laporte, Dr. Graeser, Dr. Percy Fridenberg, Dr. Lumbard, Dr. Steele, Dr. Orlelin, Dr. Moak, Dr. Scott, Dr. Dolbeare, Oscar R. Seltz, A. M. Gemuender, Charles O'C. Irwin, Mortimer Wurts, and Charles Widmer, Jr.

Dr. Henry Harlow Brooks of 252 Madison Avenue and Miss Louise Dudley Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Augustine Davis of 46 West Fifty-fifth Street, will be married Wednesday, at 3:30 P. M., in Grace Church Chantry. The Rev. Mr. Post of Elizabeth, N. J., formerly the bride's rector in Orange, will officiate. The reception at the home of the bride's parents which is to follow the ceremony will be limited to relatives and intimate friends of the families. The bride will wear her grandmother's wedding gown. It is of white mull, elaborately embroidered, with care to every detail of that handiwork now seldom seen in such effect upon the up-to-date gowns. The accompanying veil will be of tulle. Miss Mary Boude, who is to be maid of honor and the bride's only attendant, will also wear white mull. It will be made in empire style, and the white hat, ornamented with tips, which is to be worn with it, will also belong to the design of that period. Dr. Warren Adams is to be Dr. Brooks's best man. The ushers selected are Dr. Satterlee and Mr. Mulkey of Oregon.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 10.—A year ago if a cottager were asked if Newport would be gay during June, 1899, the reply would have been "Decidedly not." But, strange as it may seem, Newport is quite gay, as a glance back at the week's festivities will show, but of course due in a large measure to the presence of Admiral Sampson and his warships. In the Admiral's honor there have been receptions, dinners, small dances, and social festivities. When the fleet returns from its trip to Boston, leaving here on the 15th, a very large ball may be looked for as well as other large social functions, and, besides, the Summer colony has been greatly augmented by the presence of the officers' families. It is stated that Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer will entertain to introduce Lieut. Winslow of the navy, whose engagement to her daughter, Miss Pauline Havemeyer, THE TIMES announced some little time ago.

Newport is to be the scene of the wedding of Miss Julia Dent Grant to the Prince Cantacuzene of Russia at the villa of the bride-elect's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, late in the Fall. A Miss Clapp, an intimate friend of Miss Grant, who is abroad with her mother, is to return in July. Miss Clapp wrote to friends here a short time since to say that she would not be in Newport this season for a day, but now comes another letter telling of her homeward trip and other little incidents connected with the time and place of the wedding. The season here will be late, and there will be but very few who will have closed their cottages during September, the rumored date of the wedding. Besides, the Horse Show during the first week in September at the Casino naturally prolongs the season, as was certainly the case last year.

The Golf Club is booming along, and is even more popular than ever, and before many days Spouting Rock Beach will, with Hazard's Beach, be in full swing. In fact, there is bathing. The driving hour on Bellevue Avenue is established, and a few days ago there passed along that thoroughfare in handsome equipages Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCrery, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Miss Gammell, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. J. Burke Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones, Mrs. Paul Dahlgren and Miss Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason, the Hon. J. B. Eustis, Major and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs and Miss Oelrichs, Mrs. W. L. Kane and Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, the Hon. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. John O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore, Mr. James V. Parker, Commodore and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mr. Gordon McKay, and many other cottagers, which demonstrated beyond a fact that Newport is indeed having a very early season.

Delightful weather has done much toward pushing the season of gayeties during the week, and there have been quite a number of social functions to interest and entertain the cottage and hill colonies, due in a large measure to the presence of Admiral Sampson and his fleet, the officers of which have been very handsomely entertained ever since the ships arrived, and after their return from Boston there will be some very large affairs given in their honor, one of which will undoubtedly be a ball at the Casino, as the cottagers feel they owe a deep debt of gratitude to the officers for the splendid work in the war with Spain.

The dinners have begun, and these delightful functions were started by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Sidney Webster, and Mr. Gordon McKay. The receptions have begun much earlier than usual owing to the presence of the fleet, and now the entertaining has begun it will be continued until the end of the very brilliant season which is to be Newport's reward after the dull season of last Summer, which was caused by the war.

During the week Mrs. A. Livingston Mason gave a very largely attended reception in honor of the Admiral and his officers at her cottage, Halildon Hall, which was not only very largely attended, but was a most enjoyable affair. Commander and Mrs. McLean gave a similar affair, and the event was a most enjoyable one, and, of course, the younger people could not resist dancing to the strains of music by the Training Station Band.

Besides these events in honor of the Admiral and his officers there were several small dinners and not a few large stag affairs here, and the officers returned the many courtesies with luncheons, dinners, and dances on board.

Golf holds its own with the cottagers stronger than ever. The clubhouse is, as usual, very largely visited, and with the excellent steward in charge of the restaurant there will be many luncheons and dinners given there during the season.

The presence of the Defender has done considerable toward opening the yachting season, and during the week the tuning-up trials here have been watched by the yachtsmen with no little interest, and the work that Mr. W. Butler Duncan has already put in on the yacht shows that the time and efforts to place the boat in first-class trim have not been wasted.

With the coming of the Columbia next week there are to be quite a number of the single-stickers now in commission about New York coming to see the races between the new boat and the Defender, and it is said that both boats will remain here, which will be their headquarters for the entire month, and possibly longer, as the case may demand. The Messrs. Herreshoff will come down from Bristol daily to sail with the new boat and to keep her here, where she will be in close touch with Bristol in case any changes are required.

It is understood that the Spanish Minister, the Duc d'Arcos, and his American wife will pass the Summer here, as will several other diplomats. Sir Julian Pauncefote and his family had intended passing the season in Newport, but the session of the Peace Commission at The Hague will prevent his coming to Newport this season at least. It would not be surprising to learn that President and Mrs. McKinley would come here for a short visit during the month of August, as the President has many personal friends among the cottagers.

A new style of table decorations has been introduced, which was brought out by Mr. Gordon McKay while entertaining Admiral Sampson at dinner. The decorations consisted of American Beauty roses and small silk American flags. The effect is remarkably striking and pretty, and quite generally used here at the present time.

The controversy over the fence at the foot of Bellevue Avenue which separates that highway and Spouting Rock Beach, otherwise known as Bailey's Beach, which was supposed to have been buried, came to light at the meeting of the City Council Monday evening, when the City Solicitor was instructed to inquire into what rights the city had in that beach and whether or not the wall could be kept there by the Spouting Rock Beach Association; also to find out if the citizens had a right to go upon the beach.

The City Solicitor declared that the wall was a public nuisance and that the people had a perfect right to use the beach, and as to how they could use the same he would give in writing at the next regular meeting of the Council.

The beach was purchased some four years ago by a company formed by the cottagers, who wished to have a beach to themselves and free from the excursionist element which prevails at Easton's Beach, and before the cottagers purchased Bailey's Beach there were few of the city folks who went near the place, and all went well until the wall or fence was erected and a keeper maintained at the entrance to keep all but stockholders and their families out.

It is doubtful if Bailey's beach were thrown open to-morrow if the public would use it owing to its great distance from the city proper, and the case will most likely be one for the courts.

Among the handsome villas which have been erected near Bailey's Beach during the past two years is that now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg, and of the design that is so popular here at the present time—Colonial architecture—and away along Bellevue one sees the massive white pillars or columns of this handsome villa, and which is only to be seen to be admired, and the report is that Mrs. Thaw, who has excellent taste in many matters, especially in the furnishing of the villa, is said to have drawn the outlines for the architect who arranged the plans.

Mr. and Mrs. Thaw, though recent additions to Newport's cottage colony, arrive early and remain until very late in the Fall, and then they are off for Europe.

Mrs. Thaw entertained very extensively last season, and already she has given some delightful affairs.

From two sides of the villa and while seated on the broad piazzas one can see the Atlantic, Bellevue Avenue, the bathing at Spouting Rock Beach, and a part of the Ocean Drive as well.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., June 10.—The Lenox country places are nearly all occupied, the cottagers coming up from New York at least two weeks earlier than usual on account of the hot weather. This week during the extreme heat in New York the mercury in Lenox climbed up into the eighties, which is very rare, as it reaches that point not more than once or twice during the entire Summer. There was a good breeze nearly every day of the hot days, so that the cottagers could keep cool on their wide shaded piazzas. Few attempted to play golf except early in the day, and there was little driving until late in the afternoon.

Several of the cottagers have already begun to plan for entertainments early in the season. More musicales, informal dances, and entertainments at the boat clubhouse will take place than was the case in the early season last year. Nearly all the cottagers already have house parties, and their friends are coming up from New York daily, so that Lenox has already put on its gay Summer appearance.

The golf links will be the centre of attraction as usual during the Summer. Many improvements have been made during the Spring by the energy and foresight of the officers and Greens Committtee, including President William D. Sloane, Vice President S. Howland Robbins, and the other officers, including J. W. Burden and John E. Alexandre. A new Telford driveway has been completed to the clubhouse from the entrance. The clubhouse has been almost doubled in size, and the greens are some of them being returfed and put in good condition. The handicap tournament will take place on Saturdays during the season, and plans are already under way for the annual tournament. The new instructor is named Gardner, and he was for some time assistant to Fernie, the champion of England. He arrived this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Jesup and Mrs. Lamont are at the Curtis Hotel for some weeks' stay. They have spent several previous seasons in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer are spending some time here.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre are at the Frelinghuysen place, which they have taken again this season. Mr. Alexandre has with him some of the finest horses and traps that he has ever brought to Lenox.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf have with them at Windyside their daughter and her husband, Mr. William Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Greenleaf have also been guests at the homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ladd and family are at Lakeside, the cottage of Mr. Charles Astor Bristed. Mr. and Mrs. Bristed are at Newport for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., have taken Brockhurst, the Shattuck place, and have arrived for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven arrived this week at Sunnycroft. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward Haven have been here for some weeks.

Mrs. De Lancey Kane was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, who have the Struthers cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. George Turnure have the Lathrop cottage again this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig are at Shadyside for the season.

Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw and family are at Redwood. Mr. Shaw is as devoted as ever to golf.

Mr. and Mrs. Myles Standish are at the Bishop cottage, which they had last season. Mrs. Standish drives a great deal and is often at the golf links.

Mr. L. H. Lapham and family have the Kinnicutt place this season.

Mrs. William C. Wharton has arrived at her country place, Pine Acre.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Dana have arrived at their Summer cottage. The drive through the woods to their place is one of the most picturesque and delightful in Lenox.

Mr. Harold Godwin has purchased the place owned by the late Mrs. Morgan on the Pittsfield road, and is making many changes and improvements upon it.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster came this week to their beautiful new country place here, which was completed only last season. They have just returned from a trip to Europe.

Mrs. Mackay and Miss Meta Mackay are at the Curtis Hotel for a short time. They have rented their cottage for the season to Mr. E. S. Rawson.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn and family are at Elm Cottage for the Summer. They are among the oldest cottagers, having spent many seasons here.

Mr. Richard Goodman and the Goodman family are at Yokun, their pleasant country place. They have one of the most charming views in Lenox from the hilltop near the house.

Major J. C. Mallery and family are at the H. W. Bishop cottage for the Summer.

The family of Mrs. C. A. Cram have arrived at the Dorr cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane arrived at Elm Court this week. They have in their house party their daughter, Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., and Miss Jessie and Miss Emily Sloane, daughters of Mr. Henry T. Sloane.

Shadow Brook is open, and some members of the Stokes family are here, including the Baroness Halkett and Miss Stokes. Mrs. Stokes was up for a few days, but returned to New York. Others of the family are expected soon.

STOCKBRIDGE.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., June 10.—The recent hot wave has had its influence upon Stockbridge as much as upon any of the Summer resorts, and people have been flocking into the village for the past two weeks, delighted to get away from the heat of the city to the cool, shaded streets and the charming country homes of Stockbridge. The town is looking especially beautiful now, and the streets and lawns are in the perfection of neatness that is always observed here, and gives the place the reputation of being one of the tidiest and best-kept villages in the country.

Nearly all the cottagers are here. The Choates will be much missed, and especially Joseph Choate, Jr., at the golf links, where he is the champion and one of the principal officers.

Mrs. Henry M. Field is at the Field homestead here and has with her her sister, Mrs. A. D. Napier of Brooklyn.

Mrs. John Winthrop and Miss Mary Weyman are at Icy Glen farm, where they live most of the year and entertain a good number of guests at one time or another during the season.

Mrs. Lucius Tuckerman and her family are at the Tuckerman residence, Ingleside. Gov. Roosevelt was their guest last week, coming up to the Berkshires for a brief outing from the cares of public life.

The sculptor Daniel C. French and his family are occupying the place which he has remodeled near Glendale. He has a studio in the grounds, where he spends much of his time, a work of special interest just now being an equestrian statue of Washington, which is to go to Paris for the Exposition.

Mr. F. W. Story of New York has arrived for the Summer at the Owen cottage.

Mr. J. W. Lapsley and family are here for the Summer. Misses Anna and Kate Lapsley are among the leading golfers.

The golf course is now in excellent condition. In fact, the links have been in constant use since the first of May. The Directors of the Golf Club held a meeting at the Casino on Monday, and made plans for the season. They decided to offer two prizes to the caddies as an inducement to good work and behavior. The officers of the club this year are: President, Dr. Charles McBurney; Vice President, Joseph H. Choate, Jr.; Treasurer and Acting Secretary, Robert C. Stetson; Greens Committee, the President and Vice President, ex-officio; J. P. Lapsley, and William R. Lawrence. The same officers form the Board of Directors.

Mr. E. D. Worcester and family will occupy the Gavitt cottage this season. A part of the family, including a large corps of servants, arrived on Monday.

Mrs. J. C. S. Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Birdsey Blakeman, has taken the Joy cottage on Prospect Hill for the Summer.

Dr. T. C. Burnett and family returned last week from a stay of some months in California. Dr. Burnett will go to Maine for a few weeks for his health.

Mr. and Mrs. James D. Hague of New York have arrived for the Summer.

Mr. Phillip Meyers and family of New York will spend the Summer at the Edwards Arms.

Among recent New York arrivals in town are Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. George Halister, L. A. Smith, Miss Merritt, J. H. Sabner, Mrs. F. M. S. Gray, R. H. Henderson, Dr. George Woolsey, Dr. and Mrs. Gilman Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Bruch, Mrs. C. R. Bement, and Miss Bement.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Although there were several new arrivals during the past week, their number was not quite as large as might have been expected. The oppressive hot spell that rendered the city uncomfortable was barely felt in Southampton, strong and cooling breezes predominating throughout the entire week. Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor and Mr. George R. Schieffelin, who had forsaken the extreme quiet of the seashore for the more seductive allurements of the city, made a speedy return after the first day's heat. Mr. Trevor had as his guest for the greater part of the week Major John E. Jameson, M. P. Mrs. Edward Van Ingen seized the hot weather as a favorable opportunity to open her newly rented cottage, The Mallows, where she staid for a couple of days. Bonnie Bourne, a sister cottage to The Mallows, was also opened for the season. It is being occupied by Mrs. E. J. Tytus and her son, Mr. R. De P. Tytus. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Miller and their two sons were also among the early arrivals. The Henderson cottage was opened during the early part of the week. Mr. Charles R. Henderson arrived on Friday evening. Mrs. Alfred Nelson's Ingleside was opened by Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker and the Misses Barker. Mr. Julian A. Ripley is stopping with Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff in Mrs. Frederic H. Betts's Mocomanto. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCormack spent part of the week at the Meadow Club, as the guests of Mr. Charles Coster, while looking for a suitable cottage in which to reside during the season. The unrented cottages are very few, however, and Mr. and Mrs. McCormack were compelled to leave without making a selection. Mrs. Betts's The Clovers has at last been taken by Mr. E. J. Mott, who will not occupy it, however, until August. Mr. Edward H. Moeran has not rented his cottage as yet. Mr. Moeran spent part of the week in Southampton. Mrs. Edward H. Kendall remained at her own cottage, which will be occupied in a short time by Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Robbins and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. McVickar. Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., was also engaged in openink up her cottage. She will not occupy it, however, but will spend part of the season at the Meadow Club. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands of Westchester have taken apartments at the clubhouse for early in July.

Prior to his departure for New York during the early part of the week, Mr. S. L. Parrish had as his guests Judge Charles B. McMichael and Mr. Dallas Sanders, both of Philadelphia.

The houses of Mr. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. Fred Baker have both been opened, but neither Mr. Harriman nor Mr. Baker have arrived as yet. Among the other cottages which have been opened, some of the occupants of which have taken possession, are those of Mr. Francis O. de Luze, Mr. Julian W. Robbins, Dr. P. F. Chambers, Dr. George E. Brewer, Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. Edward Tiffany Dyer, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. E. S. Negus, Mr. William A. Putnam, Dr. Paul T. Munde, and Mr. Herry B. Barnes. Miss P. D. Barnes, who is a tennis enthusiast, played several times on the Meadow Club's courts in company with the Misses Russell, the Cryder triplets, the Misses Barney, and Miss Barker.

The latest move in the strife between the Southampton Electric Light Company and the New York cottagers was an indignation meeting held by the latter as the proper method of redressing their grievances. As a consequence of the meeting steps are being taken by which the Southampton Company will either be purchased outright by city capitalists or a new company will be formed in its stead. Those of the leading members of the Summer community, Messrs. George C. Clark, Charles T. Barnes, and William Manice, are at present enjoying the satisfaction of having their residences fitted out with all the electric appliances except the current, and these, with the unfortunates previously mentioned, and many others besides, have swelled the list of malcontents to quite a considerable size. The Southampton Company, confident in having no opposition, is every day become more intolerable, and the conditions which they set down before consenting to furnish the lights are so utterly absurd that the necessity of immediate and decisive action has caused the New Yorkers to hasten in their project for gaining control of a plant which might be a convenience rather than a nuisance.

The first event of any significance that betokens the commencement of the social season proper will be the opening next Sunday of St. Andrew's Dune Church. This curious little edifice, which is maintained solely by the Summer guests, has ever been considered sacred to society since its foundation, exactly twenty years ago. It was originally a life-saving station, erected in 1851 by the United States Government, and purchased by Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas and presented to the parish. Dr. Arthur A. Morrison of Brooklyn will conduct the services during June, Dr. Walton W. Battershall of Albany during July, and Dr. Van De Water during September.

LONG BRANCH.

Not in a number of years has there been such a rush to the seashore so early in the season as this year, and more changes are noticeable this season in the movements of the cottage people and hotel proprietors than have been seen for years. Many of the former have been seeking better and higher priced cottages and better locations. This place has but twelve Summer hotels, and five of them will have new proprietors this season—the Hollywood, the Scarboro, Iauch's, United States, and Ocean.

There are many cottagers at Long

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

Because of the blazing and baking heat of the first week of June the one roof garden that was ready for business was the most prosperous place of public amusement in all the town. Two of the others have been made ready now, and perhaps the roof-garden weather will hold. No one could doubt the genuine demand for such resorts in New York on hot, dry nights who saw the crowds on the roof of Koster & Bial's Music Hall all last week. The programme of song, dance, and acrobatism offered there was all good in its way, and seemed to be satisfying.

Mr. Lederer promises some sort of novelty in his "aerial magnolia grove" on the roof of the New York Theatre, and in the Madison Square Roof Garden they are going to have ballet this Summer. But the kind of variety performance popularly called "vaudeville" suffices for the roof gardens when it is good. The trouble has been, in recent years, that most of the roof garden shows have been abominably dull and cheap.

Whenever a man dies who has been conspicuous in any walk of life people ask each other "Who will be his successor?" They are still looking for a successor to Edwin Booth. They are now wondering who will succeed Augustin Daly. The answer is easy. No one.

It may be true enough that no man is long missed in the world. Rip Van Winkle's sorrowful question, "Are we so soon forgot?" must ever be sorrowfully answered in the affirmative. There surely will be no greater lack of good theatrical entertainment in New York in the future than there has been in the past. There will be refined, ambitious, art-loving managers. There may be, in time, even a recognizable American drama. But there'll be no "successor" to Daly.

He himself was no man's successor. He did not take the place of Burton or Wallack. He made a place for himself, and filled it in his own strikingly individual way.

This is not an obituary column, and, besides, much has been already written and printed since Mr. Daly's death, in review of his splendid career and his good works. In passing, now, it is meet only to say that the theatrical world and the public which supports the theatre have had a loss which both will feel longer than they would be likely to feel most losses.

Where is Mr. Edward S. Willard? If he were contemplating that tour of the United States next season which he had in mind last Fall, we certainly would have had some definite information of his plans by this time. To be sure, he did have a new play by Louis Parker and Murray Carson, but to attempt, just now, to make a tour with nothing less dubious to rely on than that would stagger a pretty brave manager. But there is draught, as the saying is, in Willard's name, and he has a sound repertory of old plays to fall back on.

There has been some talk in London, it seems, of having Mr. Willard appear in the new "Sherlock Holmes" play, not as the protagonist, (William Gillette, who has put Conan Doyle's protean hero into dramatic shape will, of course, act Sherlock himself,) but as the antagonist, that "Napoleon of Crime," Prof. Moriarty. This is said to be a rôle of great theatrical value, and as powerful and interesting as the other.

Mr. Willard, however, has not been heard from in regard to this matter.

They have been "springing the deadly parallel" on the author of "The Tree of Knowledge," "Lord and Lady Algy," and "Wheels Within Wheels." Some years ago, when this gentleman, Mr. Richard Claude Carton, was known only as the author of "Sunlight and Shadow" and "Liberty Hall," he wrote a magazine article entitled "A Plea for the Innocuous," in which he protested against frank realism in plays, and stage treatment of such topics as marital infidelity.

Mr. Carton has got bravely over his squeamishness. He says he was "smarting under the lash of contemporary criticism" when he wrote his "Plea." Well, he is doing much better now, as a dramatist, than he did then. Of course, there is still room enough for improvement, and doubtless the subjects of his three latest plays do not make them fit entertainment for little girls and boys. But the cheap sentiment and artifice of "Sunlight and Shadow" never did any one much good, while the humor in "Liberty Hall" was much better and truer than its sentiment. Mr. Carton says:

> I should like to see some one of the smaller theatres devote itself exclusively to reviving the Robertsonian traditions. Why not? To my idea the great obstacle in the way of modern English dramatic art is the unvarying opportunism of our general managerial policy. My view was, and is, that every type of play should have its recognized and, if possible, permanent home.
>
> A good, sound view, too, and one that almost every one who knows much about the theatre entertains in theory. But it will not work in practice. David Belasco once shrewdly said: "A fixed policy works splendidly as long as business is good."
>
> The trouble is always the scarcity of plays. A manager solemnly dedicates a new playhouse to Robertsonlike comedy and opens it with one which runs, profitably, a hundred nights. Then he produces another of similar quality and seemingly equal merit, and on the third night the receipts fall to $123. Of course, the manager sees then that his public does not want Robertsonlike comedy, and his next production is a melodrama with a thrilling drawbridge scene, a song-and-dance farce, or a "Shakespearean revival."

It puzzles one to hear that Mr. Beerbohm Tree hesitates to produce "King John" because he cannot find the right actress for Constance, and yet intends to do "Antony and Cleopatra." Shakespeare's Constance has been well acted, but not Shakespeare's Cleopatra. Do not believe any one who tells you to the contrary. Adelaide Neilson might have made Cleopatra (as Shakespeare understood her) live again, but she died too soon.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Neapolitan Orchestra has been engaged, and hereafter will give daily afternoon and evening concerts. New cinematograph views have been secured, and a different set is shown each hour during the afternoon and evening.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The season at this theatre will come to an end next Saturday night, and the company at present appearing in "His Excellency, the Governor," will disband for the Summer. It will organize again the latter part of August to make a tour of the large cities.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Beginning to-morrow evening, Mrs. Leslie Carter will be seen in the last seven performances of "Zaza" for this season. She will then take a vacation until September, when the play will be given for twenty-eight performances at this theatre prior to being taken on tour.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"The Man in the Moon" will begin his eighth week at this theatre to-morrow night. There are several new features to be introduced, the nature of which the management does not desire to make public, so that they may come as a surprise to the frequenters of the house.

CASINO.—The brief engagement of Jefferson De Angelis in the coming opera, "The Jolly Musketeer," has proved to be as successful as when the opera was produced in the Broadway Theatre. The Casino will be closed for a short time following the termination of the current attraction to allow for final rehearsals of "Wild Oats," the new French musical farce, which is intended to be produced in the latter part of this month.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Manager Keith has made many improvements for the comfort of his patrons during the warm spells by the introduction of many electric fans through the theatre and a large exhaust fan placed in the roof. The bill for the week will include Arthur Dunn and Clara Belle Joyce in a farce, Kelly and Ashby, the comedy acrobats; Willis P. Sweatnam, the Whitney brothers, Taylor and Holmes, and the Passparts, who will do some clever dancing.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.—The programme arranged by Manager Aarons for the current week is one of the strongest roof garden attractions ever presented at this house. The bill includes the Metweef Troupe, Prof. Leonidas, Johnson and Dean, the Carmontelle sisters, the Derenda sisters, Louise Gunning, the Golden Gate Quartet, Clarenze Quintet, Derenda and Breen, Arnioldis, Alma Doerge, Silvern, and Emerie. A new feature to-morrow evening will be a concert after the regular performance, continuing until 1 P. M., under the direction of Gustave Luder's Military Band, while Dr. Sommers's Hungarian Orchestra will play the alternate pieces.

AERIAL MAGNOLIO GROVE.—George W. Lederer will open the "Aerial Magnolio Grove," as he calls the New York Theatre's roof garden, to-morrow night. The programme will include four ballets. One called "The Court Ball," will be combined with farcical pantomime and will have scenes at the Waldorf and in a police court. The four English quadrille dancers, Misses Lomas, Millward, Lawton, and Anderton, will dance the bolero; the "pony ballet" will appear in a "rag-time fantasy," and there will also be a French sabot dance. In the "vaudeville" part of the entertainment Mlle. Lotty, a newcomer, will be seen in a new act, also terpsichorean, called "Transformation, Dancing." Cissie Loftus and the Beaumont Sisters will be in the bill.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S NEW PLAY.

"Arizona" to be Produced in Chicago To-morrow Night.

Augustus Thomas's new drama of life in the Southwest, called "Arizona," will be produced in Chicago, at the Grand Opera House, to-morrow night. It is said to be full of strongly drawn characters, in Mr. Thomas's best vein, to have a pleasingly sentimental story, and to be rich in humor. The climaxes are believed to be vigorously effective.

The scene is laid in and near Fort Grant, occupied as a cavalry station, and many of the personages are military. There are officers in gold braid, as well as cowboys in picturesque "chaps." Frederic Remington, an undisputed authority on both soldiers and cowboys, has directed the costuming. Walter Burridge has painted the out-of-door scenes from sketches made by him in Arizona; C. H. Ritter has painted the interiors from designs by the author.

The cast will include Robert Edeson, Theodore Roberts, Arthur Byron, Edwin Holt, Walter Hale, Vincent Serrano, Samuel Edwards, Menifee Johnson, Lionel Barrymore, Franklin Garland, Stephen French, Mabel Best, Olive May, Mattie Earle, Adora Andrews, and Edith Athelstone.

LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. Carter to Play in "Zaza" in April—Plays Bought by Americans.

LONDON, June 10.—The indications point to an early termination of the theatrical season. Annie Russell, whose illness prevented an anticipated renewal of last year's successful appearance in London, returns to America by the White Star Line steamer Majestic on Wednesday. Her physician is confident that all she needs is complete rest. Miss Russell, therefore, will not appear on the stage until the opening of the Garden Theatre, New York, next November, when she will appear in a new play which Charles Frohman has just arranged for her use in America and next year in London.

William Gillette, having completed all arrangements with Conan Doyle for the dramatization of "Sherlock Holmes," to be presented at the Garrick Theatre, New York, Oct. 15, returns home June 17 on the American Line steamer St. Paul.

The unsuccessful "Cowboy and the Lady" will be withdrawn from the Duke of York's Theatre June 19, when Nat Goodwin will appear in "An American Citizen," to be followed by "In Mizzoura." The personal success of members of the company has induced Mr. Frohman to arrange for an annual six weeks' appearance of Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott at the Duke of York's Theatre hereafter.

Mr. Frohman has just returned from Paris, where he has been arranging an interesting event to take place during the exposition in connection with Mrs. Leslie Carter's "Zaza." Mrs. Carter comes to London next April for a six weeks' engagement in "Zaza," which will be presented here under the direct supervision of David Belasco. Arrangements are progressing for the selection of a building at the Paris Exposition which will be devoted exclusively to American performances, and Mr. Frohman is now negotiating with the Parisian authors of "Zaza" for a week's appearance there of the Carter company, when, if successful, he will close his London house for a week and transfer the company to Paris.

James E. Sullivan, whose German character part was a leading feature of the "Belle of New York," has purchased the English rights of John Doris's play "Breaking It Off."

George Alexander has sold the American rights of "The Ambassador" to Daniel Frohman.

Grau Opera Company's Dividends.

The Directors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company held a meeting last Thursday in their offices in the Metropolitan Opera House, when the question of an additional dividend was considered. The stockholders will receive in addition to the first dividend declared April 11, which was 35 per cent., a dividend of 5 per cent., payable in cash, and 10 per cent., which is payable in shares of the common stock of the company. It is said after the payment of these dividends there will be remaining in the treasury of the company a substantial surplus.

Chief Statistician in Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Director of Census Merriam has completed his official technical staff by the appointment of Mr. S. N. D. North of Boston, Chief Statistician in charge of the Division of Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries. Director Merriam has had Mr. North's name under consideration for a long time, but his connection with the Industrial Commission rendered it very uncertain whether his services could be secured. On reference of this question to the President, Mr. McKinley consented to the transfer. Mr. North is a native of New York and a graduate of Hamilton College, where his father has been for many years Professor of Greek.

New Children's Home Society.

TRENTON, N. J., June 10.—The Memorial Children's Home Society was incorporated here to-day to conduct a children's home near Somerville. The incorporators are Edward Judson of New York, James C. Bruce of Yonkers, George W. Murray of Montclair, Hugh K. Gaston of Somerville, and Mrs. L. Meyer Deats of Flemington. The articles of incorporation provide that a majority of the Board of Trustees shall be Baptists.

Liquefied Air Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., June 10.—The Liquefied Air Company, with a capital of $125,000, was incorporated here to-day to manufacture and sell liquefied and compressed air. Of the capital stock, $31,250 is preferred, and will bear 7 per cent. non-cumulative dividend. The incorporators are Charles A. Wilson, Justus Cox, Jr., and Harry B. Paul, all of Camden.

BRET HARTE IN OPERA.

His Californian Tales Afford an Italian Librettist a Plot for a New Musical Play.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 25.—Floridia's new opera, "La Colonia Libera," the plot of which has been taken and adapted by Illica, the now famous librettist, from one of Bret Harte's Californian tales, was given here a week ago, and, despite the evident unsuitability of certain parts of the book, was well received and scored a success.

The love scene in the forest, in the third act, aroused real enthusiasm. Here the action is most dramatic, and the composer has had more of an opportunity of exercising his undoubted talent, both words and music rising to a high pitch of passion and beauty.

On the whole, however, Floridia has been hampered and held back by the libretto, as has been the case with so many others of the modern Italian school of late. There is at present an epidemic of modern nineteenth century librettos on the operatic stage in Italy, and some of the Neo-modern composers are pushing their very modern tendencies to such a degree as to discard anything in the way of a plot which dates back beyond the middle of this century. The sense of traditions and conventionalities is so strong within us, especially as touching the opera or music-drama, that we feel something of the incongruous in the representation of a scene from comparatively modern American life, or others laid in modern London, Paris, or Berlin—and especially when such works are given at classic Rome, sandwiched in between operas such as the "Walkyrie" and "Lucrezia Borgia," as in the case of Floridia's new opera.

However, in Floridia's work we are at least spared the dress suit, the top hat, and all the other unaesthetic details of a modern citizen's dress, and we have instead the more picturesque costumes of the "Wild West" in the "Forties," and the freedom of country life and country simplicity, but still it is all very modern, much too much so, perhaps, for the majority of theatregoers, who have grown to expect and demand picturesque costumes and picturesque characters on the operatic stage. And for these very reasons, however talented may be the composer, and however clever the librettist, ultra-modern costumes and ultra-modern scenes will certainly not add to the popularity of their productions.

Italy and Spain are perhaps the only European countries where modern life is still tinged with the romance of by-gone ages, and where, among the peasants of certain districts, we find almost the same costumes and customs which were in vogue hundred years ago. Representations of such dramas as "I Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," laid as they are, among the modern peasants of Italy, do not suffer from any loss of picturesqueness, either in costumes or surroundings, when put on the stage, but are, on the contrary, full of charm and interest. In both Leoncavallo and Mascagni have abandoned the rich quarry of Italian native libretti and have turned to modern French subjects or to fanciful Oriental ones.

Mascagni has suddenly become so extremely modern as to be turning over in his mind the subject of George Sand for a future music-drama! Umberto Giordano's new "Fedora," written on an adaptation of Sardou's great play, strong and powerful as it is, and relieved by some stray glimpses of the picturesque in Russian life, is still fearfully modern, and the scene with the chorus of bicyclists is really a "touch beyond."

Why do not some of the young composers here who have started out so well and bravely in the formation of an "Italian" school of music-drama turn their attention once more to Italian subjects for their librettos? The thousand and one novels of Boccaccio, Sermini, Masuccio, Sercambi, Geraldi, Bandello, and a dozen others, writers who have supplied the world with plots from the time of Shakespeare down, are alone enough to supply any demand of the present day. And then, how rich is Italy in more modern plots and plays, from Bandello to the present day. The cry, of course, is raised by one of "Modern plays for modern audiences." But what constitutes a really "modern" play? Has human nature so changed itself since the time of the old Italian novelists, since the time of the great Shakespeare, as to render the human characters of those essentially human times no longer interesting or pleasing to the taste of to-day? At times it seems that this is really so!

F. M. P.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

After the expiration of nearly three years W. F. Bourne of San Rafael, Cal., said to be the only man living with a broken neck, has recovered his voice sufficiently to enter a local musical organization known as the Louvre Quartet, and his deep, resonant bass is frequently the delight of those with an ear for harmony. Prior to the unfortunate accident, from which he escaped death in what physicians regard as a miraculous manner, Bourne was second bass in a San Francisco quartet of State reputation, but until recently his voice has remained husky from what was thought to be a pressure in the region of the vocal cords. It was about three years ago that Bourne, or "genial Billy," as he is more commonly known, fell over the banister of a stairway in the building at Bush and Kearny Streets, San Francisco, and broke his neck. He was taken to the German Hospital and an operation was performed by Dr. J. F. Morse, which saved his life.

Col. Henry L. Higginson of Boston has issued an appeal for more funds to build the new music hall. In it he says: "But the essential points are very costly. It is not easy to keep twenty-five hundred people comfortable in a great room (each person being a small furnace of a different temperature) and to supply constantly their lungs and brains with fresh, warm air, and at the same time to avoid ill effects on sound by currents of air. Safety enough for life and for imagination is less difficult, if the purse is fairly long. As to acoustics, the Directors have had the best advice obtainable, and believe that much of this science has become known through late studies and experiments. The Directors were fortunate in the purchase of land which to-day, even if obtainable on that spot, would cost $120,000 more than the price paid—and elsewhere a much higher figure. The total cost of the hall inclusive of organ and seats, and exclusive of the land, will be about $500,000. The Directors have kept the contracts at the lowest point and have scrupulously turned away from reasonable wishes and suggestions of the architects, who on their side have striven to secure the essential points and to keep the artistic side subordinate. At the present time the Treasurer of the hall has $166,000, he having spent the rest of the receipts—about $200,000—for the land, taxes, and expenses. Before signing the contracts he should certainly have $300,000 cash. Even then a mortgage of $200,000 will be necessary."

Arthur Foote expresses himself clearly and interestingly as to the length of piano lessons, and his idea will find approval not only among students and their parents, but, it is believed, among teachers as well. In the Etude he says: "Methods of all sorts are rampant just now, those for the infant and those for the decrepit, but the successful teachers (successful in their work, not so much in making money,) seem to go on just the same, using common sense and not saying much. By the way, one detail in teaching—a detail, not an important thing. I will not give half-hour lessons, believing that they are no good for pupil or teacher; to be sure, they make more money, but even from that point of view in the end they do not come out so well, for you do not do the work."

Gustav Hinrichs will begin a Summer season of opera at the Grand Opera House, Philadelphia, on June 20.

Emil Paur has signed a contract to become the musical director of the National Conservatory of Music in this city.

Miss Adele Aus der Ohe will make a short visit to this country for a concert tour in January, 1900. She has already been engaged for the Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Boston Symphony Orchestral concerts.

Mme. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler will not be heard in this country during the coming season. She has been engaged for a European concert tour, playing in London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. She will leave America early in the Winter.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

"Die Meistersinger" was given by Maurice Grau at Covent Garden recently with Jean de Reszke as Walter, Bispham as Beekmesser, Scheidementel as Sachs, Gadski as Eva, and Schumann-Heink as Magdalene. According to The Daily News, "The surprises of the performance were the Magdalene of Frau Schumann-Heink and the Hans Sachs of Herr Scheidemantel. Most singers have been content to walk through the part of the apprentice's sweetheart, but Frau Schumann-Heink has discovered the humorous side of the character, and without a whit overacting it, she kept the audience in continued laughter while she was on the stage. The prim German house-servant, with her clumsy ways, her auburn, corkscrew curls, and quaint costume, she was to perfection. Herr Scheidemantel has not been in England for many years, since, in fact, Dr. Richter first astonished operagoers by directing a model performance of 'Die Meistersinger' at Covent Garden in 1884. He then, however, played only a subordinate part. Now for many years at Dresden he has been considered the finest of the exponents of the bluff old cobbler-poet. He makes up the character somewhat older than is perhaps necessary, particularly as there are hints that the elder's thoughts matrimonial are by no means stifled. But he is the good-natured, large-hearted German burgher to the life, and he sings the music with all the skill of an experienced artist."

The latest composition of the celebrated Russian musician, Rimski-Korsakoff, entitled "Mozart and Salieri," was produced a week or two ago in semi-privacy at Moscow. Although a stage work, it is more in the style of a cantata, and it is, of course, based upon the poem of Pushkin, which deals with the rivalry between the greater composer and his teacher, a quarrel which led to the quite baseless report that Mozart's early death was due to the fact that he was poisoned by Salieri. Korsakoff's music is said to consist largely of declamatory matter, but in a chorus he has worked in a phrase from the "Requiem," and the melody played by the blind violinist is Mozart's "Batti, Batti."

The production of "Joseph" at the Opéra, has revived the old, old question as to whether the works of the masters of music ought to be given in their primitive condition without alterations or additions of any kind. "Joseph" was originally brought out at the Opéra Comique, being then styled a "Drame en Prose Mêlé de Chant," and in this state it has been always played there for nearly 100 years. It may be well to remind the English reader that the technical distinction in France between an opera comique and a grand opera is that the former has dialogue and the latter has not. It is true that of late years many works brought out at the Opéra Comique have had recitatives instead of dialogue, but the Grand Opéra has adhered strictly to the traditions of the house where spoken words have never been heard. When it was decided to bring out "Joseph," it therefore became necessary to have recitatives written, and the task was intrusted to M. Bourgault-Ducdray, who has taken all his themes either from the score itself or else from the solfeggi written by Méhul for the Conservatoire de Musique. It is open to doubt if "Joseph" can be improved by extraneous additions, however learnedly and well they may be done; but, on the other hand, without these added recitatives, Méhul's melodious drama would never have been heard at the Grand Opéra at all. This would have been a pity, as the performance was extraordinarily fine.

Mme. Calvé has made her début at the Grand Opéra, Paris, as Ophelia in Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet." The house was crowded and Mme. Calvé's success was pronounced.

Ysaye and Sarasate have both been playing in London, and both have aroused great enthusiasm.

Schumann's "Manfred" music will be heard in London for the first time in connection with the play at Mr. Charles Fry's recital of an abridged version of Byron's work at St. George's Hall, on June 24, when the full orchestra and chorus of the London Organ School will be conducted by Dr. Yorke Trotter. The first stage performance with Schumann's music was under Liszt at Weimar on June 13, 1852, while the first concert performance was at Leipsic on March 24, 1859. In England the overture was introduced by Dr. Wylde at the New Philharmonic Concerts on April 20, 1868; a selection was heard at the Crystal Palace concerts on April 25, 1874, and the whole of the music was given by the London Musical Society in 1883. The recent performance at Queen's Hall of some entr'acte music composed by Sir A. C. Mackenzie, in view of a revival at the Lyceum, augments the interest of Mr. Fry's experiment, which several months back he successfully carried through at Birmingham.

A Parisian celebrity has just passed away in the person of M. Delormel, the most successful writer of music-hall songs who has ever been known to fame, at any rate in France. The majority of the great café-concert successes of the last ten years were of his composing, or at least bore his signature, for envious rivals have maintained that he was in the habit of buying his songs for a trifling sum from starving authors. In any case, whether by dint of his natural gifts or of his commercial acumen, he made a very considerable fortune. The amount paid him in a single year by the Société Souchon, the organization which watches over the interests of French song writers, has on occasion fallen little short of £2,000, a sum that would only be disdained by a successful dramatist. It should, perhaps, be explained that a royalty has to be paid every time a registered song is sung in public in France. The proprietor of the hall is responsible for the royalties, which are collected by the Société Souchon and duly handed over by it to the authors. Thanks to this arrangement one of Delormel's most popular songs, "J'ai Perdue Ma Gigolette," brought him in from first to last over £6,000. Another of his productions, the famous Boulangist ditty, "En Revenant de la R'yue," was an even greater gold mine. It was Delormel, too, who was the author of "Le Père la Victoire."

Mr. Runciman of The Saturday Review is very severe on Paderewski's adorers. He says: "I cannot discuss his Chopin at any length; and, to be truthful, I did not stay to hear much of it. The women were stupendously moved. It seems rather a pity that so fine and conscientious an artist should be publicly insulted by their adoration."

"BLOWED OUT" AND RETIRED.

Pathetic End of an Aged Tuba Player's Career.

From the Baltimore Sun.

LEXINGTON, Va., June 6.—Quite a pathetic scene happened at guard mounting the other morning when John S. Illig, the tuba player and the veteran member of the post band of the Virginia Military Institute, fell out of the ranks and slowly made his way from the grounds. He had, as they said, blowed out, for he is in his seventy-fourth year, having been born in Germany in 1825, and since his sixteenth year has seen active military service, either as a soldier or bandsman. Some time ago he sent in his resignation, to take effect with the close of the present session, and hoped to finish the year. His career is eventful, and is as follows: Six years' military service in the German Army, a participant in the German revolution of 1848, and for gallantry received a medal; he was honorably discharged from the German Army in 1853, and during the same year came to America. He enlisted in the First Artillery, United States Army, in 1854, at Fort Monroe; here he became a member of the band. He took part in the Seminole war in Florida, and was on board ship for one year. In 1859 he went to Richmond, and became a member of the original Smith Armory Band, of which he and Mr. William Tremer are the only survivors. The band enlisted as the First Virginia Regiment Band at the breaking out of the civil war, and served until the close of the war. He was in the first battle of Manassas, and was at Appomattox. He made mention of the officers to whom he was attached, speaking very feelingly. He was with various band organizations in Richmond until 1870, when he came to the Virginia Military Institute, where he has seen continuous service for the past twenty-nine years, not missing any time on account of sickness. "Old Man" Illig will long be remembered by the cadets of the school who have been there during his service and recall their admiration of his exquisite bass solos and regret his retirement. The order retiring him with honorable discharge was issued at parade this afternoon.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

A Dull and Unprofitable Season for the Hotels.

CABINET MEMBERS PLAY GOLF

President's Mark of Favor to Senator McMillan — Objection to Tendency to Centralization.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The capital has been quivering with heat for a week, and for several days existence has been a struggle for breath. The oppressive weather has lasted long enough to quite arrest the tendency of visitors to this city, which usually enjoys a strong influx of hotel patrons in the early Summer. The result is that the hotels have been practically deserted, and some of the proprietors are discussing with increased earnestness and anxiety the necessity for an extra session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. They know most of the reasons assigned by politicians for an extra session, such as the defects of the currency, the necessity for establishing a subsidized merchant marine, the crying need of an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua, and all the rest, but they are not quite candid in concealing their personal reason for urging the meeting of the Congress—that unless something draws people to Washington the hotels will find the next five months a very dull and distressing season. There was no relief afforded by the recent Peace Jubilee. That exhibition cost the promoters of it something like $1,500 more than was subscribed, and several hotel keepers have said that they did not have a single guest who was attracted by the curiosity created in the three days' jubilee. This week there was another undertaking that was expected to prove interesting. It was an encampment, so-called, of ex-Confederates at Glen Echo. It was a dismal failure in point of attendance. Elaborate preparations were made for exercises at the Glen Echo amphitheatre, the President and Gen. Joe Wheeler were to attend on the second day, and a very considerable fund was expected to be secured for the contemplated statue of Gen. R. E. Lee, to be erected over the river near Lee's former home at Arlington. The attendance was so depressingly small that the manager called upon the President on Thursday to advise him not to attend. Even the expected presence of so distinguished a guest had not had the effect to draw a crowd to Glen Echo. It is pretty generally the opinion that interest in the "lost cause" is not so active or moving here as it is in more southerly cities.

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Cabinet meetings are held twice a week as usual, but they are not the trying consultations that were held a year ago at this time. Stories are told about some of the talks that show how human Cabinet Ministers may be. There are some business matters to be considered, of course, but it is asserted on the authority of a member of the Cabinet who feels some slight dissatisfaction over a condition that all the real business of the regular Cabinet meeting is disposed of in three minutes, and that the rest of it—an hour or an hour and a half—is largely devoted to talk in a language not fully comprehended by the President, for all the members of the Cabinet, excepting Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Long, and Postmaster General Smith, play golf. Secretary Long has heard so much about it that he admits that he has begun to play it in imagination, and will some day hire the implements and a caddie and go out to the Chevy Chase Club to walk over the links. Attorney General Griggs is the star player of the Cabinet team, and is said to play with the eagerness of a boy. The Chevy Chase links are but a short ride from the city on a trolley line, and to chase the balls over the ground between eighteen holes is considered pretty good work for a morning. When the Cabinet drops into talk about the morning game at Chevy Chase the President's interest is slightly stimulated, and he has sometimes been inclined to try the exercise himself. When he has inquired about the "lingo" of the game he has been discouraged. "The game requires study," he is quoted as saying, "and I have too many other subjects to study. I think I will leave the matter to Gage and the rest, for they like study so well." Secretary Gage has moved out to Chevy Chase, and the links are almost in sight of his Summer home.

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Even the Supreme Court is not exempt from interest and participation in the game. Associate Justice Harlan, a Kentucky giant and the most athletic member of the court, took up play some time ago. He lives on the boundary of town, near the line of cars to Chevy Chase, and in the cold months he would get up early and go out to the links to play awhile before joining his associates at the Capitol. He combined business with pleasure, for he would take along his decisions and read and correct them while making the journey to and from the club. The Justice is a player of no mean skill. A short time ago there was a tournament on the Chevy Chase links. Justice Harlan entered as one of the players, and he came within one of being a winner, a young slip of a society fellow carrying off the prize that was almost within his grasp by just one point. Secretary Gage is a moderate player, who cares less for the superiority of Justice Harlan than he does for the opportunity the conflict gives him to walk about in the open air. Justice McKenna plays well, it is admitted by Justice Harlan, "for a beginner." The other Supreme Court Justices as yet content themselves with exercise not much more violent than the daily walks they take between their homes and the Capitol, American conservatism about sport being quite different from that English reverence for outdoor sports that permits Sir Julian Pauncefote to walk over the links without dropping a particle of his dignity as an Ambassador or to play a match of tennis with the Attorney General without fear of losing the confidence of the Home Office. But the mistaken notion about the effect of indulgence in outdoor sports by grown men has been shaken, and it will soon be safe for Cabinet officers to play golf if they have vigor enough left for the game.

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Even the hot weather has not deadened the eyes of the observant politicians to small events that may mean more than they appear to mean. It is not long ago that Secretary Alger, misconstruing or misrepresenting a report he had heard, announced that he would be a candidate for United States Senator from the State of Michigan, to succeed Senator McMillan. Very promptly Senator McMillan, through the newspapers, denied the report that he intended to decline another term, and said that he should ask the Michigan Republicans to return him. As the Administration has gone to some length to defend Alger and to ward off in a degree the censure directed to the Administration on Alger's account, it was with some surprise that the believers in Alger, and in the determination of the Administration to see him through, noticed that President McKinley braved the dangerously hot weather at noon on Wednesday to attend the wedding of the daughter of Mrs. Anderson with the son of Senator McMillan. With this mark of his personal favor the President might have stopped, and it would have justified no criticism if he had returned to the White House at once. But no; he added to the first mark of his favor, in attending the wedding ceremonies, a second demonstration of his regard for the rival of Alger by going to the Anderson house to extend his good wishes to the bride and bridegroom. Alger was not in town to attend either wedding or reception. If he had been here, it is possible he would have overlooked the rivalry with McMillan for a moment, particularly in view of the hopelessness of his own race for Senator—according to the outspoken judgment of Senator Burrows, who says Alger cannot win.

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Opponents of centralization who have objected to the obliteration of the Major General commanding the army and the concentration of his powers in the Adjutant General, find a new indication of a tendency to centralization in the making of the recent order of the President taking some thousands of offices out of the classified service. On the day that order was made an announcement prepared at the White House said that the exemptions from examination by the order amounted to about 4,000. It was straightway discovered that an error of computation had been made, and that the exemptions certainly reached 5,000. Not satisfied with this account, a Western newspaper directed that a careful investigation be made to ascertain just what the exemptions would number according to the understanding of the offices to be affected. The result of this investigation, which is pronounced by the Civil Service Commission to have been made with care, is the discovery that the exemption order takes out of the merit system and throws to the greedy spoils hunters not 4,000 or 5,000, but nearly 10,000 places. The Civil Service Commissioners, with a natural desire to avert the Presidential disapproval, hesitate to say anything to provoke wrath, disclaim any knowledge of the plan or scope of the President's order. None of those gentlemen was consulted about the proposed exemptions immediately prior to the issue of the order, and all do not approve of it now. Without intending it, perhaps, the President has discredited the Civil Service Commission as completely as he discredited the Inspector General by subordinating him to the Adjutant General, and as he has discredited Gen. Miles by reducing him to a merely nominal head of the United States Army.

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Many newspaper men have read with regret the news of the death at Richmond of Col. John Bell Bigger, who had been for thirty years Clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates. It was not as Clerk of the Legislative Chamber that he was best known to visiting newspaper men, but as Secretary of the Democratic conventions in times that attracted attention, principally during the readjustment excitement, when Mahone was becoming a prominent figure. Bigger was oddly named, for he was very small. But he knew everybody, he was quaintly vivacious, he knew what was to be done, he was not unwilling to tell some of the things he knew, and he always kept his head while the oratorical convention delegates forgot themselves in listening to their own native eloquence. Then Col. Bigger was orderly and inclined to expedition, and he was always a little more courteous and good-natured to a stranger than he was to his own people, which is saying a good deal. The Democrats of the State had a great and outspoken admiration for him, and there had never been any notion of displacing him from the position in the party conventions that he has held so long. His fund of anecdote was worthy of preservation in a book.

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One of Mr. Reed's intended reforms will probably be abandoned with the election of Col. Henderson as Speaker. That is the proposition to remove the desks, put the members in long rows on each side of a central aisle running through the longest axis of the chamber, thus bringing all the members closer together, and removing some of the causes for inattention during the debates. Mr. Reed had the drafts of the change made by the architect of the Capitol at the end of the last session, but he did not press a resolution for the carrying out of the plans. There have been some intimations that his reason for not bringing up the matter was that the Committee on Rules, of which Col. Henderson was a member, did not regard the change with favor. Henderson will not be at all fussy about the matter. Mr. Reed was very critical about the ways of doing business, but sometimes managed to be as much an obstacle to the transaction of it as the most preoccupied member who devoted business hours to catching up with his correspondence.

E. G. D.

TRUSTEES MUST PAY.

Decision by Justice Beekman in Respect to the Income of Miss Hamilton—Another Action Pending.

J. Eberhard Faber, William Bayard Cutting, and James G. Hamilton, the Trustees of a fund left by the late Charles Kennedy Hamilton, for the education and support of his only daughter, Eleanor Margarette Hamilton, have been directed by Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, to pay over to Mrs. Louise Savage Tyng, the aunt and general guardian of Miss Hamilton, the amount of income from the trust fund which is at present in their hands, pending the further order of the Court, or the determination of a suit which they have instituted for the construction of C. K. Hamilton's will.

Miss Hamilton, through her guardian ad litem, George B. Morris, a lawyer, has an action pending for the removal of the Trustees under her father's will, on the ground that they have refused to carry out its provisions regarding her income, and she asks that Trustees be appointed in their place who will carry out her father's wishes.

Mr. Hamilton, the testator, left a large estate. After making several bequests, he left the residue of his estate in trust to the defendants in Miss Hamilton's suit, to be devoted by them to her education, support, and maintenance, and for her natural life. Miss Hamilton is now sixteen years of age, and the income of the fund has increased largely since the death of her father in May, 1894. By his will he appointed Mrs. Tyng her guardian, and she lives with her aunt and her uncle, Morris A. Tyng, at Summit, N. J., and has done so since the death of her mother, in March, 1883.

J. Eberhard Faber, as Trustee under Mr. Hamilton's will, brought his suit against his brother Trustees, the executors of the will, Mr. and Mrs. Tyng, and Miss Hamilton, for the construction of the provisions of the will under which they are to provide for Miss Hamilton's education and maintenance. They claim that Mrs. Tyng is financially irresponsible; that she is a non-resident of this State, and that she are not justified in paying over to her the income of the trust fund, unless the court holds that they are bound to do so, as should it be misapplied by Mrs. Tyng they may be held responsible for any such conversion of the estate.

Mr. Faber says the income has been repeatedly increased since the death of Mr. Hamilton, and he does not desire to incur any liability except under the direction of the Court. He says the income now amounts to upward of $8,000 a year. The other Trustees admit having certain moneys in their possession, which they have invested for the benefit of Miss Hamilton.

Mrs. Tyng, in her answer to the suit, claims that it was brought by the plaintiff, acting in collusion with the defendants, Lothar W. Faber and James G. Hamilton, who are the executors to the will, for the purpose of retaining the income of the fund in the hands of the trustees and preventing its application to the education and support of her niece, as provided for by her father's will.

She states in an affidavit that from the date of Mr. Hamilton's death until July 25, 1895, she received no money from the trustees for her niece's education, and has cheerfully advanced the money necessary for those objects, just as if Miss Hamilton had been her own child. From July 25, 1895, until February, 1897, she alleges that she received the whole income of the trust fund, which she devoted to the child's education and support, but since June, 1898, the trustees have refused to pay her anything.

Mrs. Tyng says this money is needed to pay bills which she has incurred on her ward's behalf, and that, for the child's health and to carry out her father's wishes regarding her education she had begun to make arrangements that they might spend the Summer in Europe. Should

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LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND CHINA.

Lord CHARLES BERESFORD is about the only person now in sight who continues to hold or profess any faith in the possibility of saving China or of maintaining "the open door." It was not to be expected that he should let the last chance pass for what the dispatches describe as a "scathing criticism" of the course of the British Government in the Far East. We are obliged to say that in our judgment he makes out a pretty good case. Only, unfortunately, the matter is now a matter of history and no longer of politics. The real story of the negotiations at Peking which ended in the abandonment of the British policy of the "open door" and the acceptance of the Russian policy of "spheres of influence" has never been publicly told. Lord SALISBURY once went so far, in a public speech, as to intimate that the real advantage the Russian negotiators possessed was that they could bribe the Chinese patriots and statesmen, and very possibly that is the explanation. It is at all events tolerably certain that Great Britain could not have carried her point without a willingness to resort to war. And whatever Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, and even Lord SALISBURY himself, may have said, there is no reason to suppose that British opinion would at any time have sanctioned a war for that purpose.

We have all along held that if our own commercial interests had been properly appreciated and vigorously defended at Washington, and the British contention supported there, the effect of our action would have been important. It might have been decisive, especially after the Spanish war had shown that we were to be reckoned with as a naval power in the Pacific. But in fact, under the influence of pure apathy or else under the able hypnotism of the Russian Ambassador at Washington, the Administration did not lift a finger to protect our interests in the East. Wherefore it is very surprising to have the assurance of Lord CHARLES BERESFORD that even now the United States "would follow Great Britain's lead" in maintaining the integrity of China. Mr. BRODRICK seemed to be well within the facts in declaring the assurances of Lord CHARLES about the United States "too sanguine." And in this country the main effect of them will be to induce distrust of the assertions about China itself which were made with no greater positiveness.

MR. GAGE'S DEFENSE.

It is certainly very encouraging that Secretary GAGE feels impelled to explain that the recent civil service order of the President is not so bad as it has appeared to those interested in the subject who have criticised it. This shows sensitiveness to the opinion of disinterested citizens, with no axes to grind and no partisan spite to gratify. But we are compelled to say that the defense offered by Mr. GAGE applies chiefly to the intentions of the President and not to what he has actually done.

For instance, the Civil Service Reform League declares that "the new order permits the permanent employment of persons employed without examination for emergency purposes during the course of the war with Spain, thus furnishing a standing list of many thousands from which positions may be filled without tests of fitness." Mr. GAGE denies this, and declares:

> The President never contemplated making such a provision. The thing which the President has done is to permit the heads of departments to make permanent such temporary appointments in the classified service heretofore made with the sanction of the Civil Service Commission, and because the commission had been unable or has neglected to furnish an eligible register from which appointments could be made.

But if Mr. GAGE will turn to Page 24 of the "Civil Service Act and Rules," published June 1, 1899, he will see that Section 15, Rule 8, provides: "All persons serving under temporary appointments at the date of the approval of this section (May 29, 1899,) may be permanently appointed, in the discretion of the proper appointing officer." This does "permit" precisely what the league stated. If the President steps in and blocks the process, good; he ought to; but that is quite another thing.

Again, Mr. GAGE says that "3,000 or 4,000 places in the War Department have not been opened to free appointment by the appointing officer," but "will hereafter be filled by a registration system, similar to the system in the navy." Possibly, but the rules do not say so. They say (Page 24) that these places shall be filled "on registration tests of fitness, to be prescribed in regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War, and approved by the President." These may be the same as those in the navy; Mr. GAGE says they will be; but the rules do not require it.

Finally, Mr. GAGE says: "The claim that this order has been the letting down of the bars for political appointments is not borne out by the actual situation," and he adds that if he wanted a place for a political favorite he would "not know where to turn to find the place." Let him write to Collector of Internal Revenue MOORE of Brooklyn, who has just asked for the place held by WILLIAM MANNING, cashier, a Democrat appointed in 1885. Mr. MOORE has a half-dozen more Democrats in his office, and could doubtless find a vacancy for Mr. GAGE by the same proceeding.

THE CITY'S DISGRACE.

An unmistakable prizefight, a veritable slugging match to a finish, took place at Coney Island Friday night. It was an affair of the first magnitude. The contestants were distinguished and powerful. They fought for the championship of the world, an intangible distinction of which one of them was the possessor, but which, as the result of this encounter, passed to the other. There was a crowd of spectators present, some of whom had come from a distance. A great deal of money had been wagered upon the fight, and it is stated that a large purse or stake was either won by the victor or divided between the men.

These mighty pugilists, who had been skillfully and severely trained until they had the strength of gorillas and the endurance of bears, hammered each other with all their might through eleven rounds. The blows were terrific. Blood flowed and one of the contestants was repeatedly knocked down. Hardened as he was by his long training and by his native insensibility to shock and suffering, the world's champion prizefighter could not endure the terrible punishment inflicted upon him by his younger, heavier, and stronger antagonist. As the sledge-hammer blows fell now upon his nose, now upon his jaw, now upon his head or upon his body, over the heart or stomach, he grew visibly weaker, more confused, and had less and less command of his own great forces. At length, in the eleventh round, as he stood dazed and done for by the awful pummeling he had suffered, the spectators saw that the end was at hand. The better man saw it, too. We quote from the report of our neighbor The Sun a graphic account of the last scene in this great prizefight:

> JEFFRIES's left worked rapidly upon FITZ's mouth, and he whipped in the blows so fiercely that FITZ was clearly tired. JEFFRIES appreciated the situation at once. He saw the chance of his lifetime. Before him was the champion who was overmatched. JEFFRIES rushed with all his strength and vigor. His great left hand twice swung swiftly to BOB's jaw. Both blows were like mallets. FITZ stood stock still a moment until another left landed on his chin again. Then he began to wabble. JEFFRIES was blazing with excitement. It was the last straw, and with a right which was well aimed and had a terrific amount of power behind it he caught FITZSIMMONS squarely on the point of the jaw. This blow won the heavyweight championship of the world, for FITZ fell over backward and his head struck the floor with a crash. He rolled about convulsively for a moment, and then lay upon his back insensible. The blood was flowing from his mouth.

WILLIAM S. DEVERY, Chief of Police of New York City, in full uniform, occupied a seat near the ring and saw everything that happened within it from the beginning to the end of the fight. On Tuesday Chief DEVERY said to a reporter:

> "I shall be present at the contest, and as Chief of Police I shall personally see to it that the letter and spirit of the law relative to such contests are obeyed, and that there will be no slugging nor heavy hitting; nothing but a clean cut, lawful sparring exhibition for points. Any person who permits himself to be gulled or imposed upon by thinking otherwise will find himself very much mistaken.
> "It will be well for the public to understand that the first heavy blow struck will mark the end of the contest."

The next day he repeated his emphatic assertion that the law should not be violated and made it clear that he understood the law:

> "I know what a heavy blow is and I have given them warning. The law permits sparring, but not slugging."
> "So if a knock-out blow is struck—"
> "To the lock-up they go," the Chief broke in. "Tell the people who are going out there that I said so. I will be there, too, and I will be as good as my word."

When the knock-down blows were struck, when blood flowed, and each man was beyond all doubt using his utmost strength to do disabling damage to the other, even when the former champion was felled by a blow upon the jaw that left him helpless and insensible for more than the prescribed ten seconds which denote the giving of a "knock-out blow," this WILLIAM S. DEVERY, Chief of Police of New York, sitting there in full uniform, made no move to interfere, but permitted the bruising and the slugging to go on unhindered, in plain, unmistakable violation of the law and contrary to his own repeated assurance and promises.

We know now, therefore, that Chief of Police DEVERY is not a man of his word, is a bad officer, and perfectly untrustworthy man. He allowed the law which forbids prizefights to be grossly and publicly violated in his presence and behaved as though he had no other business on hand than the full enjoyment of the bloody and brutal exhibition. He disgraced himself and his uniform and was guilty of such conspicuous neglect of duty that there can be no doubt that on a fair trial for the offense he would be dismissed from the force.

Yet who knows how far we can go in blaming this man DEVERY, who is a mere irresponsible unit in a vast controlling aggregate of political and civic turpitude? Can we doubt that he had his orders from the superior authority and that he obeyed them faithfully in permitting the law to be broken? He behaved as they all behave, with some honorable exceptions, like a man without scruple, without honor, slavishly willing to break his word and ignore his duty, willing to be despised by all the decent part of the community and to expose himself to arrest and punishment in obedience to mysterious influences that emanate from "the organization" and which may not be resisted except at the peril of losing favor, place, and bread and butter. The commands of law and duty have no such weight with a Tammany office holder as the orders of the high men of the organization.

If the Police Commissioners were worthy and law-abiding officers they would put DEVERY on trial for this neglect of duty. They will do nothing of the kind. If the District Attorney of Kings County felt the responsibility of his oath he would cause the arrest and indictment of the principals and managers of the Coney Island prizefight. The Governor of the State, who is not a Tammany man, might interfere; indeed, he ought to have interfered to prevent the fight, but he is a terrible fighter himself, and we very much fear that his sympathies are with the violators of the law.

The situation is deplorable and disgusting, for not only has the law been outrageously defied and trampled on, but the good name of the city and State has been smirched by the holding of a prize fight in the limits of this municipality without a word of protest or any attempt to prevent it on the part of any public officer. In the new, raw, and less civilized States of the Union, policemen, constables, Sheriffs, and citizens defend the repute and good name of the community from such assaults, and Governors have been known to call out the militia to prevent a prizefight. Here in the City of New York, where we have fine society, the costliest opera in the world, unnumbered churches, great wealth, and high civilization, the brutes of the ring can slug each other to their heart's content with police protection under secret licenses issued by an authority which it appears that no man and no body of men can successfully defy. We have advertised to the civilized and savage world that our laws against prizefighting are obsolete and that we permit and like slugging.

There are some of us who do not like it, and who feel that the city is disgraced by such things. But what can anybody do? Nothing. From the Governor to the lowest city placeman the entire official body of the Commonwealth appears to be in sympathetic league with the brutes and the law-breakers.

FOR THE RESCUE OF THE RAILROADS.

A proposition to "beat" a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is not exactly attractive. But if the decision gives to the laws an interpretation essentially injurious to the interests they were avowedly intended to serve—in other words, if the laws have been so bunglingly drawn that their effect is the contrary of what was meant—it is plain that either the law must be changed or the interests involved must be served in some way not inconsistent with the terms of the interpretation put on the law by the court.

The purpose of the inter-State commerce law was to cause the railroads of the United States to charge reasonable rates that should not be unduly preferential. That is to say, it was intended to compel the roads to give substantially the same service for the same pay to all customers and at rates for all that should not be excessive. It was, on the whole, a just and sensible law so far as its purpose was concerned. Unfortunately there was afterward put on the statute book another law, the purpose of which was to prevent monopoly and enforce competition. The Supreme Court, in adjudicating a suit brought against a combination of roads the object of which was to secure uniform rates, such as the inter-State commerce law required, decided that this combination was opposed to the anti-monopoly or anti-trust law. And this interpretation of the law was sustained by the fact that the inter-State commerce law also prohibited "pooling," which was one method of obtaining uniform rates. There is no use in criticising the decision of the court—though it is open to criticism on several grounds—because it is the law of the land until the law is changed.

Meanwhile, it is plain that you cannot have uniform and reasonable rates under compulsory competition, and that is what the decision of the court requires. On the contrary, if competition cannot be regulated in some reasonable way, rates will be discriminating in favor of special shippers and against the average shipper, injustice will be done to the smaller dealers, monopoly will be stimulated, and the worst evils that the anti-trust law was intended to abolish will be encouraged. In an article in the current number of The Forum Mr. J. W. MIDGLEY, for twelve years Chairman of the Southwestern Railway Association, discusses the effects of the decision of the Supreme Court and the means by which the worst of these may be mitigated. He points out that while the roads cannot agree among themselves to charge uniform rates, there is nothing to prevent any road from charging the same rates that have already been adopted by one or more other roads, provided that they are reasonable and not excessive or unduly preferential. If a few firms of bankers of acknowledged reputation and courage should acquire by purchase, deposit, or as Trustees, sufficient securities of the roads comprised, for instance, in Trunk Line and Central Traffic territory, to give them a controlling voice in their management, they could give advice to the executive of each of the roads that would be followed and that would secure the uniformity and stability of rates so necessary to the prosperity of all the interests involved. Among the advantages thus to be obtained he enumerates the following: It would "avert demoralization, insure economy in operation, confer benefits upon the community, accord fair compensation to employés, and assurance to thousands of patient and dependent ones, whose savings would thereby be protected." He also mentions another plan once advocated by JAY GOULD—the formation of a company that should lease the traffic, passenger or freight, in a given territory, as the express and sleeping-car traffic is now operated by separate companies.

It is not denied by Mr. MIDGLEY that if either of these plans could be carried out it would defeat the purpose of the anti-trust law. That law was intended to compel competition in rates by cutting, by rebates, by all the devices that have made the railroads of the United States the most hazardous class of investment in the markets. By either of the plans of Mr. MIDGLEY competition of this ruinous sort would be prevented and is meant to be. It does not follow that rates would on the whole be higher. On the contrary, the average rates would probably be lower or as low. But they would be fairly uniform, the big shipper, favored under the present method, would pay more, and the small shippers, who are now fleeced to enrich the favorites, would pay less. That is the contention of the author, and it is essentially sound. The system of free fights among the railroads is not for the general good of trade. Whether the modes of reforming this system proposed by Mr. MIDGLEY are the best is a question for the experts, of whom he is certainly entitled to be considered one.

DREYFUS AND PICQUART.

In considering the Dreyfus case, around which for two or three years the politics of France have revolved, one of the most singular reflections is that of the complete unimportance of the personality of Capt. DREYFUS himself. For all this time France has been ringing with his name and parties have divided over his case. And yet the man himself has done nothing, absolutely nothing, to become the centre of all this fury, except not to have sold the military secrets of France. And this is so far from being a distinction that he shares it with every officer in the French Army, with every man in France excepting ESTERHAZY alone. He was a very clever and accomplished military student, to which fact he owed his appointment to the General Staff. He is by race a Jew, to which fact he owes it that when a leakage was discovered, he was the man to be suspected and charged with it by his "Christian" colleagues. He has ever since demeaned himself with constancy and dignity. But he is simply an accident, an occasion, a point of departure. And now that he has been vindicated, the result of his vindication is to close his career in his chosen profession. For there can be no future for him in the French Army. We cannot imagine that even the officers of that army who most resented the injustice that was done in his case would find it easy to associate on friendly terms with a man who has been even the innocent occasion of bringing their service into the contempt of mankind. DREYFUS is a proper object of sympathy as an innocent man unjustly accused. But he himself has simply done nothing; so far as this case goes, he is nothing. It is impossible to praise him for not having done what he was accused of having done. It is as impossible to praise him as it is impossible not to sympathize with him for having been accused unjustly and persecuted without cause.

The true hero of the Dreyfus case is not DREYFUS at all, but PICQUART. We have seen how tremendous was the pressure upon officers of the French Army to sustain by every means, even by forgery and perjury, the unjust and unbased decision of a French court-martial. The one French officer who has shown the manhood to withstand this pressure, to do his duty like a brave and honest man in spite of every threat of punishment if he did it and every inducement of reward if he should fail to do it, is this man. He knew exactly what risks he was running, and he accepted them with his eyes open. DREYFUS was an unconscious martyr to "the honor of the army." PICQUART was a witting and a willing martyr. And the result is that he now appears as the lonely champion of the honor of the French Army, the only member of the General Staff who has had an opportunity, in connection with this case, to disgrace his uniform and has not embraced the opportunity. He is worthy of any honor that his country can bestow, for he and he alone has at his own peril upheld the honor of the French Army before the world.

A CHANCE FOR THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

It is interesting to observe that Puerto Rico is giving us much less trouble than any other of our new possessions. Of course it is the smallest, but it is giving less trouble "per capita." And the reason for its tranquillity is also interesting, as given by those who are in the best position to judge. The widest discretion was lodged by the President in the various Peace Commissions. The Commissioners for Puerto Rico made use of their discretion to conciliate the most important inhabitants of the island. That has been done in a very much less degree in Cuba, and not at all in the Philippines, although it was equally evident in all the islands that it was by making it to the interest of the natural leaders of the people to stand with us that we had the best chance of avoiding trouble. That is why this journal has many times suggested that the most ambitious natives and those most capable of making trouble should be brought into our garrisons, a course which the Government has not seen fit to adopt in any systematic way or on any extensive scale.

There seems to be a chance here for the anti-imperialists to show just how much in dollars and cents, they deplore the contest now, according to them, still raging in the Philippines. AGUINALDO is without any doubt the head and front of that contest on the Filipino side. It will be remarked that he has just taken a step calculated to give pain to his friends in Boston by proclaiming himself dictator and thus destroying those bright hopes of a Filipino Republic by which his American admirers have set so much store. But it is well known that AGUINALDO's patriotism is not of that bigoted kind which is insensible to the influence of dollars and cents. He was so accessible to it that the Spaniards found no difficulty in persuading him to agree, for a consideration, to cease hostilities against them. The only difficulty they found was in inducing him to keep his agreement. No sooner had he safely banked the money than he renewed hostilities with increased vigor, and the improvident Spaniards found it equally impracticable to make him stop fighting and to get their money back.

Our own anti-imperialists ought not to fall into this snare. Our Government cannot buy off the Filipino leader, but we are quite sure that it would not offer any objection to the buying of him off by the anti-imperialists, provided it were made certain that no part of the purchase money was to be used in levying war against the United States. A handsome annuity might be made up for him in Boston alone, that would yield him, say, $10,000 a year, upon the single condition that he stopped making war. Unless the anti-imperialists consider that his dictatorship is the natural expression of the aspirations of a brave people struggling to be free, they will be glad to raise this amount to buy him off, and he will doubtless be willing, after his recent experiences with the United States Army, to be bought off on reasonable terms.

The agreement must be much more carefully drawn than that of the unsuspecting Spaniards. It must be provided that the annuity shall cease whenever, in the judgment of referees named in the agreement, the beneficiary has violated either its letter or its spirit. In other words, AGUINALDO should be put under bonds to keep the peace. It strikes us that lovers of peace would be much better employed in passing the hat for the carrying out of such a practical project to secure the cessation of hostilities than in sending pamphlets to American soldiers in the Philippines, urging them to secure peace by refusing to do any more fighting.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Vast amounts of valuable indignation have been used up by the copperhead section of the American press, and by the folks who will not see that war is sometimes the only road to peace in characterizing the atrocity of firing cannon and rifles at "naked savages," armed only with the most primitive of weapons. A strong hint that all this emotion has been wasted is given in a letter from Sergt. AUBREY ST. C. EDWARDS of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment to his father in Leavenworth. "I see," writes the Sergeant, "a lot of trash in the United States papers about some gallant natives who, with bows and arrows, held their ground against an artillery fire. There has been nothing of the sort. Only one native was ever seen who had the looks of a savage at all, and he had a spear, and was undoubtedly some sideshow freak that had escaped from the insurgents. If you could see the way the Mausers plow through trees two feet in diameter and hear the way they sing you would call them funny arrows." The same letter, too, tells a story which bears upon the much-discussed question of loot: "Our company was on outpost yesterday. BOSTLER and I went out ahead of the lines hunting chickens for dinner, and away out in the jungle we ran across an 'hombre' and his wife and a couple of little pickaninnies, living all by themselves. They had nothing to bother them in that out-of-the-way place, with their chickens and pigs and farm. We filled our canteens, and I asked him: 'Yo desero un pollo,' which means, 'I want a chicken.' He answered: 'No intende, Señor,' which means, 'I do not understand you.' It was all the Spanish he knew. I am not a student of Tagalon, the native language, so I had to tell him by signs. Well, he caught two chickens for us, and I gave him a medio-peso, or half dollar in our money. He would not take it, and I gave it to a kid about three years old, and the mother and father were tickled to death." Such are the horrors of "expansion" after American soldiers have had their brutality aroused by an iniquitous war.

—According to a rumor that comes from Paris, when Baron CHRISTIANI, the amiable youth who beat the President of France over the head with a cane, was asked by the examining Magistrate to explain his conduct, he pleaded for leniency on the ground that champagne had formed too large a factor of his luncheon! If the Baron really said this he must be pretty badly scared, for a more humiliating confession could hardly be imagined. Of course, it has been very apparent for some days now that CHRISTIANI and his aristocratic confederates were utterly mistaken as to the state of public feeling in France, but even their harshest critics have been disposed to credit them with being something which, though probably worse than, was not quite so vulgar as, the mental state technically called "drunk and disorderly." It may very well be that their leader was not really so much intoxicated as he now deems it judicious to profess, but his admission, whether true or false, convicts him of cowardice and strips him of any right to pose as an honest enthusiast risking his life for his opinions, and more or less desperately endeavoring to substitute a King for a peasant as the ruler of France. Then think what a blow the Baron has struck at an industry of great importance to his country's prosperity! If a mild young man such as this one evidently is by nature is driven violently mad by a few glasses of champagne and proceeds immediately to treasonable attacks upon Presidential tall hats, foreigners will be timorous, indeed, about indulging further in the drink in question. And if people outside of France become any more suspicious of French champagne than they already are, the exportations of it will fall off alarmingly. Baron CHRISTIANI should have thought of this before he made his excuses.

—Even the Dreyfus case, tragical and pathetic as it has hitherto been, now begins to develop phases that are distinctly humorous. For instance, one dispatch gravely states that the victim of the great plot is to have 1,592 francs subtracted from his arrears of pay, said sum being rent at the rate of 1 franc per day, for his lodging on the Ile du Diable. Another report credits his persecutors with the intention of making him pay $1,400 as tolls on the cable messages sent to and by him while in exile. These stories are not easy of belief, and yet, remembering what has passed, there is no real necessity for doubting anything, however stupid or however atrocious, that may be charged against the officials in whose clutches DREYFUS still remains. They have not yet shown any evidences of appreciating either the danger or the horror of the position in which their crimes have placed them, and it would be little surprising, after all, if they should resort to petty tricks for extorting from their hated prisoner whatever they can find the shadow of an excuse for taking. On the whole, it will be just as well if DREYFUS is forced to pay these astounding bills, for then the element of the grotesque will relieve the blackness of the enormities that have been committed, and with his shameful wrongs will be mingled a few that are only ludicrous.

—Surgeon General General GEORGE M. STERNBERG contributes to The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal an article on "The Sanitary Lessons of the War." It consists chiefly of statistics tending to show that, as compared with the civil war and with other great wars of the present century, the mortality from both wounds and disease during the contest with Spain was a low one. This is an argument which has been brought forward innumerable times before in defense of War Department officials and their methods and results, and it does not seem to be any more convincing at this late and calm day than it was in the exciting months of conflict. The physicians and surgeons of a modern hospital would not, in case its death rate became the subject of adverse criticism, present figures from the records of similar institutions that existed twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred years ago, and proudly exclaim: "Behold our vindication!" That would be begging the whole question. Nobody doubts that the entire medical profession is now wiser, better equipped, and more successful than even its most advanced members were in the past. What this country demanded, and what it is convinced that it did not get, was the best of up-to-date protection for the lives and health of its soldiers, and it will never admit the significance of any comparisons except those between the achievements of contemporaneous experts. If Gen. STERNBERG can show that the troops with SHAFTER were better guarded than those with KITCHENER, for instance, he will accomplish something. His "lessons," however, as stated in the concluding paragraphs of his article, sound strangely like the warnings to be derived from failure. We have learned, he says, that "a trained medical corps hardly adequate for an army of 25,000 cannot control the sanitary situation when this army is quickly expanded to 250,000." Also, that "physicians and surgeons from civil life, however well qualified professionally, as a rule are not prepared to assume the responsibilities of medical officers charged with administrative duties and the sanitary supervision of camps." Also, that "courage and patriotism on the part of line officers and enlisted men cannot take the place of knowledge and experience." Is it possible that we have learned these things from the Spanish war? Didn't we all know them as well before that war came as since?

GENERAL NOTES.

Fort Scott, Kan., will give a medal to every private and non-commissioned officer from the town who has served in the Twentieth Kansas Regiment in the Philippines, the expense being defrayed by private subscriptions.

* * *

Local fame is of many sorts in Kansas. One resident of McPherson is distinguished above his fellow-townsmen by having walked thirty-seven miles one day last week to attend a circus. He hadn't any little boy as a pretext.

* * *

The Rev. Johnston Meyers of Chicago urges the Christian Endeavorers to change their name to the Christian Conquerors, and says he wants to see more of the martyr spirit prevail. But "Christian Endeavor" has had a big start.

* * *

United States Senator Preston R. Plumb's grave, in Kansas, is unmarked by a stone, and a Kansas newspaper has made the suggestion that all the editors in the State contribute old type metal sufficient to erect for him a unique monument. The late Senator was a typesetter in his youth.

* * *

Republican politicians of Wisconsin are expecting at least three committee Chairmanships in the next Congress if Col. Henderson of Iowa is by their assistance elected to the Speakership, and that four or five of the State's other members will be appointed upon more important working committees than they have lately had.

* * *

South Carolinians are going ahead with their plan to raise a fund for the rebuilding of Gen. Wade Hampton's burned house, in spite of his published protest against it. But their aims are modest, and they wish to erect only a comfortable home for their aged friend and leader. He is over eighty years old. The Daughters of the Confederacy will furnish it.

* * *

A letter received at the Treasury Department one day last week from a lady in Savannah, Ga., was addressed to Mr. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and contained a claim for cotton alleged to have been taken by Union soldiers during the war of the rebellion. A diplomatic reply was sent to the aged writer, informing her that Lyman J. Gage is now Secretary of the Treasury, and had directed that her claim be carefully investigated.

* * *

So many requests for rewards awaited his action on his accession to office, by reason of Gov. Ellerbe's death, that on the very day of his installation, Gov. McSweeney of South Carolina made formal declaration that he will not offer rewards for the capture of alleged criminals unless reasonable effort has been made by the law officers to apprehend them without such offers, and that in any event he will consult the legislative delegation from the county concerned before offering a reward.

* * *

Lieut. Joseph A. Storch, whom President McKinley has made a Second Lieutenant in the regular army, is one of four brothers—"the fighting Storches"—sons of Peter Storch of Fullerton, Neb. They enlisted in Company B, First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, under the first call for volunteers in the war with Spain. One of the brothers, Quartermaster Sergeant James F. Storch, was killed in the charge at Quingua, Philippine Islands, when Col. Stotsenberg of their regiment was also slain.

WHO CAN EXPLAIN?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judge Gaynor of Brooklyn has been so noted for his fairness and justice in times past that it is difficult for his friends to understand how he could treat a juror in the manner he has Mr. Anderson. That a juryman is as much a part of the court as the Judge himself should be understood by every man who is placed in that position, and for a Judge to threaten a juror with punishment because he has an opinion of his own and is willing to stick to it, though all the rest of his associates are on the other side, is a high-handed proceeding that should be the means of retiring this official from the bench, unless he has the best of reasons for making such a threat. To charge that Anderson lacks intelligence, because he would not permit the other eleven jurors to decide for him, betrays a weakness in Judge Gaynor that his friends did not expect to see him exhibit under any circumstances. Isn't it true that it has been the individual standing out from the mass—the one juror against the other eleven, if you please—which has inaugurated the movements among men that has put the world where it is to-day?

It seems to me that this is a fact which history clearly demonstrates; therefore Judge Gaynor, if he was wise, would not have removed Anderson from the jury simply because he had ideas that ran counter to those of the other members of the jury. What is needed to-day is to promote the growth of individuality, for this must be the cause of progress in the future, even as it has been in the past. By his fairness in the past, the friends of liberty had every reason to believe that this Judge would use his official position in furtherance of this idea, but this latest incident shows that he is inclined to beat a retreat.

To all outside appearances, Anderson is right and Judge Gaynor wrong. Now, if there is anything hidden that would make the case brighter for the latter, let it be revealed.

J. T. SMALL.

Provincetown, Mass., June 7, 1899.

"The Luck of Edenhall."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As there have been several letters in THE TIMES recently anent "The Luck of Edenhall," your readers may be interested to know that in Chambers's "Book of Days." I think in the second volume, there are pictures of the glass itself, and the leather case which contains it; from the decorations, the glass was probably intended to be used as a chalice.

E. L. C.

West Brooklin, Me., June 7, 1899.

Gives the Laurels to Admiral Schley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In recent times your paper has assumed a place in the estimation of the average citizen not heretofore granted. And since you now take a stand that has for its basis "pure unalloyed justice to all," may we not expect you to tell "Sampson" that his opinion on naval affairs is not especially wanted. In fact, Mr. Editor, the people are inclined to consider Sampson in the light of a moon whose light is that borrowed from Schley, and Sampson might just as well understand the situation now as to our opinion rather than to go on making himself ridiculous.

THOMAS J. FAY.

Brooklyn, June 9, 1899.

Milk Depots in the Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot see how you can possibly think it is the proper thing for those sterilized milk depots to be built in our parks. However commendable this charity may be, Mr. Straus should be compelled to have the distributing depots outside of the parks. Nothing of a business nature should be admitted to our parks, whether in the way of selling coal, vegetables, or milk to the poor or to the rich.

TAXPAYER.

New York, June 10, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Suggestion.

He—Hypnotism, you see, is only an act of suggestion. The doctors make cures by suggestion.

She—Do you think if you were to suggest ice cream it would cure my hunger?—Indianapolis Journal.

Easy Assumption.

Little Helen—Boo-hoo! I don't want to take that nasty, bitter stuff.

Her Mamma—But how do you know it's nasty and bitter? You haven't tasted it."

Little Helen—You said it would be good for me.—Chicago Times-Herald.

In Regular Order.

"Question! Question!" cried the members of Hibernian Lodge No. 98.

"Shut up!" replied the Chair, with warmth. "If any of yez wants to ax a question, yez'll give it wan at a time or not at all, at all."—Philadelphia North American.

Only Fair.

First Citizen—I see the idea of voting by machine is gaining in popularity. Do you think the mass of the voters will easily learn how to work it.

Second Citizen—I hope so. Heretofore the machine has always worked the voter.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Repulsed.

"The scoundrelly old skinflint!" he cried. "He broke off my engagement with his daughter."

"Opposed your suit, did he?"

"No, he didn't. He told her I was a model young man, and of course she lost interest in me the moment she found I didn't need the ennobling influence of woman to lift me up and spur me on to success."—Chicago Post.

LORD, SAVE THE STATE.

(LITANY.)

Lord, that this People of an hour
Seem clothed with panoply of power
Which may, on Earth, be counted great,
Bestow, O God, the constant skill
And humble heart to work Thy will
The Dole of Duty to fulfill:
Lord, save the State.

From eager stress that marks our day
Guide safely to the better way,
And fend Thy children from the fate
Of those yoked in pursuit of gain,
Who coldly view a brother's pain—
From ancient curse that followed Cain,
Lord, save the State.

From Pride of Lore that mocks Thy ways
And seeks to jar the note of praise
Spare us, Good Lord. From bigot hate
And tares of dark Suspicion sown,
From claim to merit of our own
Or trust in aught but Thine alone,
Lord, save the State.

While tenants of this favored land
Are prone to bruise the Loving Hand,
And Vice uprears to desecrate
The lares of home; from all the stain
Of sin and crime, of rot and blain
That wrecked The Cities of The Plain,
Lord, save the State.

Those who have reached to consequence
By gift of strength or heritance,
Bless with the heart to consecrate
Such vantage at this crucial hour,
To rescue from the spoiler's power
Thy children's appanage and dower.
Lord, save the State.

Thy sons who walk the humbler way
Vouchsafe the radiance of the day,
They may not wine at Dives' gate.
Aid these that they may see the Light,
Nor yield to serve Sedition's might
Or blatant tongue that veils the right.
Lord, save the State.

Charged with the Dignity of Place,
May our Elect find in Thy Grace
Justice and Power to arbitrate.
Let no preferment warp the mind,
Nor tie of creed or kindred bind
The purpose of the Law defined.
Lord, save the State.

For all Thy children be our stand
When we have pact with other land,
And scorn that follows the ingrate
Ward from our shores. Let Wisdom guide
Our hearts and minds from greed and pride
That neighbor love may yet abide.
Lord, save the State.

Blight of a sway of blinded pride
Resting on isles beyond the tide
Calls for thy servants to abate:
Lord, with the might to overthrow
That agony of wrong and woe,
Let Mercy follow close the blow.
Lord, save the State.

Of wayward kin and weaker kinds,
Awaken in such restive minds
The meed of patience to await,
Till all, in fuller time, may scan
Thy Cloud and Pillar in the van
With Promise of the Son of Man.
Lord, save the State.

Lord God, while we have voyaged afar
To bear the Graal in righteous war,
Should victory our hearts elate,
Be it our joy the warping won
Is all of woof that Thou hast spun,
If ours the charge, Thy Will be done.
Lord, save the State.

M. A. CUMING.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Affairs in the Transvaal Have Reached an Acute Stage.

BRITISH SUBMIT ULTIMATUM

As a Result Much Warlike Talk Is Indulged In.

President Kruger's Demand Characterized as Highly Unreasonable—British Affairs in China—The France of To-day—The Canadian-American Case.

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Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, June 10.—The crisis with the Transvaal, so long anticipated in your dispatches, is now upon us. From the mass of telegrams and comment, it may be well, since Americans are so largely interested in the Rand, both by employment and by investment, to disentangle the essential facts of the situation. The High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, has always held that the British Government should not exert pressure upon the Boers until a thoroughly good case arose. The shooting of an Englishman by a Boer policeman in a disreputable row was not such a case. But when High Commissioner Milner accepted and forwarded the petition of 21,000 British subjects to the Queen, it was evident that he considered this impressive narration of their grievances and prayer for protection to be a suitable ground for imperial interference.

Secretary Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner are both reproached to-day for having entered upon the conference with President Krüger at Bloemfontein without assuring themselves in advance that some agreement could be reached. This reproach shows a misunderstanding of the situation. Upon the receipt of the petition Mr. Chamberlain sent to High Commissioner Milner a dispatch for transmission to the Transvaal Government which, although kept profoundly secret, is known to be so peremptory in form as to merit the title of an ultimatum. Before presenting it, however, one more effort for peace was to be made, namely, the recent conference. If that failed, the world would have been shown that the British Government had done its best to secure an amicable settlement. Any arrangement by negotiation having now proved impossible, Secretary Chamberlain's ultimatum will be delivered immediately. This is what he meant by saying that a new situation had arisen, the new situation being the substitution of a demand from suzerain to vassal for a friendly discussion, in which the superior power consented for the time to overlook this relationship.

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Grievances of the Uitlanders.

Among all the grievances which might have been pressed that of the franchise was alone selected. Sir Alfred Milner's proposal was that the right to vote should be given to every foreigner who had resided for five years and had declared his intention of residing permanently, and who took an oath to obey the laws, undertake all the obligations of citizenship, defend the independence of the country, was of good character, and possessed a certain amount of property or income. Moreover, he asked that seats in the Volksraad for the Uitlander districts be increased in number, there being now only two. President Krüger's counter-proposal was that citizenship be granted upon the following conditions: First, registration fourteen days after arrival; second, six months' notice of intention; third, two years' continuous registration; fourth, continuous residence; fifth, to have undergone no dishonoring sentence; sixth, proof of obedience to the laws; seventh, full title to the franchise in the country of origin; eighth, the possession of property or a yearly income; finally, all these to be conditional upon England consenting to submit the London Convention, upon which the British suzerainty over the Transvaal is based, to the arbitration of some foreign power; and upon England's consent also to President Krüger's request for the incorporation of Swaziland into the Transvaal. The whole scheme would also have to be submitted to the Volksraad and the Transvaal people. Moreover, this franchise would only give votes for the so-called Second Raad, which has virtually no political power whatever. This counter-proposal was, of course, absurd. President Krüger knew perfectly well it would not be considered for a moment. The franchise offered was in itself illusory, and to admit a foreign power to arbitrate about her suzerainty is precisely the step England will never, under any circumstances, take.

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The Present Situation.

Colloquially speaking, the situation is now this: England has said, "Will you?" The Transvaal has replied, "I will not!" England has now said, "You must!" and an answer is yet to come. In considering this grave crisis, let the following facts be remembered: The Uitlanders in the Transvaal are four-fifths of the population and pay nine-tenths of the taxes. They have converted a bankrupt, pastoral community into one of the richest areas in the world. Yet they have no share in levying or spending the oppressive taxes they pay; they have no control over the payment of officials; they have no voice in educational grants; their children above the third standard can only be educated in the degrading Boer patois, which is unintelligible, even in Holland; they have no voice in the Municipal Government of Johannesburg, which they built; their press is gagged; public meetings are prohibited, and they have no right to a trial by their peers. For dynamite, a necessity for mining purposes, they have to pay exactly twice the market value, the difference going into certain favored pockets. Finally, they are openly insulted and derided by Boer officials. When one of their number is shot, like Joel by Von Veldtheim or Edgar by a Boer policeman, the prisoner is acquitted. The Transvaal is armed to the teeth with all the most modern appliances and munitions of war. Johannesburg itself is dominated by a fort armed with quick-firing guns, all of which the Uitlanders have paid for. It is of course out of the question to expect that an energetic community, in which the British and Americans predominate, will consent to live forever under such conditions.

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What War Would Mean.

The situation here is of peculiar delicacy and complexity. War with the Transvaal would be undertaken with the utmost reluctance. The Boers are so intensely ignorant of the world that—because they defeated at Majuba Hill 500 British troops placed in an impossible position by the impatience of their commander, although Sir Evelyn Wood was only a few miles away with a force so ample that he reported the Boer troops were at his mercy and had himself only the night before ridden completely round them—they believe themselves more than a match for the British Empire. A Dutch Minister in Cape Colony last week declared publicly that 100 Boers could defeat 1,000 English. The policy of the British Government is good will between the two races in South Africa. War would mean crushing the Dutch at the Cape, with a legacy of interminable hatred. In spite of the Peace Conference everybody believes that were England at war anywhere Russia would seize the opportunity to advance into Persia and possibly to Herat, which latter step under ordinary circumstances England has long determined to regard as a casus belli, as it would fatally threaten the security of India. President Krüger believes the division of the political parties in England will tie the Government's hands. The Chronicle and The Manchester Guardian are two of the influential journals justifying his belief. War, too, would paralyze for a considerable time all the gold mining industries of the Rand and would, indeed, possibly inflict irreparable injury, for the Boers would doubtless wreck the mines before the British force could cross the frontier. Furthermore, it would be extremely difficult to get the Uitlander population, with the women and children, out of the country before hostilities began. Their lives would certainly not be safe afterward.

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A Dangerous Game of Bluff.

It will be seen therefore, that President Krüger holds a hand admirably adapted for bluffing. He knows this better than anybody, and he will bluff to the very last moment. His bluff, however, would probably so excite his ignorant people that when the time came that he desired to yield he would be unable to do so. I do not think there is any immediate prospect of war, but Secretary Chamberlain is a very strong man and determined not to be beaten in the end. Sir Alfred Milner is as strong a character, but profoundly cautious and trusted by the Cabinet. My personal belief is that Sir Alfred will not stay at the Cape unless his action is supported by the Imperial Government.

In conclusion, the most momentous fact in the situation is yet to be mentioned. If Great Britain, with every right on her side, and after making every effort short of actual compulsion to redress the grievances of this vast body of her citizens, allows herself to be bluffed off and humiliated by a man like Krüger and an insignificant State like the Transvaal, the humiliation will be deeply felt throughout the British Empire, and among the disastrous consequences to be apprehended is the prospect of a movement in South Africa to take affairs into its own hands, as England will have shown herself unwilling or incapable. This last aspect of the situation is at once the chief ground of anxiety and the supreme danger to peace.

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The Situation in China.

The Foreign Office debate in Parliament produced one assurance of value, namely, that England was about to undertake the rendering of the Yang-tse gorges navigable to steamers and to place gunboats upon that river. The Right Honorable William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, solemnly assured the Commons that we should "hold the Chinese Government responsible for not alienating the Yang-tse provinces." He added that if Russia makes herself the voice behind the throne at Peking, "that would be distasteful to Great Britain"; and that "if pressed, we should be first to advise China against any system calculated to transfer responsibility for the Government at Peking to any other power." After the results of the past two years these empty words are not worth serious comment. Sir Edward Grey said: "I understood the right honorable gentleman to have reaffirmed that a cardinal part of the policy of her Majesty's Government is independence of Government at Peking." He then paused, as is customary in Parliament, looking straight across the table at Under Secretary Brodrick for some sign of assent or dissent. The Under Secretary remained motionless, his head on his hand, and Sir Edward Grey repeated: "I understood one part of his speech to be devoted to reaffirming that in set terms." He paused again, but again the Under Secretary gave no sign. As a specimen of the Government's attitude Lord Charles Beresford charged them with bellowing for the open door while actually drifting and doing nothing, with permitting other powers deliberately to commit breaches of our treaty rights and with replying in the Commons to questions in a manner only suitable to the nursery. Finally he exclaimed: "I charge the Government with deceiving the people." No reply whatever was even attempted to this most unusual attack, Under Secretary Brodrick confining himself to a chaffing review of Lord Beresford's book. It is needless to point out that so long as such a Government is in power British interests in China, which are identical with American interests, will go steadily down hill.

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France of To-day.

Dreyfus, an innocent man, who underwent a public degradation unexampled in its severity and spent fifty-two months in solitary confinement on Devil's Island, sailed for France yesterday. Picquart, the heroic soldier who refused to be a party to the conspiracy of lies and forgeries, after escaping an attempt upon his life by sending him with an inadequate escort among savages and who has been kept in confinement since July 13 last without having once appeared before the Magistrates or been subjected to any kind of trial, was released yesterday. Is it surprising that many people in Europe now refuse the title of "civilized" to a country where such things are possible? Even the young aristocrat who attacked the unarmed President of the Republic and smashed his hat with a heavy stick, cheered on by the fanatic applause of a group of titled ladies, is now trying to escape the consequences by declaring that he had "lunched too freely." In plain English, he was drunk at the time. To-morrow President Loubet's route from the Elysée to the race course will be guarded practically the whole way by troops with fixed bayonets. Nearly the whole grand stand will be filled with police in plain clothes, and the cavalry will be in readiness to charge down the race track. President Loubet will receive a tremendous ovation from the Socialists, while the so-called Nationalists' patrons will get their heads broken if they put in an appearance. The fashionable world will stay away and the people of Paris are bewailing the destruction of one of their most remunerative holidays. Meanwhile, Marchand is delighting the French by the idiotic assertion that if the Government had not given way at Fashoda he, with his 150 native troops, backed by three million levies to spring to his call from some unexplained African fairyland, would have driven Lord Kitchener's disciplined army of 20,000 men from the Upper Nile. These things constitute a picture of the France of to-day.

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The American-Canadian Question.

The American-Canadian question has ceased to attract attention, the general view being that it is inconceivable that with good-will on both sides an arrangement will not be finally reached. The publication of the protocol has already produced a good effect, but undoubtedly this calmness is largely due to the fact that the negotiations are with Secretary of State Hay. He left upon the British public the impression that he is not only a very able but also an absolutely fair-minded man, and the people here feel confident that he would not uncompromisingly insist upon any conclusion not rooted in justice or necessary for American interests. HENRY NORMAN.

IN MRS. MAYBRICK'S BEHALF.

Society for the Amendment of Criminal Law Working for Her.

LONDON, June 10.—The Society for the Amendment of Criminal Law met this week under the Presidency of Sir Charles Cameron. The members are keenly interested in the case of Mrs. Maybrick. They include Lord James of Hereford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Augustine Birrell, the famous chancery barrister and author; Justice Vaughan-Williams, and Mathew Wright. Sir Charles Cameron, who is well known as a prison reformer, said:

"The Maybrick case is one of the planks of our society's platform, and now that Sir Matthew White Bridley, Secretary of State to the Home Department, is reviving the case by Lord Salisbury's direction, and through the pressure of the American Government, exerted through their excellent Ambassador, it will only be a matter of a very short time, in my opinion, before her unconditional release. Until then this strong society will never cease to back up all efforts in that direction."

A STATUE OF VAN RIEBECK.

To be Erected Where He Landed in South Africa 247 Years Ago.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, May 17.—Two hundred and forty-seven years ago Johan van Riebeck, who has been described as "the Father of the Cape," landed on the shore of Table Bay. A statue of the first of the great pioneers of Africa has just been presented to Cape Town by the latest of them, Cecil Rhodes, who is credited with taking a great interest in Cape antiquities and with a desire to show by his gift his appreciation of the solid qualities of the old Dutch Commandant.

It is remarkable that a large share has been taken by medical men in South African politics. Van Riebeck was the first of these, being employed as surgeon by the Dutch East India Company. At that time the Cape was simply a place of call on the way to the East Indies. The new steamship company which, owing to dissatisfaction with existing lines, is being formed to run between England and South Africa, is expected to make the passage in fourteen days. Van Riebeck's "record passage" from Texel to Table Bay took three months and a half. From van Riebeck's journals and despatches, which are a storehouse of interesting information, it appears that his first act on landing from the three vessels (one of which, by the way, was named the Goede Hoop, i. e., Good Hope,) was to supplicate heaven "that the interests of the East India Company might be promoted, justice maintained, and the true reformed Christian doctrine implanted and propagated among the wild and savage inhabitants of the land." In more respects than one the early history of South Africa is not unlike that of North America, and Americans, as a rule, take more kindly to the Cape than do Englishmen, who heartily indorse van Riebeck's opinion that it is "a lonesome, melancholy place."

The statue is a full-length figure in bronze ten feet high. The face is modeled from a portrait in the Royal Museum at Amsterday, and a careful study has been made of the costume of the period. The statue stands facing Table Mountain as near as practicable to the spot where Van Riebeck first set foot in Table Bay. The sculptor—John Tweed of London—is a pupil of Rodin. Mr. Tweed was working in Paris comparatively unknown when Mr. Rhodes gave him his first important commission. This was the panel, "The Landing of Van Riebeck," now in the gable over the entrance to Mr. Rhodes's residence at Rondebosch, a suburb of Cape Town. Since then the sculptor has executed for Mr. Rhodes a statuette of Burns, and has been engaged for several years on four large reliefs for the Wilson memorial to be erected in Rhodesia.

Lord Salisbury's Garden Party.

LONDON, June 10.—There was a great gathering of celebrities at the Marquis of Salisbury's garden party at Hatfield this afternoon. Numerous special trains conveyed the guests from King's Cross Railroad Station. They included the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador; Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Miss White; James R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Carter; Lieut. J. C. Colwell, United States Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Colwell; Col. Samuel S. Summers, United States Military Attaché, and Mrs. Summers; Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) and Mrs. Clemens; Major Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, and Lloyd Garrison.

Mortality from Cancer Increases.

LONDON, June 10.—The alarming increase in the mortality from cancer in Great Britain has led to the formation of a society to combat the disease. Its inaugural meeting was held on Wednesday, when Sir Charles Cameron, M. P., dwelling upon the need of the society, pointed out that the number of deaths from cancer in New York has doubled during the past ten years and that it is calculated, if the increase is maintained, there will be more deaths from cancer in 1909 than from consumption, smallpox, and typhoid fever combined. In Great Britain during the same period the ratio per million has risen from 886 to 787.

American Gold in Demand.

LONDON, June 10.—It is understood the Bank of England has bought $2,500,000 in American eagles to strengthen its reserve, to which end most of the gold now on its way will be devoted. The report that Russia is a buyer of gold in New York is regarded here as significant.

NEWS GATHERED IN BERLIN

Cure for Tuberculosis Not Advanced by Recent Congress.

FATE OF MIDLAND CANAL BILL

Three Days' Singing Tournament—Dudes Adopt Kangaroo Cravat—Avoiding Military Service.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 30.—The "Congress for Combating Tuberculosis as a National Disease," which closed on Saturday, cannot be said to have given any very encouraging results. Statistics showing the prevalence of consumption in all parts of the world were repeated with monotonous insistence, but no effective means of eradicating the dread malady was brought to light. Of the 2,500 members of the congress about 180 were delegated by foreign Governments at the invitation of the Organizing Committee; the remainder were chiefly medical men interested in sanatoria and health resorts, which derive their prosperity from invalid visitors. Many of the "scientific" communications presented to the congress were unblushing self-advertisements. Medical men practicing in seaside stations recommended the balmy sea air and deprecated the fact that many invalids are sent to die in the mountains, while representatives of the mountain resorts spoke as scornfully of the marine stations. Perhaps less petty though not less painful was the duel between the partisans of the treatment of consumption by drugs and the advocates of purely hygienic methods. The latter declared that drugs and serums kill the patient long before they can have any effect on the microbe. While Prof. Robert asserted that there is no specific remedy for tuberculosis, Dr. Brieger, the head of the Berlin Institute for Infectious Diseases, maintained exactly the opposite, declaring that Prof. Koch's tuberculins are specific remedies.

THE MIDLAND CANAL.

Since the special committee of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies rejected the Midland Canal bill much speculation has been rife as to the ultimate fate of the project. At first it was thought that the Emperor would acquiesce in the shelving of the bill, but matters have now assumed a different complexion. According to present appearances the measure will be passed by the Chamber in plenary session, despite the committee's unfavorable decision. The Government is negotiating with the opponents of the canal scheme and promises various "compensations" for their votes. Thus the Centre or Clerical Party is to obtain certain advantages from a reform of the municipal election laws, while the Agrarians and Conservatives of the East Elbe District are being tempted with the lure of new local railways through their territory. These local railways will probably never pay the cost of building and management, but their existence will increase the value of the lands through which they pass, as well as afford cheap transit for the produce of the farms. Besides "buying" votes from the Centre and the Agrarians in this manner, the Government can also reckon on the votes of Deputies who hold Government positions as Landraths, &c. Very few of these thirty-five members will dare to resist an intimidatory intimation that their votes must be recorded in favor of the Canal bill unless they desire to compromise their official careers. The Government has shown such paternal regard for the Agrarians of late that it seems surprising that they should have opposed the Emperor's canal scheme with such persistence. That the Government is now compelled to "negotiate" votes or else to abandon the Canal bill proves that the Junker element is still the paramount power in Prussian politics.

THE INDEFATIGABLE EMPEROR.

How indefatigable is the Emperor may be gathered from last Wednesday's Court report. At 9 in the morning his Majesty was at the Art Exhibition to inspect the model of the monument which is to be erected to the Grand Elector at Minden. From there he drove to the studio of Prof. Brütt, the sculptor, to view the statue of Frederick William II., executed for the Sieges Allée. An interview with Baron von Bülow followed, and then until noon the Emperor remained closeted with Dr. von Lucanus, his private secretary, disposing of official business. A number of persons were received in audience before luncheon, to which Baron von Loë, Gen. von Mossner, and Prof. Prell were invited. On leaving the table the Emperor went to Prof. Begas's studio, at Wilmersdorf, to see Frederick William IV.'s statue. The King is represented shortly after his accession. Busts of Alexander von Humboldt and Chr. Fr. Ranke complete the group, which will be placed on the east side of the Sieges Allée. While at Begas's the Emperor bought the bust of a laughing Spanish girl, executed in tin, which the Empress much admired at the Künstlerhaus. Prof. Scott's place was next visited, and the Emperor staid some time examining the group to be erected at the battlefield of St. Privat. Half an hour was then spent at Prof. Lessing's, where his Majesty admired the monument of Albrecht Achilles, which Lessing is executing for the Sieges Allée. In the evening a grand dinner was given in the New Palace at Potsdam to celebrate Queen Victoria's eightieth birthday, and it was after 11 before the Kaiser retired. In the morning during a walk in the Thiergarten the Emperor played the part of a good Samaritan to a cabman who had been thrown under the wheels of his own cab by a restive horse.

Statistics placed recently before the Diet show that during the last fiscal year the prison population of Prussia averaged 32,274 persons; 27,603 were employed, chiefly by contractors. Their net earnings amounted to 3,120,175 marks. Of this sum 955,172 marks were given to the prisoners either during their detention or on their liberation.

A SINGING TOURNAMENT.

Cassel has been the scene of a three days' singing tournament in which all the leading choral societies in Germany participated. The Cologne Singers' Union was awarded the palm on Saturday, and the Empress herself hung the Golden Chain of victory around the leader's neck and shook hands with him. The imperial pair were present during the whole of the tournament and displayed the keenest interest in the proceedings. A noteworthy feature of the gathering was the reception of telegrams from German glee clubs in various parts of the world. Much enthusiasm was provoked by messages from New York and Baltimore.

Berlin dudes have adopted the kangaroo cravat, which was so popular in Paris some few years ago. It was an accidental discovery of the Prince of Sagan. He was suffering from a sore throat, and instead of putting on his customary necktie, wound a long black kerchief several times around his collar, before going to the Cercle de la Rue Royale. On arriving the tie excited the admiration of the set that regarded Sagan as the king of fashion, and it was pronounced a marvelous invention. In Berlin it has been baptized the Secession cravat, because it was first noticed at the opening of the "Secession" Art Exhibition.

Spandau has received an offer of $100,000 from a native of that city now living in America, who, having read that the town is overburdened with taxes, has written to the municipal authorities asking if they will accept the gift. A Mr. Charles Wagner is the would-be benefactor. The Spandau people are willing to take the money, but are disposed to believe that Mr. Wagner is only a practical joker or a crank.

During Cardinal Kopp's recent visit to Liegnitz he is stated to have been offended because the local authorities did not await his arrival at the railway station and formally welcome him. Enemies of the Prince Bishop have taken text of the incident to remind him of his humble origin. One of his former school-fellows writes to a Berlin paper that young Kopp's parents were poor (if honest) residents of the tiny Hanoverian town of Duderstadt. When his comrades matriculated at Göttingen University Kopp's folks could not afford to furnish him with the modest allowance usually doled out to German students, and he obtained employment as a telegraph operator at Hildesheim. Later he was enabled to prosecute his theological studies through the generosity of residents of Hildesheim. To-day he is one of the most influential persons in Germany.

THE BICYCLETTE.

Prof. Hans Delbrück recommends the bicyclette as a panacea for the evils of modern society. Speaking at the Evangelical-Social Congress held in Kiel he said: "We have to deal to-night with the social question. I have recently found a solution, namely, the bicyclette. Cyclists cannot support alcohol, and therefore the general use of the wheel will bring about an important social amelioration by disposing of the drink problem. Again the question of workmen's dwellings can be solved by the bicyclette, for it will permit the laboring classes to reside at a distance from the town in fresh country air instead of being cooped up in unwholesome slums, where Socialistic theories and drinking habits necessarily flourish." Prof. Delbrück has been an enthusiastic cyclist for the last two years and uses a wheel regularly to go from his house to the university.

In Mayence a householder recently tapped the main of the electric lighting company and brilliantly illuminated his apartments at no other expense than that of the fittings. The company detected the fraud and prosecuted him for theft. After mature reflection the Court has acquitted the accused, basing its judgment on the consideration that electric power is not "movable property" in the sense of the law.

Numerous arrests have taken place during the week in Remscheid and Elberfeld in connection with fraudulent efforts to avoid military service. Two former military doctors have for years systematically administered to young men anxious to escape conscription a medicine which produced palpitations and other symptoms of weak heart. After undergoing this treatment for some time the men, when examined by the medical officers of the recruiting service, were invariably exempted from serving with the flag. The treatment was not without danger, and four young men succumbed from the heart-weakening treatment to which they had voluntarily submitted. Their deaths led to the discovery of the practice.

Emperor William is a thoroughgoing protectionist, and has given another example of his preference for all that is made in Germany by appointing a German governess to teach the young imperial Princes the English language.

On Monday the Queen of Würtemberg gave audience to Karl Frohmüller, a carpenter's apprentice, aged fifteen, who some time ago allowed the doctors to partially flay him in order to save his sister's life. She had fallen into a caldron of seething malt, and was so badly scalded that the doctors could only heal the wounds by transplanting skin from another person. Young Karl at once offered to allow himself to be skinned. The Queen presented him with her portrait and a sum of money.

The Chemnitz Chamber of Commerce has resolved to petition the Government to exclude foreigners, and especially Americans, from the technical school at Limbach.

The Grand Duke of Weimar has ordered that in future Protestant clergymen who appear at Court must wear, instead of a swallow-tail coat, the black coat and stand-up collar which English clerics favor. The Grand Duke also requests that the clergy shall also adopt this garb for all public occasions. J. PARSLOW.

TWAIN'S FAREWELL TO VIENNA.

His Interview with the Emperor of Austria—Tells Herr Poetzl of His Plan for Universal Peace.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, May 30.—Mark Twain has left Vienna after a twenty months' stay, and no other town has ever seen him depart with more regret. He had become well known to every one. Wherever there was a festivity or something interesting to be seen or heard the famous humorist was to be found. There are few persons here of any importance whose acquaintance he did not make. A farewell audience was quickly granted by his Majesty Francis Joseph. Mr. Clemens had expected to be received on the ordinary audience day, and his surprise was great when he was informed that he would be received in private audience.

Conscious that the Emperor's time is precious, Mark Twain had written out a little German speech which he had learned by heart. But when he was in the imperial presence he was unable to utter a word, having simply forgotten his whole speech! However, the Emperor cordially shook hands with him and began an interesting conversation. He inquired about the author's stay here, and Mr. Clemens replied he had never felt so comfortable anywhere else, declaring Vienna to be a wonderful and delightful city, beautiful despite its enormous size, and from which he was carrying away many a fruitful idea that he hoped later on to turn to account. His Majesty referred to the efficiency of the American Army and Navy. After a rather long audience the Emperor dismissed the American most graciously, and the latter declares the audience will always remain one of his pleasantest memories.

To the many people who asked him about the work he had done in Vienna, Mark Twain replied that he had written a book about present-day persons, which, however, was not to be published till a hundred years after his death. He left Vienna with a joke on his lips. Mark Twain's last words to the well-known Viennese humorist, Herr Poetzl, were:

"The New York papers have asked me about my audience, and I have telegraphed the following, which I consider quite nice, because it is dignified and does not give any information: 'It was only a pleasant unconstrained private conversation on matters unconnected with international policy. I was very much wanted to explain my plan, now in the hands of the Secretary of State in Washington, for insuring universal peace, but I feared his Majesty would laugh, or consider it too radical.'"

"Now," Mark Twain went on to say, "all the newspapers in America will telegraph to the Secretary of State to know what my plan is, and then they will learn that I have discovered a method of suddenly depriving the air of its vital principle, and thus of killing off the whole human race in four minutes." Dr. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

AMERICAN MEAT IN GERMANY.

Agrarians Continue to Condemn the Importations from This Country.

BERLIN, June 10.—Fresh reports say the Chamber of Commerce of Gladbach has unanimously rejected the invitation of the Philadelphia Museum of Commerce to cooperate with it. The influential Rhenish and Westphalian Zeitung calls the invitation a "naïve attempt to induce the German Michael to come and be skinned," and a number of other papers indorse this statement, claiming the Americans are "already doing enough espionage upon German industry."

The Agrarian newspapers continue to cite the alleged discovery and seizure of trichinous spoiled American meats. Such cases are reported this week from Hof, Bavaria; Brunswick, Hildesheim, Altona, and Bochum. Prof. Stiles, the scientific attaché of the United States Embassy, is investigating the cases. Of course they are generally used to prejudice consumers against American meats. Two large lots of damaged hams, weighing altogether 5,000 pounds, were seized in Berlin, and the dealer had received them from an Altona importer named Mohr, who is said to have received them direct from the United States.

Ernst Benninghoven, writing from Chicago to the Agrarian Deutsche Tageszeitung, makes long revelations as to the alleged "disgusting and dishonest" practices of the packers. These remain uncontradicted, and are being widely reprinted.

American Missionaries Insulted.

LONDON, June 10.—American missionaries in Morocco are again having trouble with the authorities. It appears that owing to the Basha of Mequinez, thirty-four miles from Fez, refusing to permit the mission to live anywhere but in the Jewish quarter, and being unable to renew the lease of the house they occupied there, the Americans three weeks ago were forced to camp outside the walls of the town. The Basha temporarily lent them a few tents, which were afterwards withdrawn, leaving their goods exposed to the rain and robbers. The Basha is quite ndifferent to prospective claims for indemnity, as the money would be levied from the lower classes. The missionary and his family were subjected to all kinds of offensive insults. It is understood that the United States Consul General is taking action in the matter.

Japan to Protect Inventors.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Government of Japan has given notice of its intention to be a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, and its accession will be effective July 15. The association looks to harmonizing the laws in the various countries which are members on the subjects of patents, designs, and trade marks. It comprises most of the principal European countries, excepting Germany. That Government is insisting upon certain modifications, and is looked upon as ready to accede soon. Japan's entry is significant to patent interests.

Hamburg-American Line Pigeons.

BERLIN, June 10.—The Hamburg-American Line is continuing its experiments with carrier pigeons for the purpose of conveying news from the vessels at sea, either at Hamburg or New York. The Auguste Victoria set several pigeons free during her voyage to New York. One of these homed from midocean, 1,500 mils out, to Hamburg inside of two days.

IN THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL

The Government Has Decided to Build Another Railroad.

FINLAND AND ITS ARMY PLANS

Anglo-Russian Agreement Concerning China Not Approved by St. Petersburg Papers—University Troubles.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—The announcement has just been made in St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has finally come to a decision in the matter of the Northern Railroad, work on which is to be begun this year. This new road, which is to be built within three years, will start from St. Petersburg, pass through the towns of Tikhvine, Tcherepovets, Vologda, Galitch, and Viatka, with a branch line at Galitch to Kostrowa, whence it will be placed in communication with the Perm-Kotlas line, and, through this road, with the Trans-Siberian. Much importance is attached by Russians to this new road, which is destined, within a few years, to open up the sparsely settled provinces through which it is to pass.

I have before this pointed out in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES that there has latterly been a decided falling off in the friendship of Russians for France. During the past few weeks, more particularly since the truth concerning the Dreyfus affair has come to light, there has been but one opinion among educated Russians regarding France and her pseudo-republican régime. Diplomats, statesmen, and littérateurs view the future of France with pessimism. During the past week, for instance, I have heard several well-informed Russians compare the existing régime in France to that of Poland before her final fall. These men all predict the same fate for France in the near future, unless a radical change in her system of government takes place at once.

In fact, as a Russan diplomat, just returned from France, remarked the other day, "France has no longer any Government whatever!" There can be no doubt that this prevailing opinion in Russia concerning France must react upon the Franco-Russian alliance, and eventually bring about the dissolution of that unnatural union. The Russians say, with great truth, that the Czar's Government dare not undertake anything of importance with such an ally as the French Republic. Nicholas II.'s official advisers consider it unsafe to confide State secrets to Ministers, who will, in all probability, be out of power to-morrow, and who, on becoming members of the opposition in Parliament, might make use of the State secrets in their possession to serve their own interests.

FINLAND ARMY ISSUES.

The proposed military law to be put into force by the Russian Government in Finland—which, if carried out, would sap the very foundations of the Finnish Constitution—was referred by the Diet, convened for that purpose two months ago, to two commissions, each consisting of sixteen members—four, respectively, for the nobility, clergy, cities, and peasantry. One of these commission, known as the Legislative Commission, has examined the proposed law from a purely constitutional point of view. The other commission has examined the law from the point of view of its practical results on the future of Finland. The reports of these two commissions have just been made public.

The report of the Legislative Commission contains a detailed historical and legal account of the matter. This report proves conclusively by undeniable facts and quotations from various State documents that the sovereigns of Russia in the present century have always recognized the Constitution of the Grand Duchy and the rights of the Finns to self-government. In conclusion this report states that the proposed law cannot be promulgated without the consent of the Diet. The second report comes to the same conclusion, and recommends the non-acceptance of the proposed imperial enactment. The commission, however, recognizing the necessity for some reforms, is willing that a reorganization of the army take place. The members of this second commission are even willing that "the purpose of the Finnish Army be not entirely the defense of Finland," but that this army may, "under exceptional circumstances, to be distinctly stipulated, be called upon to defend the empire itself."

But the commission absolutely refuses to allow an increase in the length of service and to permit Russian officers to command the Finnish troops.

The anti-Semitic troubles at Nicolaieff seem to have been of a more serious nature than was at first supposed. Many Jews, principally innkeepers, were seriously wounded, some of them fatally. The whole affair is but another proof of the fact that anti-Semitism in Russia, as in Austria, continues to be one of the leading social problems of the day. The Jewish question in Russia has absolutely nothing of a religious nature. It is a purely racial and economic question. New Russia—consisting of the provinces which extend along the western shore of the Black Sea—has always been the principal seat of anti-Semitism in the empire, for, throughout these provinces, Slavs and Jews live side by side.

The Jews in this district are mostly shopkeepers, innkeepers, pawnbrokers, or bankers. They are all, like the members of their race elsewhere, industrious, economical, and frugal in their manner of living. The native Russians of the Black Sea provinces, on the other hand, are well known to be the most improvident people in the empire. With few exceptions, they are all in debt to the Jews. This in itself is sufficient explanation for the standing conflict between Israelites and Russians in New Russia.

THE ANGLO-SAXON TREATY.

The great subject of discussion in St. Petersburg continues to be the Anglo-Russian treaty, or "entente cordiale." Everybody here was much surprised when it was announced that the compact was definitely sealed, since it had been generally supposed that the negotiations would last much longer. The explanation for the speedy conclusion of the arrangement is that both the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London were anxious to seal the compact before the opening of the disarmament conference at The Hague. The Russian Government, before entering into negotiations, laid down the principle of the integrity of the Chinese Empire.

Despite what may be said to the contrary, the treaty, therefore, simply related to the respective spheres of influence, to regulations in the matter of railroads, of the Custom House, &c.

Nevertheless, the conclusion of this arrangement is a fact of considerable importance, first, because it has established the beginning of a complete "entente cordiale" between the two empires, who, otherwise, must inevitably have entered into a conflict which would have degenerated into a general European war. Second, because, as Lord Salisbury has himself announced, the present arrangement paves the way for future treaties, beneficial alike to Russia and England. The "entente" will also put an end, for the time being, at any rate, to the Anglo-Russian rivalry which was beginning to make itself manifest in Persia.

Many opinions have been expressed in the Russian, Western European, and American press regarding the value of the treaty so far as Russia is concerned. In reality, and all well-informed Russians are agreed on this point, the most important factor for the Czar's Government is that Russia is enabled to finish the construction of the Trans-Siberian and Manchurian railroads. It will be only afterward that the question will arise between the two powers as to whether or not it will be advisable for them to come to another understanding concerning the junction of the Russian railroads in Central Asia with those of India the partition of Afghanistan and of Persia, as well as a "modus vivendi" in Asia Minor and other points of contact between the two nations.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding the undoubted benefits which will be derived from the treaty, the Anglo-Russian agreement has been most unfavorably received by the Russian press. Some Russian sheets, as for instance the Svet and the Petersburgskie Vedomosti, even go so far as to speak of the compact as a means made use of by England to slacken the watchfulness of the Russian Government in the Far East. The Novoe Vremya and the Moscow Gazette are likewise far from enthusiastic over the treaty. In fact the Novosti is about the only newspaper in Russia which is entirely satisfied with the treaty.

THE UNIVERSITY TROUBLES.

The university troubles show no signs of abating. More than 2,000 students have been expelled from Moscow. Most of these youths have not been guilty of the slightest offense, and no explanation was given them by the police. In nearly every case the police broke into students' rooms at night, ordered the inmates to dress at once, and then dragged them off to the nearest station, whence they were dispatched to remote provinces of the empire.

The injustice of the police in the matter of these university students is most apparent. For instance, if a few students should happen to meet in the street, or in any public place and begin a friendly chat, there are nine chances in ten that they will suddenly be surrounded by gendarmes, handcuffed, marched off to jail, and exiled without further formality.

And thus, while the disarmament conference at The Hague is, at the instigation of the Czar, doing its best to promote peace between nations, the Czar's officials are making use of the best method to bring about a class war at home.

For many years past the "Siberiaki," as the natives of Siberia are termed, have complained bitterly against the transportation into their country of every category of Russian criminals. The Siberians have never ceased to consider the exile system as being a source of permanent danger to themselves and a hinderance to the progress of civilization in Asiatic Russia.

The existing Siberian exile system dates from the sixteenth century. The exact number of persons exiled in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is not known, but the Russian official statistics between 1823 and 1888 show that no less than 785,000 prisoners were deported. In the past twenty years the number of political exiles sent to Siberia was between 16,000 and 18,000.

It is only after a careful examination of the matter that Nicholas II. has decided to suppress the punishment of exile to Siberia, and to replace it by imprisonment in other provinces of the empire. In future the principal convict station in Russia will be on the Island of Sakhalin.

Another humane reform in this connection is that common-law offenders, thieves, brigands, and even murderers, will no longer be imprisoned in contact with political offenders. This in itself is a great reform, for no more cruel punishment can be imagined than to compel refined men and women, exiled on account of their political opinions, to live in daily contact with the lowest criminals.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

DREYFUS'S OWN STORY OF HIS ARREST.—Le Figaro of May 27 publishes certain documents written by ex-Capt. Dreyfus while in the prison of Cherché Midi. These documents, some of which are mere notes, were prepared for the benefit of his counsel, Maître Damange. In them Dreyfus gives an account of his arrest, and some of the Parisian papers have published it in parallel columns with the account written by du Paty de Clam for L'Eclair of Sept. 14, 1896. The prisoner writes: "Saturday, Oct. 13, I received a letter asking me to present myself at 9 o'clock in the morning of the following Monday for general inspection at the Ministry. On Monday I went to the Ministry. I was shown into the Cabinet of the chief of the general staff. There I saw Commandant du Paty de Clam and other persons in civilian dress, whom I did not know. They told me to seat myself at a table. Commandant du Paty placed himself at my side and regarded me fixedly. I understood nothing at all of what it meant. Then the Commandant asked me to write a letter at his dictation. I underst

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

This is the month to gather birchbark or any other kind of bark to use for rustic work. Ordinary fruit baskets with handles covered with bark, which can be tacked on in a satisfactory manner by any tyro, are charming when filled with rich soil from the woods, in which are planted pretty little ferns and other greens. Placed in a shady window or on a piazza they are delightfully attractive. The coarser kinds of ferns, or brakes, are more apt to bear transplanting, unless that is done with great care. Wilted ferns seldom revive. One coarse, but pretty, fern that was transplanted from the woods to one of these baskets a few weeks ago had all the leaves broken in carrying it frow the woods to the house, but the root was planted. Now a new leaf which started is six or seven inches high, and another has traveled up two or three inches. It is better to bore a good many large holes in the bottom of the basket and cover them with small broken pieces of flower pot to give a good drainage. The basket will not stand much handling after the flowers have been planted, as the earth is heavy and the moisture required to keep the ferns in good condition does not improve the condition of the wood. But the basket will hold together for a long time if undisturbed, and it is pretty as long as it lasts.

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This is another story about Mme. Dewey, the mother of the Dewey twins, who showed so much judgment in making a home for her family in the best hats of the family in which she resides. Mme. Dewey is still the same discriminating and ladylike feline. The Dewey twins she has brought up according to the best and most modern methods of feline education and they are a credit to her. But they have now reached an age where they do not need a mother's attention, and beyond an occasional long-drawn-out "Purr-r-r-r," with an upward crescendo tone and an interrogation point at the end, the tone a mother cat always uses to inquire as to the whereabouts of her children, and to which they pay little attention as they grow older, she has little to do with them. Mme. Dewey's sagacity was used this time entirely for her own benefit.

Her mistress was taking an early lunch just before going out, and Mme. Dewey noted the odor of a well-cooked chop with great pleasure. She stood up on her hind feet beside her mistress and gave a little suggestive tap on her elbow with one paw. That brought no result and she gave another little tap, somewhat more emphatic, but still her mistress was apparently unconscious that there was a cat in the vicinity who was very hungry for a nice brown chop. So she gave to the elbow of her mistress two or three rapid pats. Still no result. But Mme. Dewey was not discouraged and not annoyed.

"My poor mistress is in such a hurry," she said to herself, "that I don't suppose she realizes how hungry I am. She is thinking of something else. I shall have to coax a little gently and let her know that I understand it all."

Then before Mme. Dewey's mistress knew what had happened, Mme. Dewey herself had jumped up on the back of her chair, rested her front paws on her two shoulders, while she lovingly rubbed her furry face against that of her mistress, saying all the time in conciliatory tones: "Purr-r-r, purr-r-r, purr-r-r."

"I simply couldn't resist that," said Mme. Dewey's mistress afterward, "and I had to give her the plate, chop and all. It is just in this way, with one arm around my neck and rubbing her cheek against mine, that my big daughter coaxes for something she is not sure of getting and wishes very much. I am wondering now if Mme. Dewey has noticed it and followed suit. They say there is something uncannily wise about cats, and I am not sure but it is true."

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The family was not much interested in the old English blues in the way of china. In fact, they did not know much about them, but when a friend discoursed enthusiastically upon Dr. Syntax plates they were reasonably interested.

"I believe we have a Dr. Syntax dish that is in very good condition," said the mamma as she examined carefully the plates brought out for her inspection. "The next time you are at the house I will show it to you," she said to the old-blue enthusiast, who was interested at once.

"But, mamma," said the daughter, as they left the house; "where have we a Dr. Syntax dish?"

"My dear," said the mamma, "never tell any one, but I am sure that for years we have been using a beautiful blue Dr. Syntax dish for molding cranberry sauce because it was a pretty shape. By good chance it has kept whole after running the gamut of all the ladies of the kitchen who have been living with us during these years."

And she was right. When they reached home and examined the cranberry mold it proved to be a veritable Dr. Syntax piece.

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Amateur farmers and housekeepers who delight in fresh vegetables should visit a unique farm garden at the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Bridge over the Harlem River at Mott Haven. There is a broad framework there separating the two channels under the bridge, and the top of it, about half way between the bridge and the water, is some fifty square feet in extent. There the man at the bridge has planted his vegetables, and they thrive wonderfully. The atmosphere is moist, and if it is some trouble to climb ten feet or so up or down to reach the garden to care for it, it is also a disadvantage which keeps away unwelcome visitors. That is one garden into which no stray chickens wander. It is not a good place for watermelons, however, for the wharf rats of the vicinity have found them when they have been grown previously, and gathered early harvests.

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"Nothing poisons me," said the picnic girl as she seated herself in the grass where the poison ivy was growing, "except heliotrope. When I handle the foliage of that plant a little rash breaks out on my hands. It never fails to come, and though it quickly disappears, I know there must be something about the plant that is not congenial to my skin. The odor of the flower has no effect upon me."

***

One of the most attractive residence parts of New York is the lower end of Fifth Avenue. With the foliage beautifully fresh and green, as it has been this Spring, the last block presents unusual charms. There are several buildings there with the attractive ironwork to be found in New York on many of the older houses. There are vines trailing over this place, the trees wear their best Spring gowns, and with Washington Park just below, the stately arch showing through the foliage, the effect is charming. The number of signs of "For Sale" and "To Let," however, in that part of the avenue show that it is too far below the centre of the city to be a satisfactory residence section for many people.

***

It is not pleasant to hear women called the unquiet sex, but when there are so many necessary things to be done in the world, so many important things that are worth doing, and they devote themselves to raising a big stir about getting their neighbors' hats off in church and consult seriously upon whether gloves shall be banished from the sacred edifice or not, it begins to look as if they loved the stir they make for its own sake. They have managed to get the hats off in some of the Chicago churches and in several churches in other cities. It is perhaps too early to get in the returns and learn the good that has been done, as it will presumably be of a somewhat ethical character, and it is hardly probable that anything like real statistics can ever be attained.

The really humorous point about the matter of removing hats in churches is that the stand seems to be taken everywhere for the benefit of the men, the poor, weak men, who are thus to be delicately allured along the straight and narrow path of churchgoing. One Chicago minister says:

"It is of no use for a preacher to preach religion to a man who is sitting behind such a gorgeous thing as a lady's hat is nowadays. This man is losing what religion he has while trying to get more."

Poor, poor Chicago man; it looks as if he needed some strong and healthy persecutions, such as burning at the stake or other unpleasant but strengthening treatment, or to be delivered from some of his advocates. Surely if such conditions exist no woman would refuse to sacrifice her bonnet for the weak souls of men, when they, strong in other ways, will sacrifice their lives for her in wars where physical forces are to be met.

Another Chicago clergyman says severely and with large words: "It is an intrusive assumption on the part of the woman who retains her hat that because she is a woman she can monopolize the view and comfort of men."

It is the same minister who goes on further to say that "What may be individually a 'love of a bonnet' becomes an aggregate of atrocity." This is from an artistic standpoint. "From the pastor's position," he goes on to say, "it is distracting in the extreme to gaze on a distortion of unsymmetrical lines and barbaric colors."

That is evidently a case of a valuable man milliner lost to the world.

It is the same man who says that all the "attractiveness of a woman is cruelly obscured, distorted, and minimized by her hat, veil, ribbons, and toggeries. With these she obscures her beauty, and her nobility is intimidated and driven inward, if not wrecked."

This is Chicago, but not all of Chicago, fortunately, for a Bishop says plainly that the whole movement is ridiculous from beginning to end.

***

In Rochester they are not going to be outdone by Chicago, and they have gone the enthusiastic Chicagoans one better in the matter of church dress, and in one church they are taking a stand against both hats and gloves. The Rochester man, it seems, does not take kindly to churchgoing, either, and the path must be made pleasant and easy for him, and even thornless millinery roses must not be put in his path.

"The reform," a Rochester paper states, "was instituted for the sole purpose of accommodating the men of the congregation or"—to compromise a little—"those who might have to sit behind a large hat."

No one could possibly take exception to gloves as distracting the preacher's attention or obstructing the view of the recalcitrant man. There are only occasionally a few pairs of gloves to be found that could do this, those which are of a violent violet shade, a vigorous green, or a gory red. Those are worn sometimes by otherwise apparently sane women, but so seldom that it does not count. The Rochester women do not wear them, evidently, for they have had to take a roundabout way to find any possible reason to make the church a place where they can take a stand against hand coverings.

The first idea is that in the South women do not wear gloves—or so they say—and why should they, the Rochester women, do it when it is more comfortable not to do so? "As the heated season comes," they put it officially to the world and possible proselytes, "let us also be sufficiently independent to omit gloves. Many of the ladies are planning to do so. At least one pair of gloves a season would be saved, and if, thereby, the ladies would make a glove missionary fund, more than $100 could be given for the conversion of the world."

It is that little missionary clause which they have hunted up to enable them to bring the non-glove-wearing action into church. The only trouble about this is that they may be out of pocket if the women who save their glove money should forget to put it into the missionary box, for they have begun by having no-hat, no-glove wearing circulars printed for free distribution.

***

The new colored butler had arrived to serve for the Summer in the old butler's absence.

"Are there any letters, John?" asked John's mistress one afternoon a few days after his arrival.

"Yes, Ma'am," answered John.

"You may bring them to me," she said.

John departed with an expressionless face, and, after waiting for what seemed a long time for so short an errand, he appeared with a little dish of crisp, green lettuce on a tray. It is not always the lady from Erin's isle who makes funny blunders.

***

It was a colored girl chambermaid at a big city boarding house who gave one of the guests a new maxim the other morning. It was Sunday, and for some particular reason Mrs. Brown wished her room put in order early that day. It was always her practice to make her own bed on Sunday morning, and the dusting which the maid was to do would take but a short time. Calling to her, she said:

"Annie, won't you please put my room in order immediately, as I am a little in a hurry."

"No, Ma'am," answered Annie, respectfully but decidedly, "I can't, because I have to do Mr. Smith's room first, and gentlemen always have the right of way."

And Mrs. Brown said nothing more, because she knew that Mr. Smith was the most generous person in the house in the way of tips, and that she had not a chance in the competition if one of the maids had decided that he had "right of way."

***

"The most helpless person in the world is a woman who is out after 6 o'clock with only a check in her pocket," said a business woman who frequently receives money by check. "I found myself with just 3 cents and a check the other day, and for a time I hardly knew what to do. I had not even car fare. The banks were closed, of course, and so were the stores where I was known. I chanced to be within walking distance of the restaurant where I frequently take my meals, and though I have not been there long the proprietor knew me sufficiently well to take my check when I paid for my dinner. I felt almost as guilty in asking him to cash it as if it was a forgery. People always look with suspicion upon any one who has a check to cash or large bill to change."

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"I have been utterly surprised at the conditions of different houses I have visited recently," says a woman who has had occasion for business reasons to go through a great many houses whose occupants are supposed to be wealthy. "The first floor is everything that could be expected. It is furnished elegantly in every way and in accordance with the supposed wealth of the people who live there. The next floor is a surprise. Everything is plain, simple, old-fashioned, and inexpensive, while above that everything is bare and the floors are covered with oilcloths."

***

A little piece of tissue paper is as good as plaster for a slight wound on the finger. Picking daisies the other day, a picnicker made a big blister on one side of the finger and before it was noticed broke it. It promised to be a very sore place, as it was just at the bend of the finger.

"Put a piece of paper on it," said a woman who knew, and a little piece of letter paper was wet and put over the wound and a sheath of paper pinned over that. That was using the material at hand, and it kept the air away from the place passably well until a piece of tissue paper was found. That was wet and wrapped around the finger closely. As it dried it clung, making a firm covering that staid in place. The spot where the blister had been was wet occasionally and there was no inconvenience from it and it healed quickly later. Exposed to the dust and air, a little wound of that kind is apt to prove troublesome.

***

An interesting work conducted by Lady Henry Somerset is an industrial farm colony at Duxhurst, where women are treated for intemperance. The patients are considered physically defective and for most of them there is outdoor work and gardening. They work on the lawns, in the flower gardens, in the greenhouses, and raise the early vegetables for the markets as well as all the vegetables for their own use. The colony is housed in pretty, cheerful little cottages where the women have a home life and take great pride in their housekeeping. They are much interested in their outdoor work and the beneficial effects are remarkable. Gardening is taken up by women as a profession more in England than in America, and a "lady gardener" is in charge of the gardening at the colony. The cause given for their intemperance by the greater number of the women at the colony is depressing and nervous work. Over 50 per cent. of the inmates during the last year are reported to be doing well and on the road to complete recovery. For those who cannot do the outdoor work there are looms for weaving, knitting machines, and all kinds of hand sewing are done.

There is a large consumption of cheap alcohol in France of late years in place of the wine which has been habitually taken; it is sold by many merchants, and intemperance, particularly among women, is increasing.

***

It has seemed recently that affairs regarding domestic service could not be more complicated. The strike for higher pay by the domestics of Michigan this past week means either further complications or that the work is to be put on a higher plane, which may mean better service.

BALLAD OF A BLIGHTED BEING.

I don't know why I shouldn't flirt
Like other girls—and yet
Somehow, whenever I attempt
To dally or coquet
My efforts seem to fill the world
With wonder and amaze.
O dear! I only wish I had
Some little witching ways.

My sisters often used to try
To put me on the track,
And once I learned to roll my eyes—
A captivating knack—
But all the men on whom I turned
That sudden sidelong glance,
Looked scared to death, and asked me if
I had St. Vitus dance.

I practiced blushing till mamma
(Who always fears the worst)
With apoplexy in her mind
Forbade me lest I burst.
I've simpered, bridled, tossed my head,
Sighed, pouted, all in vain;
Society, with one accord
Pronounces me insane.

So nolens volens I resign
My last despairing hope.
It's hard to teach an elephant
To dance upon a rope—
But if I patiently endure
These prosy earthly days,
Perhaps in heaven I shall have
Some little witching ways!

—From Harlem Life.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Mortimer Menpes, the artist who is just now engaged in making 190 sketches of Mrs. Brown-Potter in different characters and costumes, says that the chief ingredient of good dressing is a sense of humor and Mrs. Potter agrees with him. "No really witty person, for instance," says Mrs. Potter, illustrating, "if she were stout of figure and scant of breath, could possibly turn out in Lady Habberton's radicals." It is all very true, only it might better be said that if a woman had a sense of humor she would not dress badly, which is a different thing from dressing well. Mrs. Potter is a well-dressed woman, and the gowns in which she has appeared in "Carnac Sahib" are said to be wonderful. She gives a better receipt for dressing well than the negative one of the artist: "Women," says Mrs. Potter, "can be living pictures, and if they can't go to Worth they can go to nature, and pick a flower to pieces."

***

The golf and bicycle girls wear suits this year more on the style of those worn by the men than ever before. The man wears knickerbockers of a stylish plaid and a coat of some rough mixed goods, giving the effect of a solid color which matches the predominating color in the plaid. The girl wears similar plaids, a little quieter, perhaps, with a natty little tight-fitting jacket of the plain color in the mixed goods. Her shirt waists are somewhat more quiet than the man's shirts, and she is likely to wear with them a little string tie of the same material, while the man may wear a more elaborate scarf. The girl who gets a hat band to match the plaid of her skirt has a tout ensemble that is particularly attractive.

***

The little jackets are very chic, though that word is not now used so much to express the garb of the smart girl. But it is a word that means a great deal. The jacket barely reaches the waist line and there rounds off to the back, or is finished with two little scallops or battlements. The snug fit is given either with one ordinary bias in front, or the bias may be continued and run into the armseye, or a curved seam runs up the entire length of the waist and enters the shoulder half way between the neck and the sleeve. Slight variations are made in the jackets in the shapes of the lapels and in the fastening. Some of the lapels are shaped exactly like those on the men's coats, but with two or three rows of stitching on the edge, while in others the jacket is cut a little lower, there is no break in the upper part of the lapel, and it is rounded out a little at the lower end, and has only a single row of stitching. The jackets button straight up the front, or the edges just meet with groups of buttons on either side and loops to fasten across, or there are single rows of buttons in groups. Little pockets stitched on the outside are the features of some of the jackets, but no woman who prides herself on the fit of her garments would think of putting anything in one of them.

***

That the woman who has money to spend has invested in her hats for the season may be seen by the signs in the Fifth Avenue milliner's windows: "Hats Reduced Below Cost."

***

One of the best hat trunks is without the cushion on the inside on which to pin the hats in traveling. A woman who has an affection for her hats dislikes to make any more pinholes in them than possible. Enough will be made in the course of ordinary wear. The newer trunks have a little frame work which slips into the hat, and is then secured by a clothes-pin arrangement fastened to the inside of the trunk. These trunks also have a bulge on the top to keep the hard-hearted baggage men, who have not souls to appreciate the value of a woman's hat, from placing heavier luggage upon them.

***

The golf cape, true to its name but discarding its original style and function, is still with us. As a pretty little light cloth-shaped cape, silk lined, the hood much reduced—being about all that remains of the original idea of the garment—it is a most convenient and serviceable Summer wrap.

***

All sorts of pretty thin goods are made up into sunbonnets, and they are more used this year than before. There was once a pretty maiden who traveled home from Europe with a sunbonnet for a head covering. It was extremely becoming to her doll-like prettiness, and she looked altogether so much like a doll that no one thought of criticising her little whim in the way of a traveling bonnet.

***

Sunbonnets cannot be recommended for European travel, but they are charming for Summer wear in the country and on golf grounds, especially for the girl who is not going to play. Like the golf capes, the golf bonnet is good for everything but golf. A sunbonnet is easily made after the old designs, only with a fuller face covering a fluffy-gathered crown, and two or three soft ruffles around the face. Fans make pretty foundations for the sunbonnet. A large palm leaf is taken, a round piece cut out around the handle to make the fan fit on the back of the head. In this circular place the pretty figured muslin crown is gathered, gathered again at the neck, and with some ruffles around the edge of the fan to fall over the face and strings, the sunbonnet is completed.

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The home dressmaker is fortunate in that embroidery in crewels is to be found on the smooth-faced cloths worn this season. The crewel is much easier to work with than the silk, and much less expensive.

***

A New York ostrich feather manufacturer has recently obtained possession of a number of ostrich farms in California, and is going to work to make ostrich raising a profitable business in this country. If the feathers have to make a trip only from California, instead of from Africa, New York women may expect before long to be able to wear as many ostrich feathers as they please upon their hats without disastrous effects to their bank accounts.

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It always seems doubtful taste to put fruit on hats as trimming, but it is worn this year, and in Paris many small fruits, and even nuts, are used. In New York stone fruits alone are in favor. Cherries are always more or less favorites.

***

The toque, the turban, and the bonnet are in, and bonnets are, it is said, going to be more used in the near future. Since women have given up settling down to be quiet home machines after marriage, and while the mamma has as many outside interests as her daughter, she has not retained her interest in the bonnet. Not so many years ago, a woman of forty would have thought herself frivolous if she had appeared in the streets in anything but an elderly-looking bonnet. A hat she considered altogether out of the way for anything but the most informal occasions, perhaps for gardening; she considered herself quite an elderly person. But times have changed, and probably for the better. The toques and turbans are made of the soft tulle and the bonnet is a similar dainty affair distinguished by strings of the same soft material. In frosted tulle either a toque of a bonnet is charming.

***

Of the large hats many of them set well back from the face and have choux of velvet, flowers, or chiffon or masses of some of the softer materials under the rim. Many of the bows to be seen on fine hats are circular and are made in flower effects with wire stems. They are effective if made of the thin gauze materials, and these, as in velvet and ribbon, are often made with flower stamen centres, and jet or even crystal to give character to the bow.

***

Of the ruchings that are worn on the underside of wide hats those of white with a tiny black lace edge are particularly becoming to many people. Those of deep cream and yellow to match the material of the hat are more becoming to brunettes. The white with the black is used largely on white hats where the all-white is too pronounced.

***

The sailor hat is as attractive as ever, and worn as much. It has a low crown, and is shorter at the back than in the front. It is more generally becoming than any of the other simple outing hats. The direct opposite of the sailor hat is the large, wide-brimmed hat, trimmed rather simply, and with several ostrich plumes.

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There have been blues and blues of many shades, and now green is coming in, and yellow combined in its many different tones is the color of colors. With the yellow is combined in some cases turquois blue. Many of the blues used are quite dark, and shades of brown are being welcomed. Brown is a useful and always ladylike color, and the écru which is seen in hats is also a color that wears.

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"Goodness gracious!" said the slender girl, "don't I wish that I were not so thin this hot weather. All my plump relatives are groaning and declaring that I ought to be thankful, but that is simply because they don't know anything about it. If I'm slender, of course I remain slender, and nothing could induce me to get any additional roundness by artificial means, but my dressmaker is not troubled with any scruples. Just let my plump friends look for once at the nice tailor-made jacket of silk that is so becoming to me. The fashionable figure is so and so, my figure is so and so, and the two do not agree, but I must be fashionable. Hence, there is not a policeman or a military man who carries around so much cotton batting in the lining of his coats as I do in mine. Now, if it is any more uncomfortable to wear flesh-than it is cotton batting I should like to have some one try it. Fortunately I don't have to wear that jacket all the time."

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL'S WORK

Arrangements About Completed for the Congress in London.

The arrangements for the congress of the International Council of Women, to be held in London from June 26 to July 2 inclusive, are well advanced, even to the amended programme of the exercises.

The women of Great Britain have been working since it was decided that the congress was to be held in London to make satisfactory arrangements for the accommodation of guests from other countries and to raise money to defray the expenses of the congress. The Committee of Arrangements decided immediately that a guarantee fund of £1,500 was needed. Requests for contributions were sent out in the form of a letter from the President, Lady Aberdeen, the first of this year, printed in fac simile of the original letter in her handwriting. It is signed "Isabel Aberdeen, President," and printed upon Lady Aberdeen's private stationery bearing the stamp, "Haddo House, Aberdeen," in blue in one corner and her initials, "I. A.," surmounted by a coronet, in the other, making as personal and graceful a matter as possible of the never very agreeable circular letter.

The members of the International Council are all earnest workers and there is no cheap sentiment in anything concerning the congress. Lady Aberdeen in her letter speaks of the congress as important as a "means of uniting, influencing, and stimulating women workers throughout the world."

The programme is divided into five sections, which will discuss "Education," "The Professions of Women," "Legislative and Industrial Questions," and "Political and Social Work." Each section will hold two sessions each day, with short papers by prominent men or women and discussions by invited speakers, followed by a free discussion. The languages of the congress will be German, French, and English, English preferred. To meet a possible difficulty in the inability of the listeners to understand the speakers there will be circulated during the meetings translations of the addresses of French and German speakers, and interpreters will be present to translate orally. Women belonging to unions of all nations form the International Council. There are four nationalities among the officers, who are: President—The Countess of Aberdeen, Scotland; Vice President at Large—Mrs. May Wright Sewall, United States; Treasurer—Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Finland; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Teresa F. Wilson, London; Recording Secretary—Mme. Maria Martin, France.

The programme in its various sections includes a wide range of subjects, in which nothing in which women are interested seems to have been omitted. The programme of the section on education shows how exhaustively everything is to be treated. It includes among its various subjects, which are also subdivided, the child, life and training; school, modern educational experiments, technical education, co-education, training of teachers, examinations and examination systems, and women as educators. Judging by the number of subdivisions the greatest amount of space to be given to the professions of women is devoted to agriculture and horticulture, professions to which the women in America are only beginning to think of turning their attention. The subject may prove suggestive.

A public meeting to discuss "International Arbitration" is to be arranged by Lady Aberdeen for the second day of the congress, and one upon suffrage for the day following will be arranged by the political section.

Little Mothers' Anniversary Day.

The "Little Mothers' Aid" is to hold its anniversary day on Saturday of this week, June 17, at the Holiday House, Pelham Park. There will be a gay time, with music, dancing, lawn tennis, boating, and croquet, and a one-act comedy by "The Idle Players." This is all included for the price of the ticket, $1, and the money goes to help the little mothers to many excursions during the Summer. Conveyances will meet the New Haven Railroad trains reaching Bartow Station at about ten minutes past each hour from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Refreshments will be served on the grounds.

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Worn by thousands of women and endorsed by them as the STRONGEST, BEST FITTING, MOST COMFORTABLE Corset they have ever worn.

Made in three lengths—Extra Long, Long and Medium. Sizes 22 to 43 inches. Style 550, heavy Coutil, Sateen strips. Sizes 22 to 30, $2.00; 31 to 36, $2.25; 37 to 43, $2.50. White, Drab and Black.

Made also in finest grade of English Netting, Sateen Strips, for Summer Wear. Style 550, white only. Prices, 22 to 30, $2.00; 31 to 36, $2.25; 37 to 43, $2.50.

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WORCESTER, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE NEW HOME LUNCH ROOM

Lots of Nice Girls Go There for the Cooking and Reasonable Prices.

A WOMAN'S BUSINESS VENTURE

She Rents Rooms and Furnishes Luncheons for Studio Parties and Picnics—Early Trials.

"Mrs. Blank's Home Lunch Room. Shoppers' Quick Lunch. Parlor Floor, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sandwiches, with Coffee or Chocolate, 10 cents."

Those are the words on the business cards which issue from a little establishment not far from Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, where a woman is trying to solve the problem of how a part of the army of New York workers shall be fed at reasonable prices with good home cooking, and also solving the problem of how to get the wherewithal to furnish not only the food but the clothes and a good many other things for herself and her small daughter. Mrs. Blank is a business woman for the reason that most people who belong to the army of workers are—for self-support; and she has wisely undertaken something that is along the lines of a woman's special work, providing for the world's greatest need—food for the hungry.

Mrs. Blank is a little woman possessed of an immense amount of grit and pluck, and it looks now as if the house which she took a month ago, and with only the capital of her own perseverance and the good wishes of her friends and the confidence of the trades people, was going to prove a good business venture. The story of her efforts since she arrived in New York, a poor, emaciated little skeleton, from the West Indies, where she had had a long siege of fever, is interesting.

"I know just how to sympathize with the soldiers," she says, "for I have been through all the sufferings they have undergone from the effects of a hot and unfamiliar climate. I was a New England girl and I had pluck enough to stand a good many things, but when you are ill in a strange place, with no one but strangers around you, you are about as helpless as can be. I not only had the fever, but I had a relapse after it and then when I did manage to pull through, after every one had given me up, the doctors said I must come back to cooler weather if I ever expected to get entirely well. So I came and landed with my little girl in New York, weak and ill and with just $60 to last until I could find something to support us both.

"I found a boarding place where we could stay for a little while until I could get something to do and for as long as my money lasted. I must have my child with me, and the first thing I thought of, naturally, was housekeeping. So I traveled around from place to place to find a position. The first question they always asked was about experience, and there I had nothing to answer. I suppose, to tell the truth, I was not a very attractive looking creature to think of having around. I was weak and thin, I didn't weigh but ninety pounds, and I was wizened and dried up, my face yellow with the jaundice that had come after the fever, and I suppose people didn't want me.

"How hard it was getting around those days! The fever seems to go out of one's system by way of the feet, and mine felt like pin cushions, and after each call, and I was told I would not be satisfactory for a housekeeper, I would have to stand for a few minutes, first on one foot and then on the other, my feet felt so much as though they were full of pins and needles and I had to bite my lips to keep back the tears.

"Well, I didn't seem to have any success, and I said one day to a friend:

"'I believe that if I could get into making bread I could do well.'

"'If you want to try it,' she said, 'you can come to my house and make it in my kitchen.'

"The next thing to do was to get some one to promise to take my bread, and I tried different stores. The first place was a dairy, but they didn't want to do it at all. Finally my friend went around and again urged them to try it, and they yielded, and said I might send around a few loaves. I went to work then, and made up a great batch of bread.

"I sent four loaves over to the dairy, and in the course of an hour they sent for six more, and that first day they took twenty-four loaves. I managed to get my bread into four places then, and in three months I was sending out from 80 to 100 loaves a day. I had been going around to my friend's house every day, and did all my cooking on a little oil stove. Then I was able to hire two basement rooms. That was two months from my first start, and a month later I took a whole basement. In the meantime I had commenced to make cake for some of my friends for private orders. I am not at all sure but they gave them to me just to encourage me at first. In one store where they sold fancy groceries they took my cake, and I began to work in crullers, jellies, and preserves, and to the fancy grocery store I sent one day a five-pound can of plum pudding, with a small piece for a sample on top. A customer came in almost immediately, tried the sample, and ordered the can sent out to his country place.

"Making bread is hard and very heavy work, and it means almost a slave's life to keep it up. I began to have orders from out of town, and last year I sent cake by express to Saratoga Springs, and I send bread and cake out to country homes. I still keep up that business. I have just received an order for eight loaves of bread to be sent out to the country home, on Long Island, of a well-known New York family.

"I put up a good many picnic lunches and send around little studio spreads. Last Winter I sent the things for a chafing-dish party a gentleman gave in a hotel. I prepared everything, such as chopping the chicken ready for the chafing dish, and sent also the cake and some other things.

"A little studio spread that I furnished cost the hostess $4, and I furnished the dishes for it and had my man take them around and bring them back. For a woman who has a little apartment I sent around a little spread of a chicken salad, minced ham sandwiches, ice cream, and home-made sponge cake. She had her own dishes, but the cost was small, and she was able to entertain her friend with no trouble whatever.

"I took this house upon the advice of friends, and though I had no capital to start with, I have been able to arrange to furnish it and manage comfortably until it becomes the success that I hope it is going to be. I let the rooms in the house, furnished, and keep the back parlor for my lunchroom. Of course I wish permanent tenants for my rooms, but until I become known and am well under way I am doing everything possible to pay my running expenses, so I have registered in several reliable places for transients. One woman came to stay one night and staid several, and another woman who wishes to be in the heart of the shopping district for a few days is coming here.

"I am supposed only to have people here to luncheon. It means a great deal more work to provide dinner at night, but half a dozen people have been in here for a week or so and asked if they could not stay to dinner, and they have come. I give them a simple little dinner and charge them 30 cents for it. One night there will be chicken soup, a steak, asparagus, lettuce salad, and a boiled custard with black coffee, and another night a roast, perhaps. To-morrow there will be twenty persons in.

"The woman who is coming to stay for shopping made the arrangements through her son, who asked if she could not take her meals in the house. I hesitated a moment, and then said, 'Yes, she can.' So I will have her for three meals.

"There are stenographers, artists, writers, employes in publishing houses, and a number of nice people in similar professions who have been coming here for luncheon in tre two weeks I have had my lunchroom open, and I feel that I am very fortunate. Some of my dinner people are musicians. One person tells another, and so they come. There are not only women, but men. I have not a large open place on the street, and it seems a little more quiet and pleasanter coming in through a hall to the rear of the house."

The lunch room which is Mrs. Blank's chief venture is an attractive room. It is a large extension room in the rear of the first floor of the house, with two windows and a door opening in a back yard and facing the backs of residences on the street below. There are some large allantus trees there which give a pleasant shade and a pretty effect of foliage, and on Summer evenings there is a cool breeze that makes the place very attractive. There is a skylight at the top of the room, in addition to the door and windows, and in the daytime this makes an excellent chimney to allow the escape of the surplus heat when the room is filled.

The room is furnished with small bare oak tables (two or three of which are put together when a party is dining) and oak chairs; there is matting on the floor, lace curtains at the windows, some pretty drapery on the mantlepiece, and a big screen in one corner of the room hiding a set bowl. There is a dumbwaiter in the place connecting the kitchen with this room, a relic of the time when the house was used for a residence and the room a dining room, and it is most convenient for the lunch room. On one side of the room there are shelves curtained off for the lunchroom dishes—pretty dishes with a delicate pattern in green upon them that is attractive, and looks cool in the warm weather.

This is the bill of fare, varied slightly from day to day, that is served at noon:

Soup:	
Chicken or tomato	15c.
Salad:	
Egg, tomato, or cucumber	15c.
Beef stew	15c.
Bacon and eggs	20c.
Ham omelet	20c.
Sandwiches:	
Ham or corned beef	5c.
Crackers and milk	10c.
Strawberries	10c.
Strawberries, with cream	15c.
Custard	10c.
Rice pudding	10c.
Cake, per cut	10c.
Molasses cakes	5c.
Coffee, tea, or chocolate	5c.
Iced tea	5c.
Glass of milk	5c.
Root beer, home made	5c.

Eggs in any style.

One great specialty is the strawberry short cake made on certain days, the old-fashioned short cake with the short biscuit crust.

The proprietor of the lunch room is her own waitress, which gives a homelike air to the place, and Mrs. Blank is in constant demand. She has to have two assistants down stairs, a real chef—though perhaps he does not call himself that—who does a good part of the cooking under the direction of the head of the establishment, and a man who takes out the orders. Certain parts of the cooking Mrs. Blank always attends to herself, and she is warranted to make a mayonnaise dressing "come" under all conditions, and in either hot weather or cold.

Besides the outside orders for bread which are filled regularly, there are pies and cakes, jellies, preserves, and salad dressing always kept on hand. It makes altogether a good-sized undertaking for one woman without capital.

A BALLADE OF COIFFURES.

Oh, I remember passing well
The curly bang she used to wear,
That rippling to her eyebrows fell
And gave to her a roguish air,—
My Nellie of the nut-brown hair—
But Nellie's gone forever more,
To call her that I'd never dare
Since she's attained a Pompadour.

I mind me of a saintly Nell
Who wore, Priscilla-like, her hair,
All primly parted, showing well
A marble forehead smooth and fair;
One height were we, but now I swear,
She tops me half a foot or more
In the new aspect she doth wear
Since she's attained a Pompadour.

I wish I had made haste to tell
My passion's story, I declare,
Either to Nellie or to Nell,—
No solace find I anywhere,
For nowadays I never dare
To call her aught but Eleanor,
So high and mighty is her hair
Since she's attained a Pompadour.

ENVOI.

Goddess, whose mandate rules the fair,
Revoke thine edict, I implore,
For I'm beginning to despair
Since she's attained a Pompadour.
—JENNIE BETTS HARTSWICK in Harper's Bazar.

THE HOUSEKEEPER SAYS:

"Of course you know all about it, but don't forget when the time comes to take your hard-boiled eggs to the picnic resting in a bed of crisp lettuce leaves. First you have taken out the yolks of the eggs, powdered them fine, and mixed them with a little mayonnaise dressing, just enough to moisten the mixture, and then replace it and put the egg together. Or, if you do not care for your eggs in this form, make sandwiches of them, and chopping the egg or cutting it in small pieces with a silver knife, lay two or three sprays of watercress in each sandwich. They are refreshing.

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"Very delicate sweet butter sandwiches are delicious, but they are better for an afternoon tea than for the hearty appetite of a crowd of hungry picknickers. The sweet butter placed in a damp napkin and buried in a bed of clover blossoms will acquire a delicate clover flavor, and when spread delicately on some dry, crisp biscuit is delicious.

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"Occasionally the word biscuit proves a stumbling block to the woman who means to be up to date. Such a one took tea the other day in a famous resort and called for crackers and cake with her tea. The waiter disappeared for a moment, returned with some oyster crackers, and asked if they would do. 'Well, yes,' said the woman hesitatingly, 'they will do.' But she could not help thinking it very strange that in a place where they were so constantly serving tea they should not have the delicate little crackers so frequently served.

"'It was your mistake entirely,' said a friend to whom she chanced to confide this strange action of the experienced waiter. 'The man did not know what you meant. You should have asked for biscuits, not crackers.'

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"You will be quite as likely to be refreshed by a cup of hot tea these hot afternoons as by cool ices and cool drinks, though cold tea is also refreshing, and it does not take so long to feel its good results and not as likely to wilt pretty muslins and soil high stocks while the cooling process is being developed. A good French tea is made with four teaspoonfuls of tea, one square of cut sugar, four cups of boiling water, and steep not longer than five or eight minutes. A favorite tea for this is the Orange Piquot black tea, which when steeped is a beautiful amber color, and is flavored with orange blossoms or jessamine.

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"For their tea festivals the Japanese use finely ground or pulverized tea, and they have tiny jars that are almost priceless for holding it. Leigh Hunt's tea, or that bearing his name, is pulverized. An ounce of this is moistened with cold water and allowed to stand for twenty minutes. Then one and one-half cups of boiling water are poured over it and it is steeped one minute and served with cream and sugar.

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"For regular 5 o'clock tea allow one teaspoonful of tea for each cup of boiling water. Steep one to five minutes and serve with an oxheart cherry or a slice of lemon in each cup.

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"A tea punch is refreshing in hot weather. For one gallon of punch take three lemons, three oranges, and one pineapple shredded or grated. It is better to shred it from the core with a silver fork. If grated on tin it is apt to become discolored. Also take one box of strawberries, to be used whole, or if too large to be cut in half. The tea must be made with one tablespoonful of Ceylon tea and one quart of boiling water. Pour the water on the tea and let it stand fifteen minutes and then strain.

"To the juice of the oranges, lemons, and shredded pineapple add one cup or one pint of sugar, according to acidity of the mixture, and let it stand for half an hour. Let the tea stand until cold, then put all together and add

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

God's Magic.

Crowned with a floating splendor of flame, the sun
Sinks, and from west to east the windless air
Flushes with tremulous warmth of rosy gray;
Golden and purple and blue, the low clouds hang
Above the low-ebbed sea that glimmering heaves
With long innumerous shudder of rippling surge
Beyond the wide moist sands. Eastward the Night
Climbs slow with hooded brows, and languid Day
Kirtles her robe fantastical, and leans
To take the embrace of darkness. Heaven and earth
Keep silence; strangely sounds as in a dream
Thy dear voice low and grave; and hushed and charmed
We wait the mystic change that brings the stars
And croon of shadowy seas. Dear, in this pause,
This magical suspense of dreaming skies,
Our spirits draw nearer, and more close we feel
The Eternal Presence. Veiling flesh is naught,
And naught the hurrying hours; the abysm of space
Measureless is a span; and rolling suns,
And swaying seas, and seeming-solid earth
Are shadows tricked in hues that change and fade,
Are dreams that melt before the Enchanter's breath
That moves the faery world, and thee and me.
—CHARLES CAMP TARELLI in The Spectator.

Women and Pigeon Shooting.

From Our Animal Friends.

We have been so accustomed to believe in tender sensibility to suffering as a grace of womanhood that we have found it difficult to give credit to many facts recorded in ancient history. It seems almost incredible that the most eager spectators of gladiatorial contests in the ancient world were women; it is still more difficult to believe that when the wounded gladiator lay bleeding on the sand of the arena and his merciful antagonist paused before delivering the final blow, it was the women present who most frequently turned down their thumbs in token of the death sentence. Though, undoubtedly, these things are true, it is barely possible to believe them. In late years we have found it easier. At any time within the past ten years the influence of women would have been sufficient to put an end to the abominably cruel and utterly senseless practice of docking horses, but the influence of women has sustained rather than reprehended that particular form of cruelty. It is the senseless vanity of women, and nothing else, that has caused the ruthless slaughter of millions upon millions of beautiful and harmless birds in order to provide adornment of a kind essentially the same as those in which the Indian squaw delights.

Of all the pitiless butcheries perpetated for the satisfaction of human vanity, the destruction of egrets at the very time of pairing, and with the certainty of starvation to their hapless offspring, is perhaps the worst, and this has been maintained by women of the highest station and the most cultivated intelligence until those beautiful creatures have been almost exterminated. Now, it appears from newspaper reports that women are seeking distinction in the pigeon shoot; they enter the contest with a zest equal to that of the male competitors. We may confess with some regret that women may be seen riding behind teams of horses that have been mutilated by docking. It may also be confessed that there are women whose natural gift of beauty is marred and not improved by wearing the spoils of slaughtered birds. Our sympathies go out entirely to our correspondents in their detestation of pigeon shooting as a form of "sport." When human beings are thoroughly civilized, men will instinctively obey the rule,

Never to mix their pleasure or their pride
With suffering to the meanest thing that lives.

On the very face of it, live pigeon shooting is an offense against that good law. That time, we trust, is coming when the idle man will no longer think of relieving his ennui by going out "to kill something"; and we trust the time is not far off when a woman who makes an amusement of killing will be hissed out of all decent society.

A Humble Heroine.

From The Spectator.

Not long since there was an admirable occasion to celebrate an act of virtue, which, without a deserved tribute, is too likely to sink into oblivion. When the "Stella" went down, the stewardess not only helped all the women into the boats, but when she discovered that one had no lifebelt she removed her own and gave it to the passenger. Then, as a last sacrifice, she refused to overweight the already weighted boat. Such devotion is expected of the Captain. But a stewardess would be forgiven if she took some thought of her own safety. Why, then should not an incised stone immortalize this act of supreme unselfishness? In all modesty, I suggest an inscription, which one, more skilled than I, can easily better:

In memory of Mary Rogers,
Stewardess of the Stella,
Who, in the faithful discharge of simple duties
Lived unknown until the supreme sacrifice made her forever glorious,
Preferring another's safety to her own,
She tranquilly surrendered her lifebelt to a stranger,
Refused to imperil an overfreighted boat,
And found, in seeking death, a deathless fame.

Swimming with Native Children.

From Funafuti, by Mrs. E. David.

I always took from half a dozen to a score of children down to the lagoon with me when I went to bathe, and we put in a very merry time. The children would shout at me, "Fonu," (turtle,) and then off they would go and plunge into the lagoon, bunching themselves up to look as like a turtle as possible and paddling along in the funniest way, with their noses just out of the water and their arms moving rhythmically in imitation of flippers. Then there would be another shout of "Magu" (shark) this time, and down all the youngsters would go under water, swimming along rapidly and steadily, with only the bent elbow of one arm for the fin showing above water.

I never laughed so much in my life as I did in the lagoon with these frisky, mischievous pickaninnies. Then they always insisted on a performance from me, and I would swim about half a dozen strokes in a frog-like fashion and they would caper and yell with delight and shout out criticisms which resolved themselves into something like this: "Te fafine (the woman) koko (swims) all-a-same manki, (monkey." The small people have never seen a real monkey, by the way, but have frequently seen pictures of this agile and beautiful animal.

The Lottery in Brazil.

From Chambers's Journal.

Agents of the lottery meet you at street corners, and all the small general stores sell tickets. The bankers give a commission of from 10 to 15 per cent. to their agents, and the money is so easily earned that it is almost hopeless to try to put an end to the game. In some cases it is said that bribery will insure the safety of a banker, and undoubtedly a lot of bribery goes on in connection with the game. If a banker overstepps his limit and cannot pay up, he merely runs away, and the backers are left with no remedy. This is by no means a rare occurrence. Theft and dishonesty are on the increase among the lower classes, and are said to be due entirely to the gambling fever.

To towns at a distance from Rio the result is telegraphed as soon as known, and about the time the telegram is expected a crowd of agents collect in the streets outside the cable offices. In one town I have seen the approaches to the telegraph office cleared by police, who had to be summoned to get rid of the obstruction. Every one hastens to learn the result, and in a very short time the news spreads by word of mouth and telephone all over the town. At nearly every railway station on the different railways agents arrive to receive telegrams containing the result or to try to find out what it is. The evening trains from towns are besieged by country people, especially small boys, to hear the correct result.

The Bicho game seems to have taken hold of the people as the "rain-gambling" did in India, and I doubt if it will ever be stamped out. In Brazil there is one lottery every day, excepting Sundays and holidays. Often there are two lotteries on the same day, and in most towns the races take place on Sundays and holidays. Gambling goes on in every form, and the entrance tickets to the race courses are often numbered, and a lottery drawn during the afternoon for the people who have purchased them. With such a state of things going on every day, and all day long, the Government will have a big task if they try seriously to stop the Bicho game.

A French Colonial Experiment.

From The Yale Review.

Since France has sought to annihilate distance by tariffs, and to control for her profit the Indo-Chinese market, it would have been fair in return to open her ports to the products of Indo-China. But this was not done, and partly for the reason that these products furnished an indispensable portion of the revenue from the import duties. Consequently, while colonial products were in principle admitted free, certain exceptions were made which included the most important of these products. All the colonists could obtain was the reduction of the tariff by 50 per cent.

The trade of Indo-China has also been hampered by excessive tonnage dues, discriminating severely against foreign shipping. Henry Norman says a small steamer on which he was traveling had to pay fees at Haiphong, in Tonkin, amounting to $802.40, while similar charges at Hongkong were only $4. Furthermore, trade is attacked in the person of the trader by burdening him, if he be an Asiatic, with a poll tax, sometimes as high as $80, and by charging him still larger sums for a license to trade. As the Chinese are the best merchants in the Far East, and as China is the natural and traditional market of the Annamites, such a policy is plainly injurious to the commercial development of the colony, though it may be justified on political grounds.

The attempt of the French to monopolize the trade of Indo-China has not been a success, according to French writers themselves, though the statistics of exports from France to Indo-China in the last year reported—1897—show a decided gain over 1891. Such statistics require careful analysis, because the supplies for the army of occupation and material for public improvements, which make up a large percentage of these exports, are no indication of healthful commercial development. This is evident from a glance at the trade of Tonkin in 1894. The imports were 11,000,000f., while the exports to France amounted to only 358,000f. Furthermore, France controlled but one-fifth of the total commerce of Indo-China, which amounted to $56,000,000.

Pagan Temples.

From The Open Court.

Clouds of incense and the glitter of candles were prominent features in the pagan temples. Aphrodite escapes to Paphos and views with joy the place where rises her temple and where glow a hundred altars with the burning incense from Sheba and fragrant with fresh wreaths, (Virgil, "Aeneid," I., 415.) Jeremiah (xliv., 19) condemned the Jews who burned incense to the queen of heaven; Emperor Theodosius forbade pagan burnt offerings. The prohibited incense, rechristened with a Christian name, entered the churches, and with it lights, whether in costly lamps or in the glimmer of tapers. Of perpetual lamps (vigil ignis) we are told by Virgil, "Aeneid," IV., 200:

"And altars placed a hundred; vigil fires
He hallowed there, the eternal guards of heaven."

The temples were filled with votive gifts, just such as we find to-day in all the churches of the South, in some of them in great quantities. In Aeschylus's tragedy of "The Seven Against Thebes" women hasten full of anxiety into the temples, and we hear some of them exclaim before the images of the gods: "Now it is time, ye holy ones of this temple, that we appeal to your images as we embrace them." They call out to Poseidon, then to Apollo, to Hera, and so on: "Remember the temples, remember the sacrifices, remember the rich gifts, remember the votive offerings, and hasten!" Any one acquainted with modern Naples might think Aeschylus was our contemporary and had intended in the above passage to depict the present thought regarding votive offerings. Of the donaria, (votive gifts,) which often consisted of representations of beneficial occurrences, the Roman poet Tibullus says, (Eleg., I., 3:) "O goddess, that thou canst give aid is shown by the number of paintings that deck thy temple."

The French Intelligence Department.

From Chambers's Journal.

When the Englishman drops a confidential communication into the letter box he has no misgivings that his missive will be opened and its contents read and copied before it comes into the hands of the person to whom it is addressed. In reality, though we hardly realize it, the inviolability of our correspondence is one of the many precious privileges we enjoy as a matter of course, the mass of which make up what we understand by "liberty." To find a different state of things prevailing we need make no more hazardous journey than the short sea passage that separates Dover from Calais.

During the crisis in the throes of which France is still writhing the French Radicals have not been backward in insisting on the burlesque character of the scenes of which the War Office is the theatre. Surely a Gilbert, even in his best moments of inspiration, never imagined anything more ludicrous and topsy-turvy than a scene of stalwart, fiercely-mustachioed professional fighting men, accoutred in all the glittering panoply of war, who pass their days from morning to night laboriously piecing together dithy little scraps of paper supposed to have been grubbed out of some dustbin or waste paper basket in one of the foreign embassies. The branch of the War Office where this sort of thing goes on is known as the Intelligence Department.

An Experience.

One came and told me suddenly,
"Your friend is dead! Last year she went";
But many years my friend had spent
In life's wide wastes, apart from me.

And lately I had felt her near,
And walked as if by soft winds fanned,
Had felt the touching of her hand,
Had known she held me close and dear.

And swift I learned that being dead
Meant rather being free to live,
And free to seek me, free to give,
And so my heart was comforted.
—Harper's Magazine.

Dinnis McGuire's Whisky.

From Donahoe's.

Meagher was full of anecdotes of his famous brigade. One story is too good to be lost. He said he was leading his men to the front in one of the seven days' battles when an aide rode by and announced the news that our army had carried a certain strategic point and several colors. "D'ye hear that, boys?" shouted Meagher. "Our men have won the day and captured the enemy's colors!" "Just as I said that," remarked the General, "a private who was plunging along out of one muddy hole into another looked up at me and said, "Ah, Ginral, I'd rather hev a pint of Dinnis McGuire's whisky now than all the colors of the rainbow."

Not a Sweet Child.

From Gunton's Magazine.

Here is an amusing incident—suggestive, too—reported in the columns of The Charities Review. A Brooklyn school teacher sent a little Italian girl home, "with the order to have her mother wash her until she was clean."

"The child returned shortly afterward, accompanied by its enraged mother, who said some things not really polite to the teacher, finishing with 'She is washed now, anyway.'

"The only visible evidence of a bath was a clean spot around the little one's mouth and nose. The teacher told the mother that she had meant that the child should be thoroughly bathed. 'She should be put into a tub and washed,' she explained.

"'What! in a tub?' the woman exclaimed. 'Why, that would kill her! And, besides, she's sewed up for the Winter.'"

It may not be a "sample case," but we strongly suspect it is. There might be some hope of arguing a few such parents out of the "sewing-up" custom, but when for each convert to cleanliness half a dozen new sets of inaccessible and unwashable infants are brought into the country we are a little worse off than the backsliding toad in the well. It is said that the American common school system is a cast-iron stomach, capable of digesting anything that is put into it—but this is a delusion. There is a limit to any stomach's capacity for embalmed food.

A Samoan Dance.

From The National Geographic Magazine.

A favorite amusement for old and young is the siva, the word meaning to dance. It is not, properly speaking, dancing, but is more like an acting charade, for, although accompanied with music, singing, and slapping of hands, the siva has no steps or regular figures, its motions consisting of slow pacings, bodily and facial contortions, and what may be called descriptive acting. The actual siva is performed by girls. The dancers are prepared for the siva by copious smearings of cocoanut oil applied by some female relative, followed by a careful adorning of the glistening body with the lava-lava, or loin cloth, and flowers for the hair and neck.

The subjects represented all relate to the life of the islands, and are frequently given with a verisimilitude which leaves nothing to the imagination. Courtship, marriage, and the care of children find a leading place in the representation, while making poi, spearing fish, paddling the canoe, gathering fruit, and also some of the "living pictures," are not omitted. As the pace grows livelier frequent draughts of kava incite the dancers to renewed activities, and often, as the excitement grows, subjects of a grosser nature are given, and frequently before the conclusion of a first-class siva the girls will divest themselves of even the pretense of clothing, the lava-lavas following the flower garlands until the space in the hut devoted to the performers is filled with a swaying mass of glistening bodies, and the odor of the cocoanut oil becomes simply overpowering to the few civilized onlookers who are permitted to witness a genuine siva.

Noctis Dea.

Far in the west the glowing colors fade
While sober Evening darkens all the sky;
And Night, with lagging steps too long delayed,
Unfolds her mantle as she passes by.

Like to a maiden, smiling through her tears,
The silvery moon looks through a wandering cloud
As fair and bright as in far-distant years
When Greek and Roman in her temples bowed.

Once, long ago, on Egypt's ancient lands,
That moon shone down with soft, mysterious light,
When the new pyramids, upon the sands,
Rose dark and sombre in the lonely night;

Or where the dusky daughters of the Nile
Amid their lotus-blossoms sank to rest,
In sweet forgetfulness beneath thy smile,
Pale Queen of Night, in queenly radiance drest.

* * * * * * *

The lotus-blossoms have long since decayed,
The towering pyramids are wrapt in gloom,
The Pharaohs' moldering dust long time has laid
Within the dreary portals of the tomb.

But thou, refulgent, dost ascend the sky
And flood the world with streaming silver lights
While the swift ages pass unheeded by;
Serene thou reignest, sovereign Queen of Night.
ALFRED EGERTON in Chambers's Journal.

The Rapatriados.

From The North American Review.

There is a strong element in Spanish politics which seems to have been overlooked by most observers, and upon which much will depend in the near future. I refer to the vast army of rapatriados, the unhappy soldiers who are returning in thousands from Cuba and from the Philippines. Sore in soul and body, the victims of incompetent leaders and of a corrupt administration, the creditors of the Government to the extent of two or three years' pay, these men will soon have to be reckoned with or compensated. The newly formed Cabinet has already expressed its intentions, through Señor Villaverde, Minister of Finance, of paying up all arrears and placing Spanish finances upon a firm and honest basis; already the regiments garrisoning the Basque Provinces have been clothed anew, and are jingling pesetas in their pockets; pensions are to be provided for the victims of the war, and all claims are to be carefully examined. Should these intentions be carried out, the rapatriados may be satisfied to bear the ills they know, but if the procrastinating policy of "Mañana" be again resorted to, and the Pretender, with his vast wealth, can enlist the services of those seasoned and embittered veterans, he will dispose of a force the value of which cannot be overrated. A large proportion of the rapatriados hail from Catalonia and the Basque Provinces. They have to make their way to their homesteads, at their own expense, from the port at which they land, but often fail to reach their destination, so great are the privations they have suffered during their stay in the colonies and on the homeward journey.

Training the Ghurka Scouts.

From Blackwood.

Three men of the Fifth Ghurkhas were trained by experienced Swiss guides—one with Lieut. Bruce in the early nineties, and the others with Sir Martin Conway in 1894. Good-tempered, cheerful, keen, and full of fun, they became general favorites wherever they went. They, on their part, thoroughly appreciated the kindness with which they were treated, and their wonderful and delightful experiences in Europe still afford an endless topic of conversation. The little Himalayans were intensely interested in everything they saw, the sea and the ships proving a source of great delight. Flying fish, however, they could not at all understand. To such great wielders of the rod this mode of piscine locomotion seemed most improper.

One of these fish having fallen on board the ship, was immediately pounced upon by Karbir and Amar Sing. Being asked what their friends in the regiment would think when told that fish could fly, the Gurkhas naïvely replied that they hadn't the slightest intention of mentioning the fact, as their reputations for veracity were at present good, and should they try their comrades' credulity with this traveler's tale no one would believe a word they might say for the rest of their service.

The Rats of the Pacific Islands.

From Chambers' Journal.

The native rat has a great enemy. When brought into competition with the common brown rat of Europe, introduced by ships throughout the world, it usually disappears—an example of the evils of the influx of aliens. The depredations of the latter are such that in Funafuti the indigenous breed has been driven from the village, and, indeed, almost exterminated upon the main islet by the foreign rat; in many of the islands it has been completely rooted out. Even more deadly onslaught has been carried on against it by the domestic cats, which, originally brought over by missionaries, and afterward migrating to the bush, have proved of service in destroying the rats. In the old days, when unchecked, rats literally overran most of the islands of the Pacific.

On moonlight nights hundreds have been often seen gathered together round the native quarters, feeding upon waste rice or bread thrown out. A large bottle-shaped hole was dug in the earth in Mangaia, and baited with candle nuts, of which rats are excessively fond, and when the hole was pretty well filled with rats two men would go down with knobbed sticks to kill them. A hole which would contain two men would hold a goodly number of rats! Rat killing under these conditions would seem anything but an enviable task. Keeping the rats within bounds was a matter of such importance with the inhabitants that in Funafuti, by law, each individual was at times obliged to catch and destroy a certain number, for which purpose an ingenious trap was employed.

The natives destroy the rats with another object, shooting them for sport. Fanna gooma, or rat shooting, as practiced on Hoonga in the Tonga group, apparently was an amusement reserved for chiefs, and was undertaken with much ceremony. Attracted thy bait previously distributed, the rats were shot with formidable unfeathered arrows six feet long. The game was not an individual but a party affair, the side first killing ten rats being accounted the winners, and if the rats were plentiful, three or four games were generally played.

The Graffiti in Rome.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

Here in the Forum were the soldiers lounging in groups or advancing with measured tread among the unordered throngs, pushing all authoritatively aside and preserving order. Here, too, gathered all those people without any occupation, who appeared every week at the storehouses on the Tiber for grain, who fought for lottery tickets to the circus, who spent their nights in rickety houses in districts beyond the river, their sunny, warm days under covered porticoes, and in foul eating houses of the Suburra, on the Milvican bridge, or before the "insulae" of the great, where from time to time remnants from the tables of slaves were thrown out to them. Last of all, portions of these always took advantage of that custom of the Roman nobles, who desired to shine as patrons of the public, to make themselves hangers-on. It must be remembered that in those days a patron's nobility was measured by the number of clients who mustered in the morning and saluted him at his first appearance on the balcony of his house. Thereafter they lounged for the remainder of the day in the temples and porticoes of the Forum. They whiled away the lagging hours which separated them from the hoped-for invitation to dine with their patron by scratching rude verses and coarse jests on the walls or pillars against which they leaned, or by tracing on the pavements gaming tables whereon to play dice.

Here, then, and in places partaking of a similar atmosphere, were scratched those graffiti which come under the first or pagan subdivision of the new science. Did the crowd open from time to time before the litter of some famous Senator or some renowned beauty, an idler might trace the features of the occupant or write some ribald remarks for his own sarcastic beguilement. Did a few soldiers or loungers agree to gamble, they would trace on the stone pavement their square, marking on each side their gains or losses. Sometimes, as in the illustration of the gambling graffiti, the victor would heap sarcasm upon the departing loser by writing, as was done in this one, "Vanquished; get thee gone; thou knowest not how to play; give thy place to one who does." In another place some lounger dangling his legs comfortably over the side of a temple portico, no doubt would idly sketch things which he had seen. What these might have been is well illustrated by the graffiti found on the temple

Chinese Children.

From "Intimate China," Mrs. Little.

One evening there will be about four miles of little lanterns sent floating down the great river in honor of the dead. Or there will be the baking of the glutinous rice-cakes, accompanied by many curious ceremonials. And in it all the child takes his part, and his elders are very kind to him, and never bother him with cleaning up or putting on clothes to go out. He strips to the waist or beyond it in Summer; then, as the Winter comes on, put on even another and another garment, till he becomes as broad as he is long. At night time, perhaps, he takes off some clothes; but they are all the same shape, all quite loose and easy. Then he never need be afraid of breaking anything or spoiling anything; for most things are put away, and Chinese things are not like European; the shining black polished table, for instance, can have a hot kettle stood upon it, and be none the worse.

No one ever tells the Chinese child to hold himself up, or not to talk so loud, or to keep still; so he shouts and wriggles to his heart's content. And European children grow like him in this respect, and when readmitted to European houses, their feet are forever rubbing about and their hands fidgeting with something, which spoils, as European things will spoil.

An Atlantic Steamship's Larder.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

One tidy little refrigerator about six feet wide and twice that depth is the butterman's stall in this market under the sea. Little tubs of butter are arranged on shelves to the amount of 5,000 pounds, and in company with these are 20,000 eggs. Twenty-five hundred quarts of milk and cream are stored in a separate room, all having been sterilized. This market has a room especially for salt meats, and here are hams, bacon, and tongues to the amount of 4,000 pounds. There are some articles of food without which the epicure would be unhappy, and which must be alive when cooked. Chief among these are oysters, of which 16,000 are carried to meet the wants of the passengers. Clams are only provided to the number of 1,500. Lobsters are not abundantly supplied; 700 pounds is all the storeroom shelters.

This market in the bottom of the ship contains, besides the things mentioned, fruits, green vegetables, and an enormous stock of groceries. The latter is only limited by space, for groceries are not perishable goods and will keep from one voyage to another until used. Tea and coffee are used in large amounts—about thirty-three pounds a day of tea and fifty pounds of coffee. Perishable supplies are taken on board in proportion to the number of passengers booked, and anything of this kind which is left over when the ship reaches port is eaten by the crew.

Model Lodging Houses in Glasgow.

From Municipal Affairs.

It is now about thirty years since the City of Glasgow went into the lodging house business. In the very heart of the city there had been built up a densely populated system of "closes" and "wynds" which were a continual menace to public health. Every house, yes, every room, had become a lodging-house where every consideration of morality, decency, and health were utterly disregarded. Registration, restrictions, and limitations were tried, but proved futile to check the overcrowding, and at last the energetic Scottish officials, securing full powers, entered upon a sweeping condemnation and clearing out of the foul buildings about the Trongate and Saltmarket. With the razing of the slums came the problem of sheltering the unhoused, and this proved a troublesome matter. At first the property was offered in the open market, at very low prices, but with wise and rigid restrictions as to the purpose, character, and sanitary provisions of proposed buildings.

Investors proved shy, and perhaps sly, expecting that the Town Council would find a "white elephant" on its hands, and be forced to sacrifice at low prices and on buyers' own terms. But they were disappointed. The Town Council courageously faced the situation, and one of the results is a system of municipal lodging-houses which may be considered models in every respect. There are seven of these houses, one being a women's lodging-house, and the eighth has recently been finished as a "family lodging-house," where a widow or widower may have a comfortable room with accommodation for three or four children, who will be cared for during the day while the parent is away employed, and all at a cost of 8d. (16 cents) per night. The prices charged by the Town Council for lodgings range from 3½ to 4½d. for a single-bedded cubicle allowing 570 cubic feet of air to each lodger, the only difference being in the altitude of the location and an extra sheet, and 6d. (12 cents) for a small single-bedded room about eight feet square, with washbasin, stand, and chair. The system has been most successful in every respect.

The Perfect Judgment.

Long time I strove to mold the shapeless clay
After the beauty of my high intent;
To body forth in line and lineament
The thing I saw and heard and could not say.
And some there were who, passing by that way,
Praised the poor craft, discerning what was meant,
And others railed at me for time misspent,
And mocked the labor of the weary day.

Now, with the throng came God; and from my place
I whispered, fearful, "Lord, 'tis poor and rough,
But 'Tis my best!" With pitying eye downbent
He smote it, and it fell down on its face.
"Ay, child, thy best—yet it is not enough."
My heart cried out, But I was well content.
—JEANETTE BLISS GILLESPY in the Columbia Literary Monthly.

About Perfumes.

From Harper's Bazar.

The too free use of perfumes about the person has been avoided for many years and held inadmissible in good society, the merest hint of a faint odor being all that was possibly allowed. Recently this edict of good taste has not been so strictly regarded, and such perfumes as violet and sandalwood, both of them expensive ones when pure, together with heliotrope, are somewhat in favor again. It is quite likely that the very general wearing of large bunches of violets has led the way to this.

It is not easy to eradicate the love of perfumes anyway, for the nerves made to appreciate them will always demand satisfaction; and since the race, civilized or uncivilized, has existed, the love of perfumes has existed, too. Even animals are sensitive to perfumes; and it used to be said that one of the helps of the great horse tamer Rarey was a bunch of violets.

Emperors and priests and people in power have always been lavish in their use of perfumes. Saladin washed down the walls of the Mosque of Omar with rose-water, to make the Mohammedan heaven more attractive. Some of the houris were declared to have bodies of pure musk. The Turk has always been more fond of musk than the Occidental is.

At a later period than that of Richard's great foe one of the French monarchs—Louis Quinze, we think—used a different perfume for every day in the year, although some of the shades of variance must have been infinitesimal. It was a poetical custom of the Court about that period for two lovers to use the same perfume.

Our grandmothers, and theirs before them, sometimes scented their hair dressings by means of an apple stuck full of cloves and spices, kept a long time in the pomade, which was perhaps as simple a method and provided as simple an aroma as could have been invented. They loved, too, the odor of patchouli, with which everything coming from India or China in those rich old days of the India trade was loaded—somewhat too powerfully for modern taste; but perhaps they loved the scent more for its association with the wonderful shawls and scarfs and stuffs which it accompanied than for itself.

An Old Fan.

A dainty thing, with rare illuminations,
Old lace grown yellow, lines of faded gold
Whose arabesques uncertain gleam, and faintly,
Worn by much careful closing, fold by fold.

Ages ago these tarnished colors trembled
With new-born life, thrilled from the hand of Art;
Each wondrous fancy, by the touch of genius,
Graving its beauty on "my lady's" heart.

Swinging from slender zones, in old cotillions,
Or sinuous, languorous, matchless minuettes,
With princes, vis-à-vis, to airs Sicilian—
One marvels if the fan itself forgets?

In Louis's Court, under great candelabra,
The tale of love, traced by the painter's hand,
Made the sweet text for many a declaration
That gave rejoicing to a kingly land.

Now all are gone—kings, queens, and courtiers faded
Into oblivion; still some grace is thine—
The magic of the past; its rare traditions
Live in thy dim, fair realm, old fan of mine.
MARY A. DENNISON in Collier's Weekly.

The Emporor of China.

From The Corphill.

We know that the Emperor of China has never ridden out, walked out, or driven out, as other young men do. His outings have been to pray at the Temple of Heaven, to offer sacrifice to the God of Agriculture, and to pray for rain. In a great jade palanquin carried by thirty-two men he has gone forth, and after long ritual observances has returned to sit down to a banquet in the immeasurable chamber of the Hall of Abstinence at 4 o'clock in the morning. Gentlemen in waiting duly serve His Imperial Majesty, but not till they have set up opposite to him the bronze statue bearing on its head the inscription "Abstinence." When the Emperor goes to pray for the harvest he passes the whole day beforehand in this same Hall of Abstinence in prayer, fasting, and meditation. Yet when he moves out of his palace the roads are remade before him, yellow sand is sprinkled over them.

All people of the baser sort—that is, every one but those who go before and follow after—are ordered to keep within doors. The Emperor, wearing a dragon robe and a cap of ermine surmounted by a knob of crimson velvet, ascends into his palanquin by a vermilion flight of steps, held by equerries in waiting. All his bearers wear robes of red silk over ash-colored linen, all their boots are trimmed round the top with black fur, their caps are of leopardskin, dappled with coins of gold, and with red velvet plumes kept in position by gold filigree plates, from which float yellow feathers down their backs. The palanquin is 8 feet high and weighs about one ton sixteen hundredweight, but, as the Chinese chronicler records, "the bearers walk swiftly under its weight, like lightning flashes or shooting stars rushing across the sky."

"Mac" and "O."

From The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

"Many Irish names appear strange," writes the distinguished Irish scholar, Dr. Philip MacDermott, "and uncouth to the average English reader, though if their etymology and pronunciation were perfectly understood, they would be found truly beautiful and euphonious." The names of the ancient Milesian families were prefixed with "Mac" and "O," the latter apparently predominating with Princes and distinguished men. Although the use of Irish surnames was forbidden under severe penalties by English Parliament, they were nevertheless retained, and they continued to be used. The prefix to surnames of the "Mac" and the "O" has also been retained to a great extent, and thus united have been borne not only in Ireland, but throughout the civilized world.

It is apparent that in countries which have been more or less identified as Catholic, such as Austria, France, Portugal, and Spain in Europe, and the Spanish-American nations, Milesian family names are prominent at the present day, whose ancestral stock had been deprived of their landed possessions by political and alien oppression and forced into exile in the countries named, where their abilities and their swords have acquired recognition and honorable reward.

How many such names have become honored in America and are cherished with the highest regard?

In the glorious history of our wars during more than a century; in the formation of our Territories and States, as well as in the building up of our cities; in the development of our judicial system; but more particularly in the building up of our commercial, our banking, and our manufacturing interests; in the learned professions and in the development of political science, the "Macs" and the "O's," representing old Milesian stock, have held their place in the hierarchy of renown.

"Eaten a Mountain."

From Poet Lore.

A good example of the caustic humor of a Scotch examiner floats this way from we know not where. It seems that Scotch parish schoolmasters are, on their appointment, examined as to their literary qualifications. One of the fraternity being called by his examiner to translate Horace's ode beginning "Exegi monumentum oere perennius," began as follows: "Exegi monumentum." (I have eaten a mountain.) "Ah," said one of the examiners, "ye needna proceed any further; for after eaten' sic a dinner, this parish wad be a puir mouthfu' t' ye. Ye maun try some wider sphere."

Banana Culture. Puerto Rico.

From "The State's Duty."

When planted in new soil the banana does not require any plowing, but it does when the lands have been much used and have, of course, lost their natural state of porosity. When once the soil is ready, holes are made one yard in diameter, two or three yards distant from one another, and about one-half a yard deep. In rich lands and new lands no fertilizer is required, but otherwise a basketful of some kind is useful; a sprout is then planted, which in three months' time will grow to eight and ten feet high, and nine months or a year after planting, according to the variety, will yield fruit in the form of a bunch, which will count as many sometimes as 200 bananas. In the first two years the weeds have to be removed, but afterward the shade will prevent their growth.

In most places no water is required, but half a dozen irrigations a year will be enough in the driest lands. Once the plantation is in full growth and producing condition, it does not require more attention than the cleaning of the plants of their dry leaves and the keeping of all the pertitus from the plants well gathered round the trunk to fertilize it, allowing plenty of space for the new sprouts to come out. Sometimes these come in such profusion that the expert laborer has to extirpate them and only allow a certain number to grow up. When the plantation is in full growth and production, the collecting of the fruit is constant, and every week the plantation can be gone through to collect the ripe bunches. As if nature had provided it, the largest bunches contain fruit of the most delicate flavor, with sweetness and fine pulp, and they also are those that keep the best, lasting for many days, thus giving sufficient time for transportation. The dry leaves and trunks of the plants are useful for paper manufacture. When the bunch of bananas is ripe the tree or stalk, often ten inches in diameter and twenty feet high, is cut down with a single stroke of the machete; the stump dies, but numerous sprouts are ready to take its place, and the plantation constantly renews itself. Many are in good production for a half century or more, and wherever there is suitable transportation for so heavy a crop it is very profitable. The trunks are cut in pieces and piled round the tree for fertilizing.

Regulars and Rough Riders.

Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's.

Though the regular regiments may differ markedly among themselves, yet the range of variation among them is nothing like so wide as that among volunteer regiments, where at first there is no common standard at all, the very best being perhaps up to the level of the regulars, (as has recently been shown at Manila,) while the very worst are no better than mobs, and the great bulk come in between. The average regular regiment is superior to the average volunteer regiment in the physique of the enlisted men, who have been very carefully selected, who have been trained to life in the open, and who know how to cook and take care of themselves generally.

Now, in all these respects, and in others like them, the Rough Riders were the equals of the regulars. They were hardy, self-reliant, accustomed to shift for themselves in the open under very adverse circumstances. The two all-important qualifications for a cavalryman are riding and shooting—the modern cavalryman being so often used dismounted as an infantryman. The average recruit requires a couple of years before he becomes proficient in horsemanship and marksmanship, but my men were already good shots and first-class riders when they came into the regiment. The difference as regards officers and non-commissioned officers, between regulars and volunteers, is usually very great, but in my regiment (keeping in view the material we had to handle) it was easy to develop non-commissioned officers out of men who had been round-up foremen, ranch foremen, mining bosses, and the like. These men were intelligent and resolute; they knew they had a great deal to learn, and they set to work to learn it, while they were already accustomed to managing considerable interests, to obeying orders, and to taking care of others as well as themselves.

Neighbors.

They light so near when I am still,
A narrow aisle of air away;
Now up, now out, they plume and trill,
In mating-chase and quarrel-play.

When I am still, I'm blest to share
The joy of little, leaf-hid love,
And hold my silence as a snare
To lure a lyric from above.

I'm free to count—they swing so near—
The feathers in a ruffled crest;
And envy takes me for the cheer
The twig has in that warming breast.
—CECILIA BEAUX in The Century.

The Almees of Tunis.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The bright vision of your youth is realized at last. The Almées of Tunis are before you in the—yes, most undoubtedly in the flesh. Two are very large. Four are very small. All are very plump. They sit in a row upon a baize-covered bench, and look heavily fatigued. The bench is placed upon a platform, on which stand a species of harmonium—bred, apparently, out of a piano-organ by a concertina—a violin, and a drum, with attendant male performers in turbans and flowing robes. The rest of the room, which is decorated with cheap mirrors, and with small yellow balls suspended by string from the ceiling, is thronged with Arabs, negroes, and Jews, who smoke cigarettes and trifle airily with pink roses tied to bits of stick. But you have eyes only for the Almées, and you thrill generously at sight of their thick white trousers, their red and azure-blue head-handkerchiefs, their painted eyebrows, their jingling sequins, and their dancing pumps four sizes too small. They seem half asleep. If they were not Easterns you would suppose them sulky. The little one at the end of the row leans against her companion, yawns, scratches her head with a fat, be-ringed hand, and drinks a glass of aniseed water. Her five fellows stare on the ground like Auo Sallies at a fair. The Maltese guide, speaking in a language not wholly unlike Welsh, observes that they are—something. By his expression, and the play of his elbow, you guess that he means very beautiful. You nod, and pay for two cups of sticky, sweet coffee.

The harmonium, violin, and drum begin to make a noise like several school children playing different pieces incorrectly at the same time on instruments they have yet to learn. The Almées nudge each other to wake each other up, open their mouths, and emit a succession of tired howls; all of them, that is to say, except the little one at the end, who declines to rouse up, and is now openly snoring. She reminds you of the dormouse, and you look around for the teapot. The tired howling goes on for what seems a century.

Mars.

From St. Nicholas.

In 1877 Mars was at his nearest to us; near, that is, from an astronomer's point of view, though really at the enormous distance of 35,000,000 miles. Yet a great deal was learned about this neighbor in the sky—among other things, that he is attended by two tiny satellites, or moons, never seen before. And the same year an Italian astronomer, Signor Schiaparelli, made careful studies and drawings of the strange markings on Mars, completing, with the fine telescope at Milan, a series of elaborate sketches afterward combined into an accurate detail map.

Again, in 1892 and 1894, the earth and Mars came near each other in their flight through space, though somewhat further than during the year 1877. And within the last few months we have been once more in a good position to observe each other. But we are favorably placed because only under these conditions can we see the north pole of Mars, and so much more is known about his south pole that there is, of course, a strong attraction in the mysterious north regions. Only at this great distance is the north pole graciously tilted toward us, so he has been constantly watched this Spring; and so he will be again in a little over two years. Eight years, however, will pass before the Martian south pole can again be studied to good advantage; in September of 1909, too, all observatories will be on the eager lookout for news from this fascinating planet.

Malt and Mortar.

From The Athenaeum.

Our readers who have studied old accounts relating to masons' work are aware that there was a practice, which has only died out in recent times, of blending beer with the lime and sand used for mortar when the work that had to be done was required to have special stability, as it was assumed that the beer rendered the mortar much stronger. The people of Sheffield in 1616 acted on this opinion, for a bushel of malt was bought for "blending of his lyme" when John Pittes repaired the Lady Bridge. We presume that beer was made with it before the blending process took place; and there cannot be a doubt that John Pittes and his workmen tasted thereof, just to assure themselves that it was of the proper strength and quality.

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FINANCIAL.

Financial Forecast

During that period of financial expectancies which culminated in 1889 the editor of this column undertook the construction of a railroad amidst the mineral mountains of Kentucky. He exhausted his individual funds and individual credit in the unexpected necessities of that venture. When the tides of time turned temporarily against the United States during 1890 his individual fortune was torn from his grasp, even as the surf of the sea would have gone had he tried to hold it. The current changes in the ownership of the financial properties of this country have been so sweeping, so radical and far reaching that it has not been possible in view of that Kentucky experience to take a favorable view of financial markets until it appeared that the investing people of the United States have not been placing their money and their credit in similar jeopardy. Almost every banker, every capitalist, has helped to create something which he has made plans to sell. Every possible manoeuvre has been undertaken to secure the money of the venturesome public. Every financier has turned himself into a salesman. For a long time it looked as though these extensive manoeuvres would force the unseasoned securities in a large way into the ownership of the speculative public. This would have ultimately created the greatest market panic ever recorded. Fortunately these manoeuvres have failed because the people of the United States have again shown their capacity for self-government. They have refused to buy them. They have proved themselves equal to emergencies in finance as well as in citizenship. Under these circumstances comparative considerations are very encouraging. That Kentucky enterprise was new. These enterprises are not new. Those who owned these different enterprises before consolidation have been forced to retain their ownership in large degree. This secures good management. In the long run of a period of years nothing in this country pays as well as comprehensive business, well managed. These consolidations are comprehensive of all lines of business, and insure good management. They will establish economies not before attainable, and secure general managers not before available. If we are in the midst of a sweeping industrial revolution, therefore, the industries as industries will be benefited by the consolidations. The serious side of the revolution has been limited to the modes of ownership, to the relations which the new securities might bear to the borrowing public. As that crisis has passed, the opinion is now and here recorded that this great industrial revolution will turn out to be the best possible development for the country at large.

What will become of the securities of these new industrial combinations? They will be slowly sold over the counter to investors. In large degree they cannot be sold to the speculative public. The speculative public is not big enough to give them safe custody. The brokers of Wall St. have not money enough, and their customers have not margin enough. On the 15th of January we gave warning of the disaster which finally overtook eager speculators. We told them that if they confined their operations to sound railway shares and avoided new shares, but not otherwise, they would be able to retain control of the better elements of the New York security market. The venturesome speculators ignored this warning, and have lost their money. It still remains true that the American speculative public is not strong enough at this time to carry the new shares and the old shares, and if it tries to sustain on margin all the vast volume of securities now offered it will again be plundered by manipulation and lose its holdings. The pressure upon the speculative public will soon become very influential. The price of money will be low, the brokers eager for orders and business conditions are not such as to undermine the foundations of the market; therefore the temptations to buy haphazard will be tremendous. Those who venture into Wall St. in this manner will lose their money. Let us hope that our readers will limit their operations to the conditions herein stated.

Investments: Railway bonds are too high. The best railway investments now are the shares of the Pennsylvania, St. Paul, and Burlington Railway Companies.

Investors who are in a position to rely upon their judgment are advised to select an assortment of the preferred stocks of the new business consolidations; as these consolidations have capitalized the best brains in the different branches of business, and are placed upon sensible foundations as far as the preferred stock is concerned, we do not hesitate to advise the purchase of their preferred shares.

Pan Handle: In Mr. Alloway's April article on "The New Wall St." he was kind enough to refer to the writer of these lines in illustration of "what it is to have the public with you in Wall St.," and in the same month the editor of The Bankers' Magazine referred to the writer as a "specialist who has devoted many years to the study of investments in railway equities, and the relation of such equities to general financial conditions, whose accurate perception has been often confirmed by the course of events which he has foretold." Whatever compliment there may be in these courteous comments, or whatever merit, if any, they may possess, we now desire to risk the reputation of this column upon the new outcome of Pan Handle. It is true that the friends of that stock were temporarily discouraged because President Thomson, although convinced, was reluctant to act. Even under his administration, however, the Pennsylvania Railway Company commenced to pay dividends on the preferred, and funded the maturing railway bonds, thus preparing for important action. The death of President Thomson removes the one obstacle to consolidation, and the financiers and the attorneys of the Pennsylvania system will now yield to the inevitable, and lease the Pan Handle Road in order to unify their system and extricate themselves from the extraordinary grip which the minority holders now have upon them. Such consolidation is justified by business considerations, because the Pan Handle Railway Company has a more comprehensive grip upon the business of the United States than any other railway corporation, and such consolidation is a necessity to harmonize the relations between the eastern and western divisions of that system. The shareholders of the Pan Handle will soon come into a magnificent realization.

Brunswick: Those in control of the Brunswick corporation have realized the improvement which is showing itself in all parts of the South and in connection with their own properties, and have associated with Judge Howland, the President, such important men on their Board of Directors as Judge Lynde Harrison, Attorney for the Plant Railway system, which has a terminus upon the property; J. W. Hinkley, President of the United States Casualty Company, and Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn. The management of this company is doing good work for the Port of Brunswick; is constantly improving the relations between the interests of the Brunswick corporation and the great railway systems which have their termini at that port, and are doing everything possible to increase the intrinsic value of the property. We renew our advice in regard to the purchase of Brunswick shares for a low-priced, conservative, and growing speculative promise.

Immediate Market.

We have waited many months to feel safe in taking a positive position. During all this time the general market yielded as we expected. The turn has come. Just now the important leaders of financial New York seem to be engaged in a movement in St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, and certain other railway shares in order to create general cheerfulness and broaden the market, in the hope that they can make it strong enough and large enough to relieve them of their Copper and Steel specialties. This movement was started by the increase of dividend upon Atchison, and upon the announcement of the full dividend upon Sugar shares. As the aforesaid railway shares advance these managers will sell some, and when prices react they will buy them back again. By repeated movements of this kind they will carry the railway market upward. Speculators should start with conservative holdings of St. Paul and Burlington, and if the prices decline should buy more, and, on the other hand, when prices advance should sell a portion of their holdings at each stage of the advance. So much for temporary operations for those who do not care to confine their investments to Pan Handle shares.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY.

FINANCIAL.

6% NEW YORK CITY INVESTMENT

SUBSCRIPTION TO $150,000

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds

OF

The American Market Company

Denomination of Bonds $500 Each.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF

HAIGHT & FREESE

Offer these bonds (redeemable in 1928 by means of sinking fund separately invested)

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

Payable 10% on application, and the balance on allotment. The Trustee for the Mortgage Bondholders is the

United States Mortgage and Trust Co. of New York.

INTEREST RUNS FROM FIRST OF JUNE, 1899, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, IN NEW YORK BY THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO., WHERE, ALSO, WHEN DUE, THE BONDS THEMSELVES WILL BE PAYABLE.

THE OBJECT OF THE ISSUE IS TO CONSTRUCT A

GENERAL MARKET ON THE WEST SIDE

Similar to Washington and Fulton Markets.

EARNING CAPACITY OF THE MARKET.

Careful estimate, after providing for mortgage interest and sinking fund to redeem the bonds in 1928, and all expenses, shows a **surplus sufficient to pay 10% on the**

$600,000 Capital Stock Already Subscribed For,

BESIDES LEAVING A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUM TO BE CARRIED FORWARD TO SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Annual gross income		$123,760
Operating expenses and fixed charges (not incident to mortgage bonds)	$23,000	
Interest at 6% on $150,000 bonds	9,000	
Sinking fund to retire bonds	5,000	
		37,000

ANNUAL NET PROFITS OVER ALL FIXED CHARGES . $86,760

Market located 8th Avenue, 48th and 49th Streets, in the City of New York.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS CENTRAL LOCATION SHOW ITS SUPERIORITY OVER THAT OF ALL OTHER MARKETS IN THE CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESERVE THE RIGHT WITHOUT NOTICE TO CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS, AND TO ADVANCE THE PRICE; AND TO REJECT OR REDUCE ANY SUBSCRIPTION AT ANY TIME BEFORE THE DELIVERY OF THE BONDS. IF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF BONDS SUBSCRIBED FOR BY ANY PERSON BE NOT ALLOTTED TO HIM, THE AMOUNT PAID AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION, OVER AND ABOVE 10% OF HIS ALLOTMENT, WILL BE APPLIED TO THE BALANCE DUE UNDER THE ALLOTMENT.

Prospectus, application forms, and all particulars can be had on application in person or by mail to BANKING HOUSE of

HAIGHT & FREESE,

53 Broadway, New York.
85 State Street, Boston,
Cor. 4th & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their resepective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

A WALL STREET MAN FREQUENTLY HAVing accurate valuable information wants to meet party trading on New York Stock Exchange, who can use it to advantage. Highest N. Y. Stock Exchange and other reference. If readers of this notice familiar with Wall Street business will differentiate between this notice and the usual run of such advertisements, they will find something out of the ordinary. TANTALUS, Box 165 Times Office.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

For the accommodation of our many patrons, who have found our down-town offices overcrowded, and also for the accommodation of those clients and prospective clients for whom it is inconvenient to visit the Wall Street district, we beg to announce that we have opened very commodious and attractive

BRANCH OFFICES:
NO. 30 WEST TWENTY-THIRD ST.,
adjoining Stern Bros.' establishment.
ON PARLE FRANCAIS. SE HABLA ESPANOL. MAN SPRICHT DEUTSCH.

CHESTER B. LAWRENCE, JR.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York.
STOCKS, HIGH GRADE BONDS, GRAIN.
Commission, 1-16 per cent. Margins, 3 to 5 per cent. Interest charges never exceed 6 per cent.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway, N. Y.
Special Ladies' Department at Branch Office.
DAILY MARKET LETTER, giving correct logical views and special information, furnished gratis to clients and prospective clients.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus.....$2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. L. Strong, James J. Hill, Wm. F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, Edward N. Gibbs, M. C. D. Borden, Jno. G. McCullough, Edward Uhl, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, H. Walter Webb, James A. Blair, Frank W. Stearns, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.

This company is authorized to act as Executor Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.
To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

WRITE US.

OUR ADVICES FOR THE PAST FEW WEEKS ON THE STOCK MARKET HAVE BEEN SO REMARKABLY CORRECT THAT ALL WHO HAVE FOLLOWED THEM HAVE QUADRUPLED THEIR INVESTMENT. WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR OUR ADVICE. ADDRESS **FREE GRATIS**, BOX 161 TIMES OFFICE.

5 % 20 GOLD BONDS.—Apply W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned. A decree has been entered upon the foreclosure of Wisconsin Central Company's first mortgage and a sale thereunder will occur **JULY 7TH, 1899.**

Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; of Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan. Certificates of Deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.

Holders of $11,120,000 Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds have already deposited their Bonds, and the holders of the outstanding $145,000 should deposit same with the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before JUNE 30TH, 1899, in order to participate in the benefits of the Plan.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds, Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit, or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing said securities, will, upon transfer and delivery of the same to United States Trust Company of New York, or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds.
Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing said Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of United States Trust Company of New York, representing said Income Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing United States Trust Company certificates for said Income Bonds, are hereby NOTIFIED:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston **ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1899,** and that at the time of said deposit they are required **to pay the first and second instalments,** aggregating 75 per cent. of amounts payable by them respectively, as provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $150 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $15 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $7.50 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of above named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second instalments paid.

Holders of certificates of deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first instalment of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the Plan, are notified to pay the second instalment of fifty per cent. of the said amounts on or before **JUNE 20TH, 1899,** to wit: on account of income bonds $100 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $10 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor.

They should also present their Certificates to be stamped second instalment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Depositors' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan and first and second instalments paid.

New York, June 6, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y.,
Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York.,
Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York,
Reorganization Managers.

COPPER.

THE PRENTICE INVESTMENT CO.,
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Fiscal Agents for
THE
Boston and British Columbia
Copper Mining and Smelting Company.

Officers and Directors:
JOHN F. MERRILL, Ex-Senator, of Quincy, Mass., and Director in Boston and Quincy Street Railway Company.
GEORGE W. FRENCH, Capitalist, Randolph, Mass.
SETH E. BENSON, Capitalist and Real Estate Owner, Melrose, Mass.
E. H. HAMBLEN, Wholesale Grocer, Springfield, Mass.
WILLIAM CROSBIE.....Revelstoke, B. C.
THEODORE W. FRENCH, Capitalist, Pawtucket, R. I.
GEORGE W. BEACH .....Mining Expert

ANNOUNCEMENT.—In pursuance with our instructions this day, we wish to announce that the stock of this company will be advanced from $2.50 per share to $5.00 per share, par value $10.00, on July 1. No orders will be received at our office for stock at present price after 4 o'clock June 30, 1899.

We wish to state that our allotment will soon be all sold at present rate of orders, so wire if you wish to secure stock.

The Smelter Plant in connection with these mines assures this proposition of dividends.

HOT STUFF.

Last Sunday we offered to furnish you with information on Sugar, guaranteeing you a

5-POINT PROFIT

if you acted upon our advice. Tuesday morning we wired 800 speculators throughout the country

"BUY SUGAR AT 140"

and we have persistently urged our customers every day since to "STICK TO LONG SUGAR AND BUY IT ON ALL SOFT SPOTS"; also "BUY FEDERAL STEEL, BROOKLYN, AND GRANGERS."

Our guarantee of a 5-point profit in Sugar got there

WITH BOTH FEET

and nearly four times over.

FUN IN SUGAR

is just beginning, and if you want to know

JUST WHAT TO DO

TO MAKE MONEY

send us your check for Ten Dollars to-day, to reach us Monday, when we will telegraph you before the opening the figure at which to

BUY OR SELL SUGAR

Also information on B. R. T., GRANGERS, MANHATTAN, and the STEEL STOCKS.

Many of our discretionary accounts were put "short" of SUGAR Monday last at 145 and switched to the "long" side at 140 Tuesday. Every account in our office bought St. Paul at 125½ Thursday for a turn, carrying some above 127. Accounts handled for 10 per cent. of the net.

To Our Code Holders Monday.

TROPHY SUGAR.

Get your remittance in our hands before Monday's opening.

JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

6% INTEREST 6%
The Mercantile Co-operative Bank,
Cor. 23d St. & Lexington Av.
Assets, $1,093,000. Surplus, $100,000.
Issues 6% Coupon Certificates.
Denominations, $25, $100, and $500.
Interest Coupons payable semi-annually at the Knickerbocker Trust Company.
Better Security Than Industrial Stocks,
for the reason that the Mercantile Co-operative Bank loans its funds only on Real Estate, New York City and vicinity. Further information and particulars of earning capacity of the Bank furnished upon application.

Bulls and Bears of Wall Street is the title of the latest and best book published on stock speculation. Methods of successful operators explained. Send 10 cents in stamps or coin for copy. JOHN B. McKENZIE, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Our Copper Exhibit at Electric Show, Madison Square Garden, N. Y., was a fascinating attraction.

COPPER

ANITA MINING CO. OF NEW YORK, CAPITAL STOCK $500,000, OPERATING THE PROMONTORIO AND ANITA COPPER MINES AT BOLANOS, STATE OF JALISCO, MEXICO.

For the purpose of installing a forty-ton smelting plant, a compressed air plant to operate the drills in the mine and an electric light plant that will give the company an income of not less than $4,000 a day (equal to 60 per cent. of the total capitalization) a limited amount of stock will be sold at

50 Cents a Share. Par Value, $1.

We have 15,000 shares left at this price; the balance, 10,000, will be raised to $1.00. We would advise you to secure your stock without delay.

We have sunk seven test pits along the outcrop of the vein for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and the ores extracted show a value of $47.00 a ton. The ores in the mines have improved beyond all our calculations and show a general value of $87.00 a ton.

Fraser & Chalmers, 80 Broadway, New York, have shipped our entire Power Plant. Other smelters will be added as fast as required.

We expect this stock to be worth $20.00 a share inside of a year after the machinery is running. Will have plant in operation in four months. Can increase output of mines to 200 tons or greater as development progresses. We are working in ore that will assay $700 gold to the ton. This is a marvelous opportunity and comes once in a lifetime.

Full information, prospectus, &c., may be obtained from our Fiscal Agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.,
BANKERS,
45 AND 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

BANKING HOUSE

HAIGHT & FREESE

NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
PHILA., S. W. COR. 4TH & WALNUT ST.
BOSTON, 85 STATE STREET.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.

Execute orders in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, and PROVISIONS on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 to 5 per cent., at 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits subject to check at sight.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." This publication has become a textbook to the speculating and investing public, being the most condensed statistical history of the stock and bond market ever issued by any Banking House.

Gives range of prices of Stocks, Wheat, Cotton, and Provisions for 10 to 30 years, latest financial reports, and statements of earnings, dividends, &c., of all railroad and industrial corporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges.

It is indispensable to the investor and operator in determining the value of Stocks and Bonds, and is up to date in everything pertaining to the markets of the world.

We are pleased to present it FREE upon mailed or personal application, as well as designate stocks which in our judgment will prove most profitable to the investor.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service. Branch Office, 1132 Broadway, N. Y., near 26th Street.

A STOCK, GRAIN, AND COTTON LETTER issued daily, and SENT FREE on request.

15 Points in 30 Days Advice Free

I KNOW of a certain stock dealt in on N. Y. Stock Exchange which will advance 15 points before it declines 2 points. I will give you this information FREE, with the understanding that you pay me 20 per cent. of the net. Pay me nothing until you have made profits. Write for particulars. INSIDER, Box 170, Times Office, New York.

MANAGER FOR BRANCH OFFICE WANTED by New York Stock Exchange house; must have some clientele of his own, and expect to do something besides draw his breath and his salary. No notice will be taken of communications that do not give full particulars of previous employment and capability, and salary expected, which will be treated confidentially. Above is a good opportunity for a hustler, who will not expect others to make a living for him while he looks on. Address OPPORTUNITY, Box 130 New York Times.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, BY ORder of the Board of Directors of the Spanish-American Light & Power Company, Consolidated, a special meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at No. 1 Calzada del Monte, in the City of Havana, Cuba, on June 18th, 1899, at noon, to consider and act upon a proposition made to the Company to purchase the Gas Works and electric light plant of the Company at Matanzas, Cuba, and if such proposition is accepted to authorize a sale of said works and plant. EMILIO YGLESIAS, Secretary.
Dated Havana, June 8th, 1899.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New York, June 3, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on Wednesday, June 14, 1899. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

American Beet Sugar Company,
32 Nassau St., New York.
Interest on Preferred Stock.
Interest at 6% per annum from April 18th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, on the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M. S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $193,726,670; balance, $11,141,622; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $215,341.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2 3-16 per cent. for short and 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet. Posted rates were $4.86¼ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for sixty days, $4.87⅝ for demand, and $4.88¼@$4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18⅜@5.18¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 13-16@94¾ and 95 7-16@95½, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—15@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 10.—Business on the Bourse to-day was dull mostly throughout and closed steady. The demand for Spanish 4s is growing on the idea that the coupon would be paid in full. Rio Tintos advanced and Kafirs were offered for London account. There was some investment demand, but speculators held aloof, waiting for the races to-morrow at Longchamps.

BERLIN, June 10.—On the Boerse to-day Americans and Canadian Pacifics were firmer. The general tendency was reserved in view of the Transvaal question and the races to-morrow at Longchamps.

FRANKFORT, June 10.—Business on the Boerse to-day was of a quiet tendency.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $8,639,391. The imports of specie were $818,615 and exports of specie $5,468,642.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Bear speculators this week have attempted their utmost at demoralization. They have failed. Final quotations for the week show advances instead of declines.

Some extraordinary efforts were made to pound prices downward, extraordinary misstatements were given circulation, and during the early part of the week it looked as if the depression campaign was to be somewhat successful; but on Friday and Saturday natural rallies produced gains, raising quotations actually higher than they were when the ramming and jamming began in the early part of the week—most net changes yesterday showing on the right side as compared with the record of a week ago.

It is the comment of ordinary observers of the current course of the market that much of the talent of the Stock Exchange is still ranged on the bear side, still disposed to expect recessions, trying to help force declines, expectant evidently of mishaps and disturbances and upsets promiscuous. They pin their doubts to crop disaster tales, gold export announcements, labor snarls. They profess to be careless utterly of the long line of proofs that prosperity generally is assertive throughout the country. A few relatively insignificant drawbacks they rate as of consequence far beyond the tremendous total of elements inspiriting. They acknowledge—because facts oblige them to acknowledge—that commercially and industrially the whole country is profiting. They acknowledge—because they have to acknowledge—that in financial affairs not one single troublesome influence is discernible. They acknowledge—because obliged to acknowledge—that on the business basis virtually every sign is favorable. Alertly seeking flaws, they do not find them. Continually and enthusiastically on the outlook for some reason to be discouraged, they are confronted with one limitless list of accomplishments and prospects uniformly encouraging. Thus they fall back, perforce, upon the "argument" that technically the security market is disadvantageously situated—that it is "overbought," that stocks have drifted from strong hands into weaker ones, that great financial interests have liquidated, that the public has succeeded to the holdings of syndicates and manipulators, and that millionaires who have sold out must be expected from this time forward to work on the side of depression in order to buy back cheaply what they have unloaded.

This is clever representation. The trouble with it is that it isn

tion being taken as in natural course and wholly without effort to have it serve as a stock market influence. Investors must bear in mind differences so displayed in character of management. Rather than a mystery of blind pools with efforts to shake out investors, the sane buyer will prefer to throw his lot with a management that is straightforward and fair, and Federal Steel has better chances, on merit and naturally, than American Steel and Wire, however much one kind of manipulation may follow another.

Indications appear of important developments impending in local transit stocks. Some exaggerated forecasts get attention, but it is evident that negotiations of much more than ordinary consequence are under way.

In what is likely to come about Metropolitan will be the largest gainer. A group of speculators short of Metropolitan stock have been energetically striving to knock its quotations down, and incidentally have not hesitated to indulge in some very curious performances. What chiefly they have accomplished, however, may be to trap themselves, for the stock which they have sold short they deliver to insiders—Messrs. Elkins and Widener of Philadelphia and Mr. William C. Whitney and Messrs. Wormser of New York having apparently unlimited orders in the market to absorb all stock offered. This group of financiers smile carelessly at the bear representation that current dividends are not being earned, and close Wall Street friends have their assurance that a substantial surplus is shown beyond all dividend requirements.

The fact that the system is only now beginning to near completion accounts for much in estimating Metropolitan's outlook, the effect of new extensions being somewhat shown last month in an increase of earnings approaching $10,000 per day. It can be stated, moreover, upon authority practically official that the percentage of operating expenses is materially decreasing—some features of this improvement being simply phenomenal, while additional revenues (resulting from the sale of surplus power and on other accounts) begin from this time forward to yield extraordinary income.

It can hardly be comfortable in the face of facts like these to be short of 20,000 shares of Metropolitan stock. One Wall Street operator may be. Insiders believe him to be.

SATURDAY.

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 10	306,555
To date this year	93,699,526
Corresponding date last year	47,867,955

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 10	$1,731,500
To date this year	$513,804,710
Corresponding date last year	$360,562,560

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.... ⅝ | Gen. Electric.... 1
Am. Spirits Mfg.... ½ | Int. Paper.... ½
Am. Sugar Ref.... ⅝ | Minn. & St. L.... ⅝
Am. Tobacco.... 1¼ | M. & St. L. 2d pf.. 1¼
Brook. Union Gas.... 4 | M. St. P. & S.S. M.pf. ⅝
Brunswick City.... ⅞ | Ore. R. & N. pf.... 1⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., A.... ⅝ | Penn. Railroad.... 1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf... 1½ | P., C., C. & St. L.... 1
Chi., L. & Pac.... ½ | P., C., C., & St. L. pf. 1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.... ⅝ | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.. ⅝
Colorado Southern.... ½ | Standard Dist.... ½
Consol. Gas.... 5⅝ | Standard Dist. pf.... 2
Del., Lack & W.... ½ | Twin City R. T.... 1¼
Den. & Rio Grande.. ½ | Union Bag & Paper pf. ½
Federal Steel.... ½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf. ½ | Int. Silver.... ⅞
Am. Steel & Wire.. ⅞ | Met. Street Ry.... ⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf.... 1½ | Mo., K. & Texas.... ⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.... ⅝ | N. Y. Air Brake.... 1
Col. & H. C. & I.... ⅞ | Peo. Gas, Chi.... ⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf.... ½ | St. L. Southw. pf.... 1⅜
D., S. S. & Atlantic. 1¼ | Tenn. Coal & Iron.. ⅜
Federal Steel pf.... ½ | Union Bag & Paper. 1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av., cn. 1 | N. Y., S. & W. gen. 2
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s. 1½ | S. Pac. Cal. 5s, sta.. 1
C., R. I. & P. 6s, reg. 1 | W. N. Y. & Pa. gen. 3½

Bond Declined.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st.... 2

Affected by cross influences—profit taking on stocks bought early in the week, fears of an unfavorable bank statement, and continued confident buying of the same character that has brought about recent gains—the stock market yesterday was an irregular one, in which net changes were in most instances fractional, and were about evenly divided between gains and losses. Except for some little commission house buying the market during the two hours of business was professional in character, and the traders, who counted upon an unfavorable Clearing House statement, and upon profit taking sales by longs which they seemed to think inevitable, were, for the most part, bearish. After the bank statement came out and the professional contingent discovered that it was not as unfavorable as they expected there was a good deal of covering of stocks put out late on Friday and early yesterday. The market closed strong, and in most of the conspicuous stocks final prices were at or near the highest.

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The market yesterday was again broad, and was quite active, the total transactions aggregating more than 300,000 shares. Those stocks which, during the week were most conspicuous in the general buoyancy, again received most attention, and again Wall Street seemed to ignore news developments and to act largely upon sentiment. Although early prices cabled from London were below Friday's closing level, this market was unaffected by the moderate selling for foreign account through arbitrage houses.

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The industrial group and the local stocks were the most prominent issues. Sugar Trust and several other industrial stocks showed noteworthy resistance to the selling and made substantial advances above their lowest prices. Of the local shares Consolidated Gas was notably strong, rumors of a settlement of the local gas war bringing about a 5-point advance in the stock. The local traction shares—Manhattan Elevated, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Metropolitan—also held up remarkably well under heavy realizing sales and rather aggressive selling by traders for the short account. St. Paul's excellent earnings for the first week of June were responsible for a good deal of buying of the Granger shares, and in a large measure offset the influence of the wheat market's new strength. Buying of the same good character as that noted heretofore kept all the anthracite coal shares conspicuously firm.

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The Street evidently expected an unfavorable bank statement. The heavy gold shipments of the week and the renewed outside buying in the stock market were counted upon to make the figures unsatisfactory. But when the Clearing House figures were made public they were found to be much better than was looked for. The increase in loans amounted to $10,805,000. Deposits increased $7,770,000. The loss in surplus reserves was $3,387,000, but cash holdings in banks decreased less than $1,500,000. The point was made that the heaviest gold shipments of the week did not show fully in the cash item. Following the appearance of this statement there was a general change in sentiment among those traders who had previously been bearish because of their anticipations of an unfavorable statement, and in the last half hour there was a general covering movement.

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According to yesterday's figures the New York banks now have a total reserve of $263,781,000, which is $39,328,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating nearly $898,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $757,000,000.

ST. PAUL'S BIG EARNINGS.

St. Paul's excellent statement for the first week of June, showing a gain of $102,420 over the corresponding week of last year, was decidedly encouraging to bulls on the Grangor stocks. The figures make a new high record for the period. St. Paul's statement for the full month of May shows an increase of about 7 per cent. over the same month of last year, which is a notable exhibit in view of the fact that the grain movement in 1898 was much heavier than in the month just ended. A year ago there was a very large export demand for wheat, and this kept the railroads busy with grain traffic.

A good deal of the buying of St. Paul and the other Grangers yesterday came from the West, where, despite the strength of the grain market, sentiment on the Grangers seems to be considerably improved. It was reported that one or two important Chicago interests who two weeks ago were heavily involved on the short side of the Granger stocks have turned about and are now long of the group.

STEEL AND WIRE BUYING.

American Steel and Wire sold as high as 62½ yesterday, declining subsequently to 60⅝ on rather aggressive selling by traders, and rallying again to 61 before the close. The statement of Mr. Henry Seligman that he and his friends are strongly in favor of a 1½ per cent. dividend on the stock had considerable effect upon sentiment, and stopped a good deal of commission house liquidation. The bearish contingent—and it is said that some Steel and Wire insiders are working on this side—were again aggressive in their selling and insistent in their predictions that no dividend will be declared at this time. People who watched the stock closely, however, said that the buying was very much better than the selling, and that it was carried on in a much more confident manner.

SUGAR TRUST RUMORS.

Sugar Trust was active and strong yesterday, breaking only to a fraction below 156 when the general market was weak and selling up to 158¼ in the last half hour. Although the buying could not be called of a good character, it was none the less effective, and in the absence of any pressure advanced the stock materially. As has been true for several days past, people usually having good Sugar Trust information were sellers on the advance.

Once more the old rumors of a settlement between the Sugar Trust and the Arbuckles were put into circulation, and many statements to this effect were made. One news agency bulletin quoted an authority as saying positively that the war between the Sugar Trust and Arbuckle Brothers is over. Both interests, however, specifically denied these stories, and intimated that they were mere stock-jobbing inventions. Boston houses were rather conspicuous on the buying side of Sugar during the day.

PENNSYLVANIA BUOYANCY.

Pennsylvania Railroad was more active yesterday than it has been for some time. Nearly 16,000 shares of the stock were traded in, and the price ran up from 131 to 132½, Pennsylvania's net gain for the day amounting to a full point. The heavy buying of the stock was the subject of a good deal of talk, and was generally looked upon as representing a belief on the part of strong interests that President Cassatt's management will adopt a more liberal dividend policy. Philadelphia houses were heavy buyers, and among them it was intimated that most of their purchases were for the account of Philadelphia interests more or less closely identified with the Pennsylvania management. Flower & Co. bought upward of 5,000 shares of Pennsylvania during the day, and this buying was looked upon as significant in many ways.

The Pan Handle stocks advanced a point each, being influenced by the same sentiment that brought about the rise in Pennsylvania. A belief that the new Pennsylvania executive will accord a more liberal treatment to Pan Handle stockholders than the late President Thomson seems to be general among those familiar with Philadelphia wires.

GAS SETTLEMENT STORIES.

Consolidated Gas came into prominence yesterday, running up sharply from 176 to 180⅝ on transactions of about 7,000 shares. Much of the stock's strength came from short covering on the part of the traders, which was induced by the widely circulated rumors of a settlement of the local gas war. These rumors could not be confirmed, and the cut in the Standard Gas Company's quarterly dividend from 1½ to 1 per cent. could not be regarded as indicative of any newly established friendships between the gas companies. Yet the stories were given out with a lot of circumstantial additions, one of which told that a conference has been arranged for between Mr. Sage and the Messrs. Rockefeller, and they were listened to by professional traders who have been short of Consolidated for some time past, and who have been frightened by the strength of the stock during the past few days. Above 178, however, the stock seemed to be in good supply, the most conspicuous sellers being brokers believed to be acting for insiders.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's operations in this market yesterday were small and were practically all on the selling side. About 10,000 shares were put out for foreign account, most of these being St. Paul, Atchison preferred, and Ontario and Western. The London selling did not seem to be effective in this market, but it was a topic of more general discussion than London's operations have recently been. The most popular view of London's recent sales in this market seems to be that speculators there are shorting American stocks on the theory that our gold exports must ultimately affect our markets. The beginning of London's fortnightly settlement takes place this week, and among foreign houses here there is a feeling that some interesting developments may come in connection with this operation.

FEDERAL STEEL'S DIVIDEND.

Federal Steel common was quite active and strong on rather aggressive buying by Flower & Co. and other houses representing insiders. The stock got up to 62½, and closed within a fraction of its top price. Friends of the property are talking with even greater confidence than heretofore on the stocks because of the company's steadily increasing business and the outlook for continued improvement in the iron trade. There seems to be no question about the coming dividend on the stock, insiders asserting positively that in July a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid. Offers of 1 per cent. for the dividend if it is quarterly have been freely made during the past few days. Throughout the past week Flower & Co. have been big buyers of Federal Steel common, and their following in many of the commission houses have also taken large lots of the stock. Because of the uncertainty over American Steel and Wire dividends and the weakness in that stock, the trading contingent has shown inclination to bear Federal Steel, presumably with the expectation that the stock would sympathize with American Steel common. Quite a substantial short interest in the former stock has been created in this way.

NORTHERN PACIFIC TRAFFIC.

An officer of the Northern Pacific Company, in pointing out that the road is having a hard time meeting the demands of its growing traffic, says:

"It is true that we have had to secure a large amount of new equipment, and that several hundred cars are now under construction. In the first place, it takes a pretty large amount of new equipment every year to keep so large a system as ours up to its normal requirements. Then our business is increasing very rapidly. As the system becomes enlarged and its territory is developed, the normal demand for equipment of course becomes larger. Our system is being enlarged, and its territory is being built up very rapidly. We will in the future need somewhat larger total equipment than heretofore, as will most other large Western roads. But we have not been unable to promptly meet all ordinary demands for equipment up to this time, nor do we anticipate anything of the sort. It is to prevent such a contingency that so much additional new equipment is being secured. The impression that we were short of equipment may have arisen from the fact that many flat cars have been called out for construction purposes. We have not let construction and improvement work, however, interfere in this way with our traffic business to any extent whatever. Included in the company's new equipment are many coal cars of the hopper pattern. The company's coal business is much larger than ever before. Coal is being mined and sold more extensively in Washington, and the general increase of business along the lines has increased the consumption very noticeably."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The local and Chicago wheat markets were last week under active bear influence that on Friday had lowered the quotation for the July option nearly 4 cents a bushel in Chicago and 3½ cents in New York. There was a sharp and well-sustained rally yesterday, which was partly due to a rumor that after all the Government report would not be as bearish as was expected, and partly to what appeared to be trustworthy news about disaster to the wheat crop in South Russia. Conservative traders with memories were not forgetful of the rumors of the Russian harvest of 1891, the large Russian exports that followed, and the disastrous results to such United States interests as followed the "hold-your-wheat" policy. As a fact the wheat situation has turned from a weather to a crop market, taking into consideration the condition of the maturing crops in Europe and the progress and results of our Winter wheat harvesting, which is rapidly extending from Texas to Oklahoma. Factors in the price of wheat will be the condition of European wheat as the harvest time approaches, and the average per acre and the quality of our own breadstuff. Bull factors that have to be established to advance quotations are the relations of acreage harvested to acreage planted, verification of reports of premature ripening and the scaling down of the average of bushels to the acre. There is certainly much encouragement for those who look for higher values in the gradual exhaustion of our stocks and farm holdings and the fair export business which flour at $5.20 against $4 a month ago is accepted as a sure indication that milling interests are wide awake. On the other hand the increase in the visible supply would be in ordinary circumstances a bear factor were it not that this year there exists no invisible supply in that the farmers hold the reserve stocks, and it is a simple arithmetical problem to discover what that supply is, the factors being the small quantity of old wheat existing last December, last year's crops, exports, home consumption, seed ing needs, milling requirements, and the visible stocks at distributing centres.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures during the past week at Chicago and New York is shown in the following tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	June 3.	June 5.	June 6.	June 7.
July	77¾	76⅝	75	75½
September	78⅜	77⅜	76	76⅜
Corn—				
July	34	33¾	33½	33⅝
September	34½	34¼	34	34⅛
Wheat—	June 8.	June 9.	June 10.	
July	74¾	74⅜	75 9-16	
September	75⅝	75¼	76⅜	
Corn—				
July	33⅞	33⅜	33¾	
September	34⅛	33⅞	34	

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Wheat—	June 3.	June 5.	June 6.	June 7.
July	82¾	82¼	80⅝	80⅝
September	82¾	82⅝	80½	80⅝
Corn—				
July	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	39½
September	39⅝	39½	39⅜	39½
Wheat—	June 8.	June 9.	June 10.	
July	80⅛	79¾	81¼	
September	80	79⅝	81 1-16	
Corn—				
July	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
September	39⅝	39¾	39½	

July wheat during the week declined 2 3-16c in Chicago and 1⅝c here, and the decline in the September option was 2c at Chicago and 1 1-16c at New York. Corn maintained the wheat market from slumping. It was uniformly steady, the decline being but: Chicago—July, ¼c; September, ½c, and New York—July, ¼c, and September, ⅛c. The low of the week for wheat was on Friday, when July at Chicago touched 73¾c and here 79½c. At Chicago yesterday the range of July wheat was 74½c to 75 9-16c. The rally in both markets came within the last hour of trading, the gain from the so-called noon close to the 1 P. M. close being about ½c. On the post-market curb here July held steadily for 81 1-16c. Privileges were at wide range for to-morrow, puts being 79½c to 79⅝c, and calls 83¼c. Calls for the whole week were 84½c.

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This extract from Snow's crop report is given because it is generally accepted as balanced on the question of Winter and Spring wheat conditions:

"Little that is new can be said of Winter wheat. The season for harvest is now at hand in the southern part of the important belt, while the crop is heading well into the northern limits. Nothing has developed to warrant any hope of better results than appeared likely during the last few weeks.

Continued heavy rainfall in most portions of the Northwest during the past week caused some apparent apprehension of damage from this cause to the Spring wheat crop, but there seems little basis for this fear. So far as surface indications may be accepted, the crop in the Spring wheat belt maintains the high promise which it has held from the beginning, and indeed there may at this time be justification for belief in the possibility of the repetition of last year's extraordinary rate of yield. Current liberal marketing of Spring wheat is ample evidence that growers are well satisfied regarding the outlook for their crop, and so long as the prospect continues good liberal receipts may be expected.

Reckoning 275,000,000 bushels as the maximum for the Winter crop, 550,000,000 bushels may be taken as a reasonably conservative probability of the year's total wheat harvest. It would seem, therefore, that the present promise, even after the fearful destruction of Winter wheat, is for a crop somewhat larger than the average for the past six years, which is 533,000,000 bushels, and decidedly larger than the official estimate for the same period.

The Michigan State report on its crops says of wheat:

"The condition of wheat has continued to decline till at present; the crop is one of the poorest in the history of Michigan. The average condition in the southern four tiers of the counties where 85 per cent. of the crop is grown is only 42 per cent., a decline of 18 points in the last month. The Hessian fly is responsible for the injury. One-fifth of the field will be plowed up. Other crops are generally in good condition."

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended June 10, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1899.	1898.	P. C.
New York	$845,476,935	$624,196,436	+35.5
Boston	111,994,574	83,665,205	+33.8
Philadelphia	65,962,300	53,947,468	+22.3
Baltimore	19,177,869	15,312,479	+25.2
Chicago	105,897,038	97,771,589	+ 8.3
St. Louis	28,177,701	24,757,401	+13.8
New Orleans	6,260,637	5,626,705	+11.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,182,857,144	$906,247,283	+30.7
Other cities, 5 days	165,143,611	143,761,298	+14.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,348,000,755	$1,049,008,581	+28.4
All cities, 1 day	290,612,928	208,792,837	+39.2
Total, all cities, for week	$1,638,613,683	$1,257,801,418	+30.3

Complete returns for the week ended June 3 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, an increase of 26 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 62.1 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 38 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898 was 16.5 per cent., as compared with 1897 a gain of 34.9 per cent., as compared with 1896 a gain of 16 per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Haight & Freese of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia offer to investors at par and accrued interest $150,000 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds of the American Market Company. The bonds are redeemable in 1928 by means of sinking fund separately invested. The trustee for the mortgage bondholders is the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York. The object of the issue is to construct a general market on Eighth Avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, similar to Washington and Fulton Markets. The earning capacity of the market, after providing for mortgage interest and sinking fund to redeem the bonds in 1928, and all expenses, shows a surplus sufficient to pay 10 per cent. on the $600,000 capital stock already subscribed for, besides leaving a large additional sum to be carried forward to surplus account. The firm offering the bonds reserves the right to close the subscription lists and to advance the price without notice.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 10, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18	19	317	Am. Car & Foundry..	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
58¼	60	487	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61¾	61¾	61	61	− ½
38⅝	39	210	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
82½	83½	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	82½	82½	82	82	.....
36⅞	37	400	American Cotton Oil..	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ¼
91	92	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....
27½	27¾	70	Am. Steel & Hoop....	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	.....
74⅞	75	200	Am. Steel & Hoop pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
21½	22½	120	American Malting Co.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	.....
10	10¼	400	American Spirits Mfg.	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ½
60¾	61	17,185	Am. Steel & Wire....	62½	62½	60⅜	60⅞	− ⅞
95¼	96	450	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96	96	96	.....
158	158¼	38,800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	156½	158¼	155⅝	158	+ ⅝
52⅞	53	2,480	Anaconda Copper.....	54	54¼	53	53	.....
37	37⅛	800	American Tin Plate..	36⅞	37	36⅝	37	+ ¼
84	85	215	Amcrican Tin Plate pf.	85	85	84½	84½	−1½
98¾	99	1,350	American Tobacco ...	99	99	99	99	+ ½
16	18	25	Ann Arbor	16	16	16	16	.....
18⅝	18½	2,150	At., T. & S. F.....	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
56⅜	56½	18,558	At., T. & S. F. pf....	57	57⅛	55⅞	56½	− ⅝
73	74	328	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	74	74	74	74	.....
116⅝	117	19,430	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	116¾	117	115½	116¾	+ ¼
139	140	200	Brooklyn Union Gas.	138	139	138	139	+4
14⅝	14¾	1,000	Brunswick City	15	15	14½	14¾	+ ⅞
74	75	50	Buff., Roch. & P. pf..	74	74	74	74	.....
52½	53½	210	Canada Southern	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	.....
97⅜	98	700	Canadian Pacific.....	97⅞	98	97⅞	97⅞	+ ¼
52⅜	52¾	110	Cent. Pac., ass't pd...	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	.....
25½	25½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio...	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
60⅜	60¾	500	Chicago Con. Traction.	60⅞	60⅞	60⅜	60¾	.....
133½	133¾	16,220	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	133⅝	133¾	132¾	133⅝	.....
13⅝	13¾	800	Chicago Great West..	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
68	69	310	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	68	68⅝	68	68⅝	+ ⅝
40	41½	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf....	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+1¼
127⅛	127¼	19,925	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	126⅝	127⅝	126⅝	127¼	+ ⅜
173	173¼	185	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173¼	173¼	173¼	173¼	− ⅛
155	155½	700	Chicago & Northw....	155½	156	155	155	.....
113⅞	114¼	7,360	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	113⅜	114¼	113⅜	114½	+ ½
17	17½	1,120	Chicago Term. Trans.	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
49	50	5,850	Chi., Term. & Trans. pf.	48½	51½	48½	49	+ ⅝
54⅜	55¼	300	C., C., C. & St. L....	55½	55½	55	55	− ⅝
45½	45⅝	1,010	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	46	46	45	45	.....
6	7	200	Colorado Midland	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	.....
5⅜	5⅞	680	Colorado Southern ...	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ½
1	3	300	Col. & H. C. & I.....	13½	13½	13½	13½	− ⅞
180½	181	7,760	Consolidated Gas	176	180⅞	176	180⅞	+5⅝
46¼	46⅜	5,135	Continental Tobacco..	46½	47¼	46¼	46½	− ⅛
81½	82	765	Continental Tobac. pf.	82	82	81½	81½	− ½
119½	120	50	Delaware & Hudson..	120	120	120	120	.....
170	171	700	Del., Lack. & West...	171	171¼	170½	171	+ ½
22⅞	23	2,300	Denver & Rio Grande.	22½	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
78½	78¾	3,900	Denver & R. G. pf....	77⅝	78½	77⅝	78¼	+ ⅝
20⅝	20⅞	2,600	D. M. & Ft. Dodge...	21	21½	20½	20⅝	− ⅛
4¼	4⅜	200	Dul., S. S. & At.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	−1¼
12½	13	200	Erie	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
40¼	40½	1,100	Evans. & T. H.....	40⅜	40½	40¼	40½	− ⅛
62½	62⅝	12,660	Federal Steel	62½	62½	61¾	62⅜	+ ½
82½	82⅝	1,140	Federal Steel pf.....	82⅞	82⅞	82½	82½	− ½
119	119⅝	842	General Electric.....	119	119¾	119	119⅝	+1
68⅜	69	950	Glucose Sugar Ref....	69¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	− ¼
106½	107½	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	107	107	107	107	.....
164	165½	300	Great Northern pf....	164⅞	165	164⅞	165	.....
108¼	109	300	H. B. Claflin Co.....	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¼
114	114¼	500	Illinois Central	114	114	114	114	.....
43½	44¼	150	International Paper ..	44½	44½	44¼	44½	+ ½
78	79	300	Internat. Paper pf...	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ½
16½	17	100	International Silver ..	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	100	Iowa Central pf.....	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	.....
67⅝	67¾	1,230	Louisville & Nashville.	68	68	67⅝	67¾	− ⅛
114⅜	115	14,130	Manhattan Con	115	115½	114⅝	115	+ ⅛
56	58	15	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	.....
222½	223½	3,330	Metropolitan St. Ry...	223½	223½	222½	223	− ⅝
14¼	14½	200	Mexican Central	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ¼
3½	4	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
58	59	200	Minn. & St. Louis....	58	58⅜	58	58¾	+ ⅜
94	95	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	94	94¾	94	94¾	+1¼
27½	28½	2,050	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	28	28¾	28	28	− ⅜
69	70	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¾
12	12¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
34	34½	700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	34¼	34¼	34	34¼	− ⅛
43½	43¾	4,285	Missouri Pacific	43⅝	43⅝	43	43½	+ ⅛
42⅝	43	48	National Biscuit Co...	43	43	43	43	.....
29⅜	29⅝	370	National Lead Co.....	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½	− ¼
110	112	33	National Lead Co. pf.	110½	110½	110½	110¼	.....
48½	49¼	100	National Steel	49	49	49	49	.....
90¼	90⅝	540	National Steel pf.....	90¼	90½	90½	90¼	.....
116½	117¼	1,800	New Jersey Central..	116¾	117¼	116½	116¾	.....
165	170	100	New York Air Brake..	165	165	165	165	+ 1
131⅝	132¼	3,885	New York Central....	132	132⅜	132	132	+ ¼
26⅞	27	3,900	N. Y., Ont. & West....	27¼	27½	26¾	27	− ¼
20¾	20¾	400	Norfolk & Western...	20⅞	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	.....
69	69¼	420	Norfolk & West. pf...	69	69¼	69	69	.....
11⅜	11⅞	526	North American	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
47⅞	48	2,410	Northern Pacific	48¾	48¾	47½	48	− ⅜
76¾	76¾	600	Northern Pacific pf..	76¾	76¾	76½	76¾	− ¼
71¼	72½	271	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71⅞	+1⅞
48⅜	49	260	Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	− ¼
132	132¼	15,670	Pennsylvania R. R...	131	132¼	131	132	+1
119½	119¾	5,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	120¼	120¼	119½	119½	− ⅝
4	5	50	Peoria & Eastern.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
54	55	545	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	54	55	54	54½	+1
86	87¼	125	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	86	86	86	+1
51	51½	100	Pressed Steel Car	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	.....
82½	83	50	Pressed Steel Car pf..	82	83	82	83	.....
21	21¼	1,220	Reading	21¼	21¼	21	21	.....
60¾	61	6,940	Reading 1st pf	61¼	61¾	60⅝	60⅝	.....
35½	36	40	Reading 2d pf	36	36	36	36	.....
10½	10⅝	625	St. Louis & San Fran.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
36½	36⅝	350	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅜	+ ⅝
31½	32	2,750	St. L. Southw. pf....	31⅜	31⅜	30⅝	31	−1⅝
99½	99⅝	650	St. Paul & Omaha....	99⅞	99⅞	99¾	99¾	− ⅛
32⅝	32¾	2,400	Southern Pacific	32⅜	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
11¼	11½	350	Southern Railway	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ⅛
50¾	51	1,710	Southern Railway pf.	50¾	51	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
15	15½	200	Standard Dis. & Dis..	15	15½	15	15½	+ ½
65	66	180	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf.	65	65	65	65	+2
7½	8	400	Standard R. & T.....	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
63¼	63¾	2,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	64¼	64¼	63½	63½	− ¾
19¼	19¾	100	Texas Pacific	19½	19¾	19¼	19¼	.....
68⅜	69	300	Twin City R. T.....	69	69⅝	69	69⅝	+1¼
41⅜	41⅞	2,035	Union Pacific	41⅝	41¾	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅜
75⅞	76	2,945	Union Pacific pf.....	75⅜	75¾	75½	75⅞	+ ¼

of last week's statement with that of the preceding week:

	June 3.	June 10.	Increase.
Loans	$746,602,200	$757,407,600	$10,805,400
Deposits	890,061,400	897,831,600	7,770,000
Circulation	13,639,900	13,606,800	*30,100
Legal tenders	59,530,800	59,617,300	86,500
Specie	205,695,200	204,163,700	*1,531,500
Reserve	265,226,000	263,781,000	*1,445,000
Res. required	222,515,400	224,457,900	1,942,500
Surplus	42,710,600	39,323,100	*3,387,500

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,191,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,609,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,81.,025	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,811,825	32,437,050	51,678,225
Feb. 18	34,378,825	25,068,450	55,065,850
Feb. 25	30,384,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$39,323,100	1894	$76,918,250
1898	53,841,100	1893	14,420,900
1897	47,601,475	1892	23,545,850
1896	20,677,050	1891	10,484,825
1895	37,958,900	1890	6,987,900

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities, the feature of the trading was the strength of the New Amsterdam Gas issues, all of which enjoyed further advances. The day's market, as a whole, was strong, though not very active, and gains were made in a number of stocks. Some few issues suffered net losses for the day, but the advances were much more numerous than the declines.

Of the New Amsterdam Gas issues, the common stock made the largest net gain. It was not very active, and the advance from 33½, the opening sale, to 34¾, the closing bid, was made on the purchase of a few hundred shares The preferred stock advanced 1 point, to 60 bid, and the bonds at one time were 102 bid. At the close, however, they were offered at that figure, and showed only a fractional net gain for the day.

The strength of New Amsterdam Gas was attributed to a rumor to the effect that a meeting of representatives of the several local gas companies will be held shortly to consider a plan to put an end to the present sharp competition. The strength of Consolidated Gas on the Stock Exchange was taken as indicative of the early termination of the gas war, and New Amsterdam Gas followed Consolidated Gas in its upward course. The announcement of the reduction of the rate of dividends on Standard Gas had no effect on New Amsterdam Gas, and as there were no transactions on the curb yesterday in the Standard Gas stocks, there was nothing to indicate how far the reduction of dividends will affect the price of Standard Gas common.

Prominence was given to the group of electric stocks by sharp advances in both issues of Electric Boat. The common stock closed at 28 bid, and the preferred stock made a net gain of 5 points, closing at 47½ bid. The company is said to have large orders, and to be doing a very profitable business. Insiders are predicting full dividends on both issues of stock during the present year. The other electric stocks were quiet and firm. An odd lot of Electric Vehicle common sold at 113, and at the close the bid on full lots was 112, an advance of 1 point over the closing bid of the previous day.

Amalgamated Copper sold up to 97 yesterday. Only a few hundred shares of the stock changed hands yesterday, and the buying was said to be for insiders. The price did not hold firm, and at the close the stock was offered at 96, the bid being 95½, a decline of 1½ points from the highest for the day.

Republic Iron and Steel showed strength, and made net gains in both the common and preferred stocks. The common stock sold up to 17¼, and closed at 16⅞ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. The preferred stock closed at 61 bid, a net gain of 1 point. New York Electric Brake and Coupler sold at 56, and closed at 55½ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point.

Havana Commercial common and preferred, Otis Elevator common, and Flemington Coal and Coke closed fractionally lower than on Friday. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34¾	35
Amsterdam pf.	60	61
American 5s, with interest	101½	102
Bay State Gas	2	2⅛

Industrials.

American Air Power	76	77
Best Sugar	33	35
Best Sugar pf.	80	81
Electric Boat	23	25
Electric Boat pf.	47½	50
Electric Vehicle	112	114
Electric Vehicle pf.	120	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2¼	2⅝
Havana Commercial	34½	35½
Havana Commercial pf.	70	71
International Power	78	80
International Pump	26	27
International Pump pf.	65	67
Kentucky Distilleries	19	10½
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	88	90
National Gramophone, ex div.	7¼	7¾
National Salt	42	46
National Salt pf.	75	78
New England Electric Vehicle	8½	9
New York El. Brake and Coupler	55½	57
New York Electric Vehicle	21¾	22
Otis Elevator	33½	35
Otis Elevator pf.	*87	88
Republic Iron & Steel	16¾	17¼
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	61	63
Royal Baking Powder pf.	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26½	27½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div.	79⅝	80
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	460	462
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28½
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67	69
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅞	1

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	95½	96
British Columbia Copper	11¾	12
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	25¼
General Carriage	35	38
Markeen Copper	8	9
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22¼	24½
Tennessee Copper	19½	20½
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	248
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated Bonds	102	103
Brook., Queens C. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con.	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	..	78
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	106
Con. Traction of N. J.	59	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	96	99
Kings Co. Inc. 5s	5	8
Kings Co. Elevated	2	5
Nassau Elec. 4s	95	97
New Orleans Traction	18	22
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	91	93
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34¾	35¼
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93½	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	104½	105½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	199	200
United Traction, Providence	91	92
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	22	24
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	41	42½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97	98
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	50	52
Hoboken Ferry con 5s	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	110	112
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11	12
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80	86
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	105
Columbus Gas	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	84	88
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	78	81
Indianapolis Gas	122	128
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	103½	104¼
Lafayette Gas Company	65	70
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	71	73
Mutual Gas of New York	280	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	95	97
New England Gas & Coke	20	25

	Bid.	Asked.
New England Gas & Coke bonds	82	84
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	50	55
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	120	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	130	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	97¼	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	47	50
American Typefounders'	46	50
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Cramps' Shipyard	73	85
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	99	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf., 1st ass't pd.	10	13
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	56
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
Iron Steamboat	6	7
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	121
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¼	107½
Standard Coupler	20	30
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	60
Union Typewriter	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	117
Wagner Car Company	179	181
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
50..	A. M. Cot. Oil..	36⅝	37¼	36¾	36⅞
2,430..	A., T. & S.F. pf	57¼	57¼	56	56¼
27,380..	Am. Sug. Ref.	157	158¼	155⅝	158⅛
3,610..	Am. Steel & W.	62¼	62⅝	60⅝	61
16,980..	Brook. R. T.	116⅜	117	115⅛	116⅝
8,510..	C., B. & Quincy	133⅜	133⅝	132⅞	133⅛
7,880..	C., Mil. & St. P.	127	127½	126⅝	127¼
1,470..	C., R. I. & Pac.	113⅜	114⅝	113⅜	114
280..	Cont. Tobacco	46⅝	46⅞	46¼	46½
6,990..	Federal Steel	62¼	62⅝	61⅜	62½
20..	Federal Steel pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅞	82⅞
3,830..	Manhattan	115	115¼	114⅜	114⅝
950..	Mo. Pacific	43½	43⅝	43	43¼
10..	N. Y. Central	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼
80..	N. Y. O. & W.	27⅜	27¼	27	27
50..	Nor. Pacific	48¼	48¼	47⅝	47⅞
20..	Pacific Mail	48¾	49	48¾	49
350..	People's Gas	120¼	120¼	119¾	119⅝
830..	Reading 1st pf.	60⅞	61	60⅜	60⅞
270..	Tenn. C. & I.	64⅜	64⅝	63⅜	63⅝
50..	Union Pacific	41¾	41¾	41⅝	41⅝
20..	Union Pacific pf.	75½	75½	75¼	75½
160..	West. Union	91	91	90⅞	91

$2,220

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$35,000..	St. L. S'w't 1st.	93⅜	93⅝	93¼	93¼
50,000..	St. L. S'w't 2d.	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜
25,000..	Wis. Cent. 1st..	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛

$110,000

Report of Specie Imported Into Port of New York June 3 to 9 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Advance	Colon	$581
Champagne	Havre	598,397
Ardanrose	Kingston	605
Lahn	Bremen	154,400
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Advance	Colon	650
New York	San Domingo	238
Altai	Greytown	800
Ardanrose	Puerto Cortez	256
Helen Montague	San Juan	1,920
Silver Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	17,295
City of Washington	Tampico	4,896
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	16,812
St. Paul	Southampton	2,873
Santiago	Santiago	100
Gold Bullion—		
Matanzas	Tampico	2,525
Madiana	Barbados	1,800
St. Paul	Southampton	6,922
City of Washington	Tampico	689
Altai	Greytown	2,202
Athos	Kingston	331
Silver Ore—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	4,827
Total		$818,615

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from June 5 to 10 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
June 5	Wm. der Grosse	Bremen, G. C. (U. S.)	$1,000,000
June 5	Wm. der Grosse	Bremen, S. B.	228,740
June 6	St. Paul	London, S. B.	353,080
June 6	St. Paul	London, G. C. (U. S.)	500,000
June 6	Matanzas	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	2,870
June 7	Vigilancia	Havana, G.C. (Span.)	24,325
June 8	Hilderbrand	Manaos, S. C. (Peru)	1,512
June 9	Etruria	London, S. B.	372,550
June 9	Etruria	London, G.C. (U. S.)	1,000,000
June 9	La Champagne	Havre, G. C. (U. S.)	2,000,000
June 10	Arkadia	San Juan, S. C., (U. S.)	50,300
Total			$5,533,377

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

May 10	Cherokee	San Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	$1,370
June 1	New York	San Domingo, G. C., (Span.)	835
June 1	New York	San Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	3,900
June 2	Alps	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	7,000
June 2	Lucania	London, S. B.	78,710
June 3	Pr. F. Hendrick	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	3,000
June 3	Pr. F. Hendrick	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	2,000
Total			$5,630,192

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	202	202	202
1st week June	$25,099	$23,145	$18,868
From Jan. 1	687,077	645,038	571,614
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,667	3,775	3,130
Month May	$2,270,326	$2,235,658	$1,831,499
From July 1	25,802,037	25,180,236	20,317,481
ST. PAUL & DULUTH—			
Mileage	244	244	244
Month May	$154,078	$131,940	$118,219
From Jan. 1	636,896	569,848	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week June	$28,189	$24,065	$19,986
From July 1	1,432,319	1,299,079	1,050,617
CENTRAL PACIFIC for April—			
Gross	1,477,885	1,336,463	1,017,647
Op. expenses	859,738	800,349	646,867
Net	618,087	536,114	370,780
For ten months:			
Gross	13,487,371	12,946,208	.....
Net	5,048,766	5,532,793	.....
COLORADO MIDLAND for April—			
Gross	115,196	117,494	133,527
Op. expenses	103,932	103,580	97,249
Net	11,264	13,914	36,278
From July 1 to April 30:			
Gross	1,332,250	1,474,149	1,398,591
Net	207,929	303,262	235,176
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for April—			
Gross	2,113,577	2,119,390	1,614,422
Op. expenses	1,619,816	1,588,248	1,253,205
Net	493,761	531,142	361,217
Prop. exp. to gross	76⅝	75¼	77⅝
For ten months:			
Gross	23,531,711	22,944,578	18,485,983
Net	7,351,474	7,364,872	5,628,949
INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for April—			
Gross	84,240	79,216	70,863
Op. expenses	48,241	45,731	45,018
Net	35,999	33,485	25,845
From July 1 to April 30:			
Gross	731,476	684,619	621,140
Net	286,913	246,760	172,844
NEW YORK AND OTTAWA for quarter ended March 31—			
Gross	21,561	12,857	*10,704
Op. expenses	33,317	11,955	*23,322
Deficit	11,756	†862	*12,618
Total deficit	11,756	6,462	*18,218
Charges	18,380	564	*17,816
Deficit	30,136	5,898	*36,034

*Increase. †Surplus.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—A fair volume of business was transacted in the local market to-day. Railroad stocks were features, Lehigh Valley, the Readings, and Pennsylvania advancing sharply, the latter on the election of A. J. Cassatt to the Presidency of the company. The tractions were dull and firm. The industrial leaders were in good demand, but prices did not vary greatly. Fractional improvement, however, was made in Electric Company of America and American Railways. The steel stocks were strong, particularly Pennsylvania Steel common, which advanced 1⅜ to 76. The close was firm at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅝	21½	Penn. Mfg.	24⅜	24⅝
Choctaw	35	36	Phila. Trac.	98¾	99
El. S. Bat.	130	140	Union Trac.	43	43½
E. S. B. pf.	130	140	U. Gas Imp.	163	163½
E. Co. of A.	18½	18⅝	Welsbach Lt.	50	50½
Lehigh Val.	26½	26½	W. N. Y. & Penn	8	8⅛
Marsden	18¼	18½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Diamond Match opened at 147½, one-half a point over yesterday's closing, and closed strong at 149. The report that negotiations were on for establishing match factories which will use the water power of the drainage canal had to do with the advance. Metropolitan gold bonds opened at 97, against Friday's closing of 96⅝, and closed at 96⅞. Metropolitan preferred closed at 58, an eighth of a point over Friday's close. American Linseed preferred, opening at 45, a point below yesterday's closing, gradually declined and closed at 43, common of the same also losing a quarter of a point, closing at 8. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	78½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	148½
National Biscuit Co. common	42¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	4
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	13
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	2
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	20
Chi. Packing & Prov. Co.	10
Chi. Packing & Prov. Co. pf.	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	242
West Chicago Street Railroad	120
South Side Elevated Railroad	98
Lake Street Elevated	17½
Lake Street Elevated Trust certfs.	15½
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	8
American Linseed preferred	48
American Tin Plate common	36½
American Tin Plate preferred	84½
National Biscuit common	42¾
National Biscuit preferred	97⅛
National Carbon common	19
National Carbon preferred	80
National Steel common	48½
National Steel preferred	90
Diamond Match	148½
West Chicago Street Railroad	120

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 10.—The week closes with the money market in an easy condition. Some banks with heavy maturities coming are urgently seeking paper, though they still hold to a 4 per cent. rate. The strongest borrowers among the bankers are supplying their requirements in New York, and it is this fact largely that tends to whatever weakness in rates appears here.

On call, money rules from 3 to 4 per cent., with exceptions as high as 4½ per cent. Time money is offered at 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 3 to 3½ per cent. for six months on gilt-edge dividend collateral. From this basis rates range upward according to the standing of the promiser and the character of the collateral. In mercantile paper, quotations range from 3 to 4½ per cent. There were deposited with the Clearing House yesterday for collection country checks to the amount of $621,126, as compared with $550,000 the previous day. Three of the Boston banks refuse so far to come into the new plan, preferring to collect their checks as they have heretofore.

The stock market was quiet and strong to-day. Zinc and Bell Telephone stood out as conspicuously strong spots, the former closing with net gain of 1¾ points and Bell Telephone at 350, a gain of 10 points. Considerable interest attaches to the terms of the proposed exchange of Bell Telephone stock. The coming week promises to bring forth important developments in this respect. Lamson was up again to 40 on the declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of $1 per share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20. Dominion Coal suffered a fractional loss for the day, while gossip had it that the company would retire its preferred stock at 115 and the bonds at 110, and that the Everett plant would be duplicated in Brooklyn. In the Coppers, Parrot, Butte, and Isle Royale were the leaders on what was on the whole light trading. Butte was up to 76½, closing at 76; Isle Royale to 46, closing at 45; Tamarack to 215, and Parrot to 52¾, closing at 52.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10¼	..	Old Colony	10½	11
Allouez	4	..	Old Domin.	39¾	40
Arcadian	54½	55	Osceola	84	85
Arnold	12⅜	12⅞	Parrot	51½	52½
Ash Bed	1½	2	Pioneer	2½	3
Atlantic	32	33	Quincy	100	105
Baltic	32	33	Rhode Is'nd.	8¾	9⅛
Bost. & C. C.	.25	..	Santa Fe	12¼	12¾
Bost. & Mon.	345	350	Santa Ysabel	14¾	14¾
Butte & Bos.	75½	76	Shoe	36½	37
Cal. & Hec.	785	800	Tamarack	210	215
Centennial	34½	35	Utah Con.	30¾	40¼
Franklin	19½	20	Washington	1½	2
Humboldt	1½	2½	White Knob	..	16
Isle Royale	..	45	Winona	14	15
Mohawk	26½	28	Wolverine	43¾	44

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	258	..	Fitchburg pf.	..	117
Bost. & Low.	238	240	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	113½	114
Bost. & Me.	185	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	118½	119
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	West End	94	95
Bost. Elev.	108	109			
Cent. Mass.	20	20½			
Cent. M. pf.	70	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell. T.	349	350	Mex. Tel	4	4⅛
C. Stk. Yds.	..	150	N. Eng. Tel.	..	145
Dom. Coal	58	58¼	U. S. Oil	48	48½
D. Coal pf.	119	120	W. Elec	51½	52¼
Erie Tel	91	..	W. Elec. pf.	65	..
Lam. Store	39½	40			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.05	Lady Washington	.01
Andes	.14	Mexican	.53
Belcher	.40	Occidental	.31
Best & Belcher	.40	Ophir	1.10
Bullion	.06	Overman	.23
Caledonia	.80	Potosi	.42
Challenge Con.	.36	Savage	.24
Chollar	.31	Sag Belcher	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	Sierra Nevada	.70
Confidence	1.05	Silver Hill	.02
Con. Imperial	.02	Standard	2.40
Crown Point	.30	Union Con.	.41
Exchequer	.02	Utah	.16
Gould & Curry	.25	Yellow Jacket	.41
Hale & Norcross	.30	Silver Bars	.69⅝
Julia	.02	Mexican dollars	.49⅜
Justice	.20	Draft, sight	.12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Anaconda	50	51	50	52
Anchoria	85	90	80	89
Argentum	25½	26¾	25	26
Battle	28	28⅝	28	28⅝
Columbine	17	17½	17½	18
Consolidated	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
Damon	17½	17¾	17⅝	18
Elkton	89½	90	89½	90
El Paso	23	25	20	25
Findlay	15½	15⅞	15	17½
Garfield	11¾	13	11¾	13
Gibson	28	29	27	29
Golden Fleece	30	35	33	35
Golden King	88	92	87½	89
Gold Coin	198	210	198	210
Gould	22¾	23	23	23¼
Isabella	81½	81¾	82½	82¾
Independence	59⅞	60¼	58	58½
Jackpot	88	88½	36½	36⅞
Matoa	30½	32	30⅝	31½
Moon Anchor	100	101½	100	101½
Pinnacle	15⅞	16	16½	16¾
Pharmacist	55½	55¾	5¾	6
Portland	190½	191	191½	192
Rawhide	35	42	35	42
Rosa	22	25	22	25
Union	20	20½	20½	20¾
Vindicator	91	94	91	94
Work	22⅜	22¾	22¼	22½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$271,554,155
Gold reserve	234,008,481
Net silver	5,118,282
United States notes in the Treasury	14,800,801
Treasury notes of 1890	979,335
Total receipts this day	1,418,781
Total receipts this month	14,481,398
Total receipts this year	484,071,228
Total expenditures this day	1,345,000
Total expenditures this month	13,308,000
Total expenditures this year	587,107,972
Deposits in National banks	80,384,628
Silver bullion	946,021
National bank notes received for redemption	427,329
Government receipts from customs	466,201
Internal revenue	858,315
Miscellaneous	94,264

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Harvey Laundry Company of Buffalo; capital, $28,450. Directors—Edward A. Jones, William H. Baker, Henry J. Skinner.

Transcendent Light Company of New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—William Erdman, Louis Frankel, Joseph R. Noyes.

Oriental Industrial and Trading Company of Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—Frank A. Stecker, Henry Yorden, George H. Harris.

Campbell's Steam Grist Mill Company of Catskill; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Campbell Smith, Bemis T. Smith, Richard T. Greene.

Walter B. Leslie & Co. of New York, to deal in men's furnishing goods; capital, $5,000. Directors—Walter B. Leslie, Isaac Jacobs, Mark Jacobs.

Empire Fish Company of Buffalo; capital, $10,000. Directors—John P. Trimble, Eugene A. Georger, Henry H. Guenther, Walter H. Trimble, J. Frank Clark.

Warsaw Knitting Mills of Warsaw, Wyoming County; capital, $50,000. Directors—Thomas S. Glover, Jr., Benedict Whitlock, Lester H. Humphrey, Warren W. Hawley, John Harrigan, Joseph C. Buxton, Nathan S. Beardslee, William Watson, William P. Rumbold, William C. Guolnlock, Oliver Wilson.

To Invite President and Cabinet.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The committee appointed to carry to President McKinley the invitation to attend the Autumn festival in Chicago left to-night for Washington on the Pennsylvania Limited. Those who went are Postmaster C. U. Gordan, Alexander H. Revell, Laverne Noyes, Ferdinand W. Peck, W. D. Washburn, William H. Chadwick, Isaac M. Hamilton, George Fabyan, William P. Williams, and Wilton C. Smith. The committee will wait upon the President Monday afternoon, and later call upon the members of the Cabinet to extend to each an invitation.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Use the Celebrated Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap.

Candy Store and Soda Fountain in the basement.

A Natural Cause and a Natural Effect.

Last Wednesday we had a slight fire in one part of our store, in itself a small matter, but it was the cause of the rough handling of some of the stocks. The actual injury to any of the goods has been almost imperceptible. We have thoroughly overhauled everything, and where there has been the slightest chance, either imaginary or otherwise, for the lowering of the very highest standard of an article we have made a sweeping reduction in its selling price. These opportunities extend more or less through every department, and might (with more truth than fiction, as far as the real bargains we offer are concerned) be blazoned far and wide as "a great fire sale" were it not that we do not do business in that way, and would not for anything try to lead you to believe that we are offering greater opportunities than we really are. We had already made very unusual preparations for to-morrow's selling, and as we write, the best, newest, largest and most opportune purchases of the season are fast crowding into the store. These, together with the above unprecedented reductions,

The New York Times.

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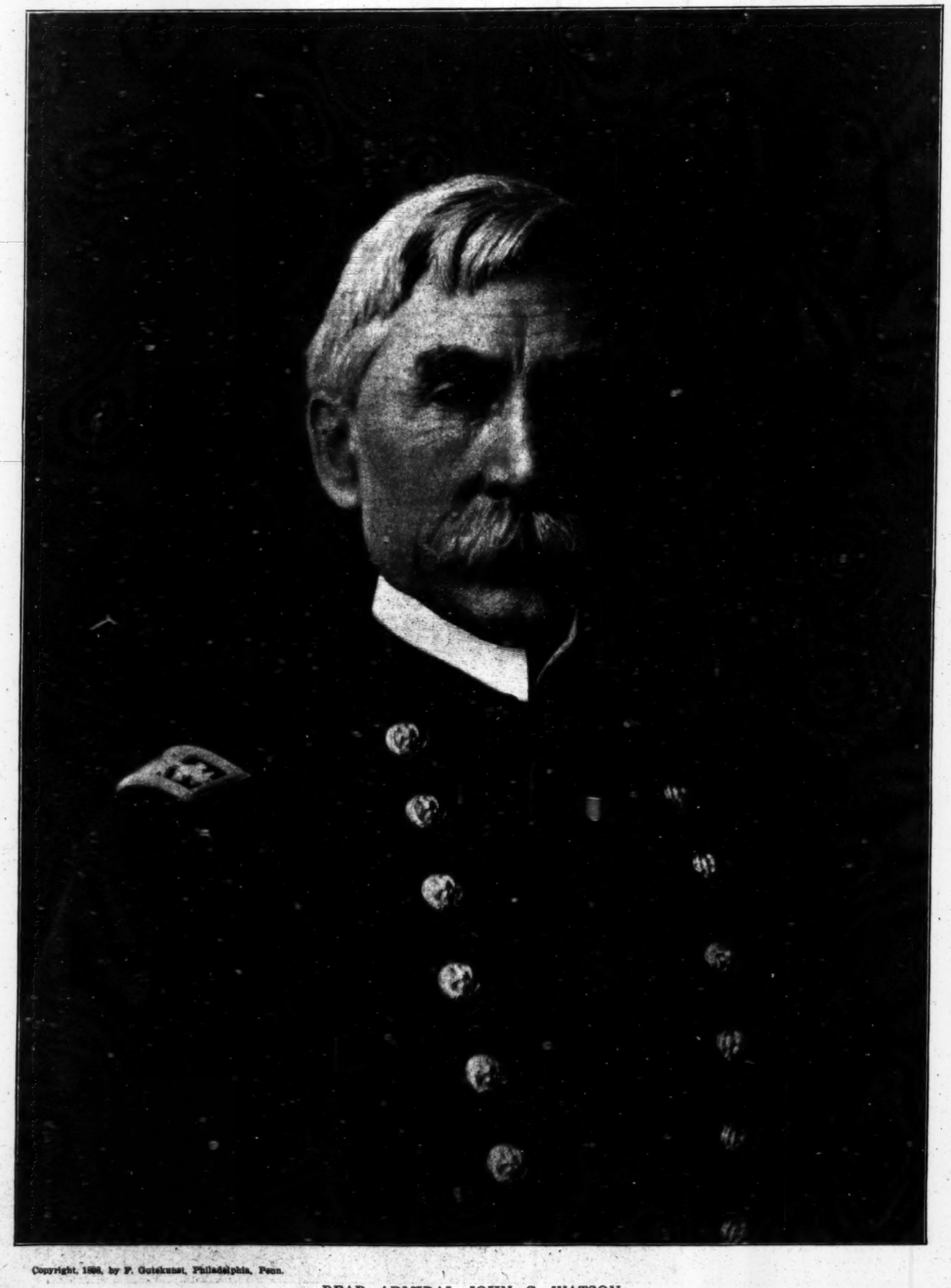

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REAR ADMIRAL JOHN C. WATSON,

WHO SUCCEEDS ADMIRAL DEWEY IN COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN FLEET IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JUNE 11, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

It has often been said that one of the signs of a decaying nation was its indifference to the affairs of the world where it was not directly concerned. This indifference, of course, finds expression in the so-called newspapers. Glance at the principal dailies of Madrid, of Rome, and of Paris, and the poverty of what London and a hundred cities in America consider to be the news of the world is striking. One would think that a vociferous promilitarism paper like La Patrie of Paris would have its editors well versed in the geography of Prussia. However, this seems not to be the case. An article in a recent issue of the paper places Boston in Germany. Bostonians may not feel flattered, but that is not the point. By some curious whim of circumstance a copy of The Boston Post of March 28 fell within the hands of the French editor. Therein he found an editorial article attacking the French army. He at once picked up his pen, and, under the heading "Prussians and Dreyfusards," waged a furious assault upon "our enemies on the other side of the Rhine," tearing The Post article into shreds. How this could have happened, as The Post is printed in Bostonese, we do not pretend to say. We simply state the facts as they appear.

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A curious case has been lately occupying the attention of the Prussian law courts. Six brothers of the name of Brickenhoff, residing in different parts of Prussia, were charged with fraudulently aiding and abetting young men to evade military service. The plan they adopted was to produce, artificially, symptoms of disease amounting to disqualification on the young men bound to serve. It appears that they completely fooled the army Surgeons. This is only one of the many examples to which the Prussian youth resorts in order to keep out of the army. Of course it's all very wrong for them to deceive the Kaiser's officers, even in times of peace. Still, as Americans, we are bound to appreciate their desire to remain in their peaceful homes. In war time it would be different. In war time the Kaiser may find it different.

***

The recent defeat of the Parisian postmen's strike inaugurated for the purpose of shortening their hours and increasing their wages has not disconcerted the Parisian waiter. The garçon now proposes to agitate for the abolition of pourboires, or tips. The programme may be hailed with delight by the prospective visitors to the exposition of 1900. Still, at first glance, the movement seems as suicidal as was that of the postmen. They desire to be paid fixed wages and be put on the same footing as the demoiselles de comptoir, or cashiers, the carvers, and the dishwashers. They also desire to be allowed to have their hair grow long enough to part and to cultivate mustaches. They do not assert that they will go on strike if these privileges be denied them. They intimate, however, that things will move much more smoothly in 1900 if early attention be paid their desires. It would appear that they are tired of looking like forçats, and would trim their mustaches à la militaire. But the transformation would show a difference almost without a distinction just now.

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As we consider the desires of the Parisian garçons, we are not altogether sure that the item about the mustaches includes a proper respect for customers. Some persons, who are not overparticular about many things, consider that a clean-shaven waiter is as indispensable to a repast as a clean napkin. To be sure, the German waiter is allowed to grow a mustache, and the Russian has his beard. But that is no criterion of taste. Mustaches and beards may be ornaments to the face. Very often they are not, particularly in the early stages of cultivation. To sanction the growth of mustaches the French restaurateur would run the risk of turning his "service" into an unsightly scene. Then, too, the desires of the garçons might not rest there. Moved by the spirit of the Franco-Russian alliance, they might soon demand beards. The priestly waiter with the close-cropped gray hair would disappear. The patriarch would take his place. "Gross" featured peasants would be his colleagues. No, the foreign visitors in 1900 would not relish such a travesty on tradition. The French restaurateur is right in refusing the inch; the chances of an ell are altogether too hazardous.

***

It is one of the most difficult things in the world to create words or terms that will be generally accepted. President Lincoln tried to have statesmen say "the abolishment of slavery," but they compromised on "abolition." Charles Sumner, on the other hand, took the shorter word "annextion," but the public with its usual perverseness in such matters insisted on "annexation." In Boston the street railway authorities call their cars "trolleys," but the Bostonian insists on "electrics." The discoverer of the X-ray has his name attached to the phenomenon by most scientific publications, but the people insist on calling it according to the algebraic symbol. And now Marconi would like to name his own discovery and call it, for very obvious reasons, "aetheric telegraphy." He is not allowed to do so. The public says, No, it shall be called "wireless telegraphy." And the scientist has surrendered. These instances might be multiplied,

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN C. WATSON.

IT is an interesting coincidence that Rear Admiral John C. Watson, who is assigned to the command of the Asiatic Station of the United States Navy in Admiral Dewey's absence, is, like Dewey, "one of Farragut's boys." It was as Lieutenant that Watson won a picturesque place in history as "the man who lashed Farragut to the mast." His fighting qualities were developed under the eye of the fearless Farragut, and he possesses, in a large degree, the same strong traits that so conspicuously mark the character of the hero of Manila. Watson is of heroic mold, the soul of honor, of equable temperament and inflexible in his devotion to duty. He has traveled much, and is an exceedingly well informed and resourceful man. While a midshipman in his teens he visited many foreign countries on a practice cruise of the United States sloop-of-war Plymouth, and in subsequent years he had more or less official experience in Eastern waters.

A fact regarding which Admiral Watson has always evinced pride is that he was born in Kentucky. The date of his birth was Aug. 24, 1842, and the place was Frankfort. When he was fourteen years old he was appointed to the Naval Academy from his native State. Some of his old associates, who are now living, recall that Midshipman Watson was manly, generous, and popular, and that he was a credit to his class. He graduated in 1860, and although many of his Kentucky friends espoused the cause of the Southern Confederacy, Watson never wavered in his loyalty to the old flag. He was assigned to the frigate Sabine, and in 1861 was promoted to the grade of Master. Soon afterward he was transferred to the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, and he served with that vessel for more than two years.

Watson was commissioned a Lieutenant in July, 1862, one month before he became twenty years of age. He enjoyed the distinction of being specially commended by Admiral Farragut for bravery and effective service in action. It was after the battle of Mobile that Farragut incorporated the following paragraph into his official report to the Secretary of the Navy: "Lieut. J. Crittenden Watson, my Flag Lieutenant, has been brought to your notice in former dispatches. During the action he was on the poop attending to signals and performed his duties as might be expected, thoroughly. He is a scion worthy the noble stock he sprang from, and I commend him to your attention." Young Watson was wounded at Mobile by a fragment of a shell from a Confederate battery. He was with Farragut at the bombardment of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, and at the passage of the Vicksburg batteries, and of Port Hudson. The illustrious Admiral held the gallant young Lieutenant in affectionate regard.

The incident of Farragut being lashed to the rigging of his flagship during the battle of Mobile Bay has been narrated a great many times with a variation in details. The main facts, however, are as follows: When the Confederate ironclad Tennessee attacked the Union flagship Hartford, Farragut took up his position in the port mizzen rigging in order that he might command an unobstructed view of the fight and be in the best position possible to direct his men. In his exposed position he was in danger of being hit and disabled. Lieut. Watson perceiving the danger procured a piece of stout rope and, climbing up to the Admiral's side lashed him securely in his place. Following is an extract from a letter written by young Watson to his mother after the battle: "At length I lashed him to the rigging with my own hands, having in vain begged him not to stand in such an exposed place."

After the close of the civil war Lieut. Watson was attached to the frigate Colorado for two or three years. This was the flagship of the European Squadron. In July, 1866, Watson was commissioned a Lieutenant Commander and served on the European Station with the Colorado and the Franklin until 1869. Subsequently he was assigned to the sloop Canandaigua. After serving on special duty in Philadelphia for a few months Watson went with the warship Alaska, in 1871, to the Asiatic Station. During the years 1872-3 he was in command of the storeship Omaha at Yokohama, Japan. He was recalled from the Asiatic Station in 1874 and placed in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, having been commissioned a Commander early in that year.

From 1875 to 1877 Commander Watson was stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Next he was placed in command of the Wyoming on the European Station, remaining there three years. This period of service abroad was comparatively uneventful. Returning to this country in 1880, Watson was appointed Lighthouse Inspector, and he filled that position until some time in 1886. His promotion to a Captaincy occurred in March, 1887, and for awhile thereafter he was on special duty in San Francisco. Subsequently he returned to the Mare Island Navy Yard as Captain in command. He was made a Commodore on Nov. 7, 1897, and when the war with Spain began he was Governor of the Naval Home in Philadelphia. He was eager for sea duty, and he was assigned to the command of the North Cuban blockading squadron, holding that place from May 6 to June 21, 1898. For the brief period of six days subsequently, he held the command of the first North Atlantic Squadron of Sampson's fleet. When the Navy Department planned to send an aggressive fleet to the coast of Spain at the time of the embarkation of Camara's fleet for the Philippines, Watson was selected to command the fleet. On July 7, 1898, he assumed command of the Eastern Squadron and proceeded from New York to Santiago on his flagship, the cruiser Newark. A little more than a month afterward he was relieved of the command of the Newark, and early in October of last year he returned to the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Being familiar with the Asiatic Station, Rear Admiral Watson, then Commodore, made formal application to the Navy Department some months ago to be assigned to that command, in the event of Admiral Dewey being relieved. Throughout his active career Admiral Watson has displayed coolness, bravery, discretion, and a high sense of duty. In each post of duty he has demonstrated his ability to do the right thing at the right time and in the right way.

Admiral Watson comes of distinguished ancestry. His father was Edward Howe Watson, an eminent physician, and his mother, Sarah Lee Crittenden Watson, was the daughter of John Jordan Crittenden, at one time Governor of Kentucky and Attorney General in President William Henry Harrison's Cabinet. Admiral Watson was married in 1873 to Miss Elizabeth Thornton, daughter of Judge James Thornton of San Francisco. Eight children were born of this union, and the eldest son, John Edward Watson, is an Ensign in the United States Navy.

As an illustration of Rear Admiral Watson's peculiar combination of kind-heartedness and conscientiousness this little story will bear repeating here. It was while Watson was a Captain and cruising in Eastern waters. His vessel was in port and a seaman was caught coming on board intoxicated, after having overstaid his shore leave. The seaman was told that he would be taken before the Captain in the morning. He was astonished when summoned to appear on the quarterdeck at midnight. Capt. Watson, who was awaiting him there, said: "Your misconduct calls for punishment. You are probably in suspense and are worrying over it. I also have worried over your case, and my conscience will not allow me to inflict needless cruelty upon you by keeping your mind racked with uncertainty for even another hour. You will be confined in the brig on bread and water for five days." The offending seaman was touched by his Captain's sincerity and considerateness, and thanked him earnestly as he was led to confinement.

Commander F. R. Smith, United States Navy, now of Binghamton, in this State, recently expressed his high appreciation of Admiral Watson's character, speaking from the standpoint of an old schoolmate and fellow-officer. Commander Smith was with Watson at the Naval Academy, and they were shipmates on the practice cruise of the sloop-of-war Plymouth in 1859. "As there is an old saying that you never know a man until you sail with him," remarks Commander Smith, "I must feel that my appreciation of Rear Admiral Watson is well founded. His reputation through all his varied duties, through his entire official life, stamp him as an American naval officer of the highest attainments, and a most lovable Christian gentleman, and well worthy to succeed our great Dewey."

The Rev. George R. Stair,
The New Assistant Pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

THE REV. GEORGE R. STAIR.

Summer is proverbially the time when assistant ministers get opportunities to be heard by their congregations. The Rev. George R. Stair is the new assistant at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. His superior, absent in Europe, leaves him to preach mornings during the latter half of June, July, and August. He came some years ago from Boston, though in order to get an even more "down East" flavor he spent ten years of his life in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Since 1884 he has been a New Yorker, taking a course in the public schools here and attending that peculiarly Gotham institution, Cooper Union. He went to the New York University and to Colgate, and between times was engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work in Buffalo. He was First Assistant Secretary in the Central Department, Buffalo, and went from there to the head of the association at Mount Vernon.

Mr. Stair went to Colgate Divinity School in 1896, and completed his course last Spring, being graduated at the head of his class. During the last two years of his seminary course he was pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, Utica. He likes military affairs, and served six years in the Seventy-first Regiment all of the time as an officer. Madison Avenue Baptist Church is made up of those whom fortune has favored. They are, however, interested in others, and they want to have their church building and their church organization of larger use than it has been. They want young men especially to enter it and to feel at home in it. The person whom they have selected to convey this message to young men is Mr. Stair. He will take various means of conveying it. He does not expect all young men to accept all means offered, but he does look for them to become interested, a large number, at least. He is twenty-nine years of age, full of enthusiasm, and plans, and hope, and energy.

"BY THE MARGE OF THE MANY-TONGUED SEA."
Marine by H. K. Butler.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

Photographed for The New York Times by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

THE DUCHESS DE ARCOS, FORMERLY MISS VIRGINIA WOODBURY LOWERY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
Wife of the New Minister From Spain.

TOWARD the close of the Administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, and while Señor Don Felipe Mendez de Vigo was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Spain to the United States, the First Secretary of the Legation was Señor Don José Brunetti. The Third Secretary was Don Louis Polo y Bernabe, who was Minister of Spain at the outbreak of the war of 1898. The Naval Attaché was Commandante Don Juan Montojo, afterward the Admiral in command of the fleet that met Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay.

Eighteen years after Señor Brunetti held the place of First Secretary of Legation he has come back to Washington as El Duque de Arcos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. This distinction has been won in two ways. For many years the Duke has served Spain in her diplomatic corps, and with increasing acceptability. His last foreign appointment, prior to his selection for Washington, was to the Republic of Mexico. During the period of the war with the United States he was Assistant Secretary of State at Madrid.

Ministers are seldom chosen exclusively for sentimental reasons. But the Queen Regent considered some sentimental arguments when the Duke of Arcos was picked out to renew the peaceful relations that had been briefly interrupted last year. As Señor Brunetti, he had become acquainted with the people of the United States, and he liked them; one person in the United States he learned to like very much better than all the others together. Eighteen years ago he would gladly have linked his name and his fortune with a fair American to whom he had given his heart, but unkind circumstances prevented, and deferred until 1895 the wedding that then made the Duke of Arcos and Virginia Woodbury Lowery man and wife.

When it became apparent that the conditions of amity which had characterized the relations of the United States and Spain for many years were to be resumed, the President on this side, and the Queen Regent in Spain, sought as representatives of the two nations men whose qualifications were regarded as peculiarly adapted to bring about the resumption of cordial relations most speedily and agreeably. The attachment which the Duke of Arcos had acquired for the people among whom he had found a wife unquestionably led to his selection for a post having such peculiar interest for him, and it was to show at once her approval of the alliance and her confidence in the ability of the Duke of Arcos to easily win Spain's way back here in the United States that he was honored with the appointment to the home of his bride.

It was while he was acting as Secretary of the Spanish Legation, eighteen years ago, that Señor Brunetti met Miss Lowery. Her father was a gentleman of large inherited wealth, who had come to Washington to live a great part of each year. He occupied, with his family, a prominent house on Vermont Avenue, at the corner of K Street, was a liberal entertainer during the Winter season, and in the Summer sought his own house at New London or explored the lake and mountain regions for health and pleasure. Mrs. Lowery was the daughter of Levi Woodbury, who had been Governor of New Hampshire and Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Navy during the Administration of President Jackson. At the time of his death he was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Woodburys are proud of their lineage. John Woodbury, the pioneer member of the family, reached these shores three years after the Mayflower landed her first cargo of pilgrims. The Woodbury homestead at New Beverley, Mass., still preserved, is one of the oldest in New England. There was an alliance, years ago, between the Woodburys and the Blairs of Maryland.

Miss Lowery supplemented her early educational efforts in Philadelphia by studies in Paris and in many Continental cities, and while enjoying the advantages of extensive continental travel was instructed by private tutors. When she returned to her home in Washington she was a tall, dark girl with large brown eyes, a slight and very graceful figure, much vivacity of manner, and an interest in society that at once made her a popular addition to the social circle of the capital.

Count Brunetti soon became her ardent admirer, and the attachment was returned. But the course of true love was interfered with by prudent parents. There was no sort of objection to Count Brunetti, his character and talents were unquestioned, but the parents of Miss Lowery decided that they were unwilling to give their daughter away to be transferred to a foreign land.

Time at last favored the lovers. Count Brunetti was transferred to another post, the attachment was kept alive by correspondence, and in 1895, after the death of Mrs. Lowery and the death also of Duke de Arcos, father of the present Duke, there was in 1895 a wedding of the long separated couple, followed a short time after by the death of Mr. Lowery.

When the Duke of Arcos and Miss Lowery were wedded the groom was Minister of Spain to Mexico. He took his bride to that capital, remaining until a change in the Spanish Ministry took him to the Foreign Office at Madrid. The war-cloud was very low, when, with his wife, he passed through Washington on his way home, and the visit was to both a very trying one. The Duke was then most anxious that the efforts making to avert a war would be successful. No subject of the Queen Regent rejoiced more sincerely at the return of peace.

It was considered in Spain to be a mark of royal favor that the Duke of Arcos was permitted to make the alliance with Miss Lowery. Tradition has it that the family of the Duke is already favored of the Church, the great service once rendered by a member of the family having secured for it in perpetuity certain immunities—such as exemption from the Friday flesh fast. It was, perhaps, a further mark of gratitude for ancient service that led the Church to sanction the marriage of a Catholic with a Protestant, and to consent for the first time to the wedding of a grandee of Spain with a Protestant.

The Duke of Arcos, the representative of one of the oldest and proudest houses in Spain, which for centuries has owned vast and valuable estates and been conspicuous in the history of the kingdom, is about fifty-five years of age, a man of unaffected manners, a taste for reading and for antiquities, a way with men that would be called democratic, and a command of English that enables him to make himself perfectly understood when it is desirable or convenient to drop his own language for English. He is tall, and is a fair Castilian rather than the dark Spaniard, which one might be led to expect in looking for a grandee.

The Duke of Arcos is assisted in his work at present by two Secretaries of Legation. They are Señor Don Riaño, First Secretary, and Señor Don Luis Pastor, Second Secretary. By and by, when the necessity arises, the Legation force will be increased by the addition of Military and Naval Attachés, as Spain's interest in military preparations has by no means ceased because of the unfortunate circumstances of her last war.

The new Minister has not yet selected a home for himself in Washington. When he recently gave to the Department of State the address of the Legation, it was simply his hotel address. That will continue to be the Legation address until after the return of the Minister at the end of the Summer season. Very soon he expects to go with his wife to Bar Harbor or some other eastern resort. When the fogs begin to drive visitors away from Bar Harbor, the Duke and his wife will probably go to Newport or to New London, and will return to Washington when the other diplomatic persons resume their stations.

It is for this reason that up to the time of writing the Minister had not chosen finally the house he will occupy next Winter. Conjecture and artful real estate agents have already put him in several available houses. The same enterprising authorities may be quoted as lodging many people in places they never intended to occupy or pay for.

There was some anxiety—but not on the part of the Minister—to have the Legation reopened at the corner of Eighteenth Street and Massachusetts Avenue. It was in that house that Minister de Lome lived when he was persuaded to leave Washington, and out of that house, later on, the very gracious and friendly Minister Polo was compelled by the force of circumstances to depart for Canada and for Spain. The Duke of Arcos is not likely to go there.

The former residence of Mr. Lowery, father of the Duchess, has been spoken of as likely to be the Legation. It is a fine, large brick house, on the north side of McPherson Square, with a picturesque porte cochère which attracts attention to a front otherwise unpretentious. The grounds at the rear of this house are unfortunately shut in by a building put up originally by ex-Minister Palmer, which cut off the light from the rear windows of the Lowery house, and the later extension of the Palmer building has decidedly impaired the attractiveness of the Lowery mansion. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt rented it for the Winter of 1897-1898, and dwelt in it while gaining strength after his illness, and it was mentioned among the houses that Senator Depew was considering, when he was finding a home in Washington.

It is considered probable that when the new Minister returns to Washington in the Fall he will have much business ready to consider with Secretary of State Hay. Just at present the United States and Spain are without commercial treaties, treaties of extradition and copyright, and other conventions that were abrogated by the disturbance of peace. Both countries will desire to reach an understanding on these matters at the earliest possible moment. It is not believed that there will be great trouble about any of them, as each will desire to have a similar understanding in the future to that held in the past concerning the reciprocal surrender of criminals and the reciprocal protection of property in literature and inventions. Then some arrangements may have to be made touching Spanish trade in the islands of the Pacific and the Atlantic, and the mere preparation of these conventions will keep the legation busy for some weeks. During the Summer it is supposed that one of the Secretaries will remain at Washington, to attend to any business requiring immediate attention. The Minister will at all times be within telegraphic communication of the legation, and if needed in Washington will be able to reach there within a day.

The Duke of Arcos has no reason for fearing that his welcome to Washington will not be as cordial as he could wish, not only by the President and the Department of State, but by the people. There has never been any passionate hostility to Spain since the war began. The admiration and sympathy for Admiral Cervera, at Washington, as at Annapolis and elsewhere, indicated that the war was one in which there was lacking any intensity of feeling against persons. And when, a few days ago, the Duke of Arcos and his wife arrived at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, just before the ceremony of presentation to the President, and saw the red and yellow flag of Spain flapping in the fresh northwestern breeze, it should have been a sign to him that a hostility that was official and without prejudice was ended, and that he might feel that he was among friends.

From a photograph by Clinedinst, Washington D. C.

THE DUKE DE ARCOS,
The New Spanish Minister to the United States.

And Then He Breaks Over.

From The Ohio State Journal.

"I always aim t' tell th' truth," remarked an old farmer.

"So do I, Silas," replied a neighbor, "but then a feller will trade hosses once 'n a while, you know."

The Village Beau.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The lovely girl in the candy shop
Is blushing like rosy wine,
For out in front her sighing swain,
Stands under the swaying sign.

PARADE DAYS IN NEW YORK.

IF there is one thing that the New York public likes better than another it is a parade. New Yorkers, as a rule, will get up earlier and stand longer in bad weather to see a parade go by than any other people on earth.

One would naturally think that the frequency of public parades here and their great similarity to each other would dull the keen edge of public interest and render the populace somewhat blasé. But this is far from being the case. On the contrary, a procession of any kind arouses as much enthusiasm as it would in a small country village where a parade is the event of a lifetime.

On parade days, the crowds always begin to assemble hours before there is any possible hope of the procession passing. They gather along the line of march, and every face in the throng wears an expression which suggests:

This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I.

They pass away the time by asking the nearest policeman how long it will be before the parade comes. If he says he doesn't know, they remark to each other upon the stupidity and the disobliging spirit of public officials. Sometimes the parade for which they wait so patiently doesn't come until after nightfall—as was the case when thousands of patriotic New Yorkers stood first on one foot and then on the other for eleven long hours waiting to welcome the Sixty-ninth home from the war. And sometimes the procession doesn't come at all—at least not until the next day—as in the case of the boat parade up the Hudson in honor of the Raleigh.

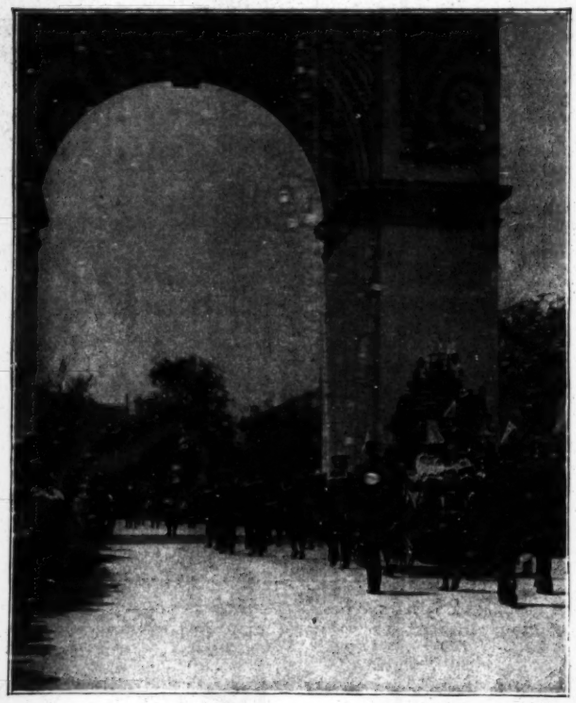
But experiences like these do not at all discourage New York crowds; they are always on hand just the same for the next parade. Weather has no effect upon them, either. Parade days, as a rule, are the very worst in the calendar. In Winter we usually have a snowstorm the day before, followed by sleet and a hard freeze; in Summer the mercury climbs up to the highest attainable point from the moment a parade is suggested and stays there until it is all over. On days when everybody turns out in his or her best clothes it comes on to rain suddenly, and every one goes home bedraggled and, as Bill Nye would express it, "feeling real hateful." Even untoward accidents such as this, however, do not disenchant the crowds; apparently they only charm them the more.

These crowds which assemble to watch parades are thoroughly characteristic of New York. They could be gotten together nowhere else, perhaps, on the face of the earth, and they are, for that reason, very fascinating to students of human nature. They are as democratic as they are cosmopolitan; silk petticoats rustle by the side of rags and spic and span white waistcoats stand by the side of homespun shirts.

On the day of a recent parade my eye was caught by a chubby, dirty little hand resting on the white satin revers of a foulard worn by a beautifully gowned woman. The child was in its mother's arms; the woman in the foulard felt the child's touch, but she did not draw away from it. Instead she smiled at the little one, wistfully, it seemed to me; her glance seemed envious as it rested on the mother and child.

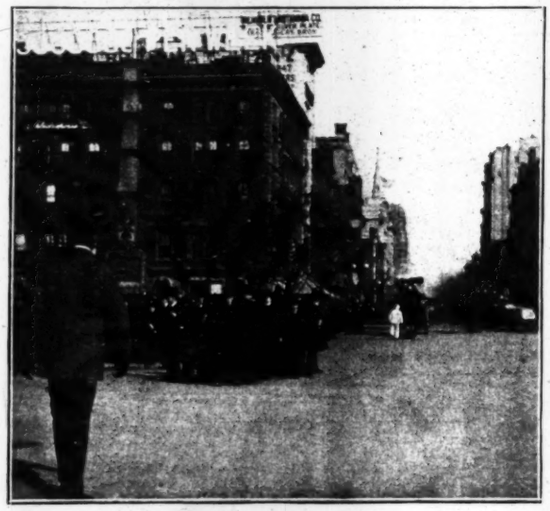
These crowds are cosmopolitan in every sense of the word—all the nations of the earth are represented among them, every section of this country, every locality of this city, every grade of society, and, consequently, every possible point of view. On Decoration Day I heard a country bridegroom telling his young bride to watch the parade carefully, for it was the sight of a lifetime. A little further on a blasé-looking man was watching it with tired eyes and explaining to his friend that parades on this side of the water were always a stupid bore, nothing to compare with those he had seen in Europe.

Every crowd and every section of a crowd always boasts a "funny man." He is omnipresent on parade days; he makes remarks of a would-be funny nature in a loud voice—and the crowd laughs. It is

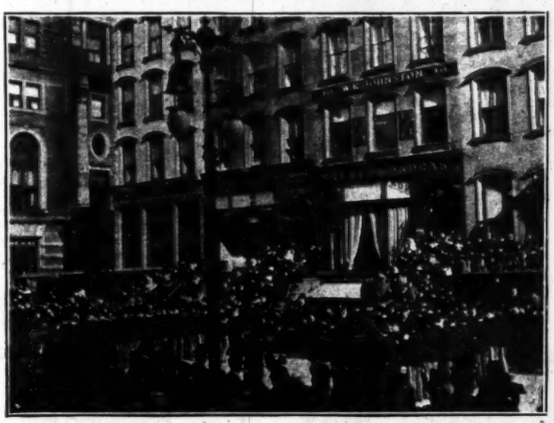


THE DECORATION DAY PARADE PASSING UNDER THE WASHINGTON ARCH.

LITTLE JOHNNIE HURRIES TO SEE THE PARADE.



SOME OF THE PATIENT, PATRIOTIC NEW YORKERS WHO WAITED ELEVEN HOURS TO SEE THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT PASS BY.



THE ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE PASSING UP FIFTH AVENUE ON THE DAY OF THE WINDSOR HOTEL FIRE.

THE WAY THE DOORWAYS ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH LOOK ON PARADE DAYS.

Parade Days are Carnivals to the Street Vendors.

upon this willingness of the throng to be amused and upon the carrying power of his voice that the funny man relies for his effects, more than upon the fine flavor of his wit. There is nothing subtle or suggestive about it. Usually it is somewhat after this style:

"Hi! Dere goes de only man in de purcession," he shouts, as a Drum Major goes past swelling with importance and doing tricks with his baton. The crowd goes into ecstasies of mirth. The objects of his most satirical attacks are the umbrella fiends—the people who station themselves in front of everybody else and hoist sunshades, regardless of the people behind them. The funny man singles out an individual of his class and goes for him. "Say, he tinks he's at 'he seashore and dat he's de only pebble on de beach!" The fact that his witticisms are in very much the same vein by no means diminishes the crowd's enjoyment. The funny man continues to hurl his bon mots until the umbrella comes down or moves on.

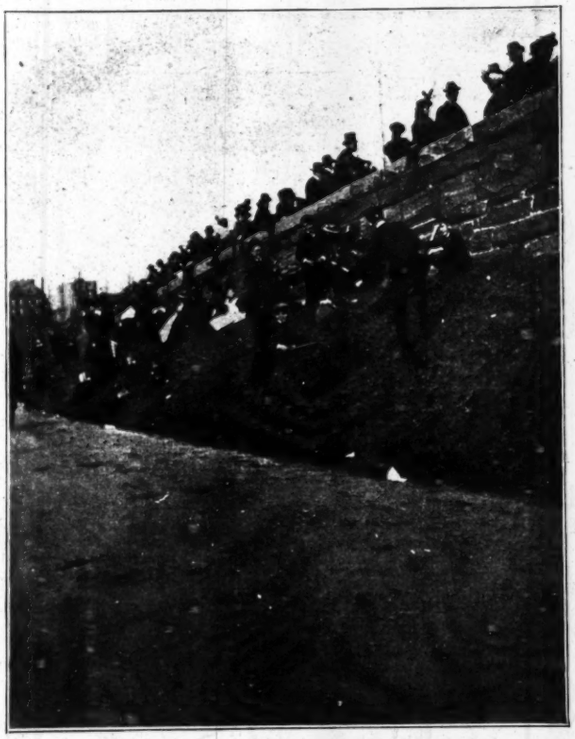
Parade days are perfect carnivals to the street vendors. Men with flags go in and out among the crowds peddling patriotism; at every corner one is tempted to buy a jumping rabbit or else one of those delightful donkey carts which go so beautifully for the man who sells them, but which somehow never seem to work after one buys them and takes them home to the children. Ice-cold lemonade and hot-roasted peanuts are a combination which is more than dear to the childish heart, and the sellers of those wares reap rich harvests from the indulgent parents, who cannot resist giving the children a treat.

The children, of course, are a great feature of the crowds on parade days. They are to the grown people almost in the free-silver ratio of 16 to 1. The front row along the pavements is always composed of small boys; they also climb up in trees, upon stone walls and fences, hang from the ledges of windows, and in various other ways endanger their lives to get a good view of the procession. The part of the parade that the youngsters like best, of course, is always the band—and every one of those young hearts holds a secret ambition that one day he may grow up and become a Drum Major.

The kodak fiends, of course, are always out in force on parade days. They go in and out among the crowds, taking pictures. Sometimes Greek meets Greek, however, and the kodaker gets kodaked. Here is a fair young camera fiend whom I caught red-handed on Decoration Day; she and her friend as they stood on the box of a carriage on the lookout for pictures made so pretty a pictures themselves that I could not resist the temptation.

In large crowds of this kind there are always people who insist upon discussing in a loud voice their most private and personal affairs. On the day of the police parade I stood near a young fellow who was making love, evidently in dead earnest, to the young girl who stood next to him. I could not hear what she said in return, because a woman, (a rather nice-looking one, too,) was explaining, with painstaking detail, the processes by which she had prepared her strawberry jam.

One might read volumes about interesting and entertaining features of crowds like these, but no one can ever get at the real spirit of them unless one is willing to go among them and be for the time one of their number. GLEN ALLEN.



THE CROWDS ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE WAITING FOR THE RALEIGH TO COME UP THE RIVER.

A REVOLUTIONARY EDITOR REFUSES SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One of the treasures owned by the New Jersey State Library at Trenton is a file, almost complete, of The New Jersey Gazette, beginning with the first number, Dec. 5, 1777, and continuing through 1786. As the great bulk of them were published during the Revolutionary War, the papers are particularly interesting and valuable for their numerous incidents of the war and accounts of battles, especially those that took place in that State.

The papers were printed at Burlington by Isaac Collins. The difficulty of procuring paper during certain periods of the war is vividly illustrated by the following announcement that the editor refuses to accept any new subscriptions. Surely this is something that no sane editor would do unless driven to it by unusual circumstances. It appears in The Gazette of April 23, 1778:

"No more subscriptions can be received at present for this Gazette for want of paper. As this is an article greatly wanted for many other uses, it is ardently to be wished that every family in this State would be careful to save their rags and send them, as opportunity offers, either to the paper mill at Spotswood, to the printing office at Trenton, or to Anthony Armbruster's in Burlington, where three pence per pound is given for those that are delivered clean, whether coarse or fine, or whether cotton or linen. It is expected that storekeepers who wish well to their country will lend their assistance in taking them in, and to whom a compensation will be made."

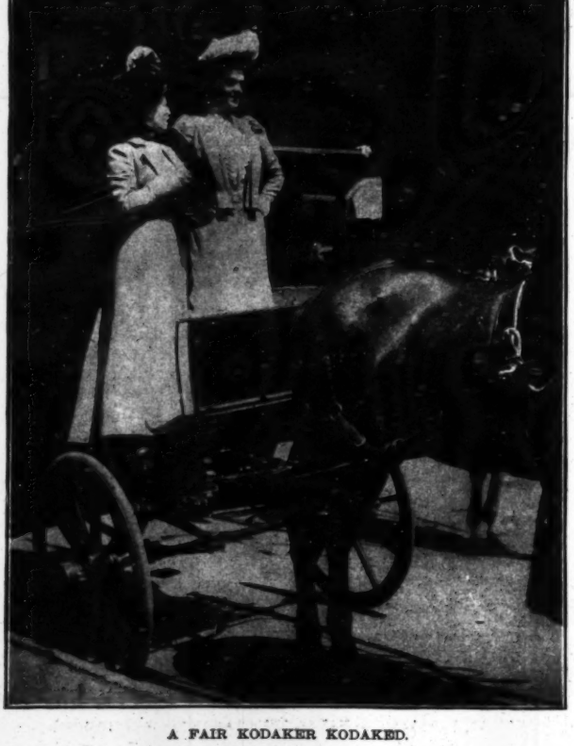
The following paragraph is very suggestive of the plundering habits of an army: "A Riding Chair was left at Point Breeze near Bordentown by the British Army in their flight from thence in December, 1776, with the letters J. S. A. in a cypher on it. As it is likely they plundered it from some of the inhabitants of New Jersey, any person, a subject of the United States, that has lost the same, may have it on applying to the subscriber. George Douglass."

Reminders of the fact that slavery was not unknown in New Jersey at that time are frequently found in the advertisements of negroes for sale or run away. The following advertisement, with its accompanying one, shows that one negro at least knew his rights, and was not going to be disposed of without a protest. In January, 1780, David Colwell of Trenton advertised:

"To be sold or exchanged for a suitable negro boy of about sixteen years of age, a sober, healthy, able-bodied negro Man of about thirty-two years of age, who has had the smallpox and understands all kinds of farming business and the care and management of horses equal to any in the country."

On Feb. 9 the negro responded in the following forcible notice:

"Whereas, David Colwell has advertised in The New Jersey Gazette, 'A negro Man to be sold or exchanged for a suitable negro boy.' As he has no legal right to any such negro man, nor pretensions to claim any but myself, that I know of; duty to the Public, (without any desire to expose his conduct,) requires me to inform them that I have a solemn grant for my freedom for the consideration therein mentioned, which he has often attempted and still persists in endeavoring to violate, although I have very sufficient proof that the said consideration is fully paid him. Therefore this is to caution and warn all persons from buying, exchanging, bargaining, or any other way being concerned in an assignment for me, as I have fulfilled my part of the aforesaid agreement and expect that freedom, justice, and protection which I am entitled to by the laws of the State altho' I am a negro. Adam."



A FAIR KODAKER KODAKED.

DUBLIN BOOTBLACKS. 1780.

Among the populace of Dublin in 1780, says The University Magazine, the shoeblacks were a numerous and formidable body. The polish they used was lampblack and eggs, for which they purchased all that were rotten in the markets. Their implements consisted of a three-legged, stool a basket containing a blunt knife, called a spudd, a painter's brush, and an old wig. A gentleman usually went out in the morning with dirty boots or shoes, sure to find a shoeblack sitting on his stool at the corner of the street. The gentleman put his foot in the lap of the shoeblack without ceremony, and the artist scraped it with his spudd, wiped it with his wig, and then laid on his composition as thick as black paint with his painter's brush.

The stuff dried with a rich polish, requiring no friction, and little inferior to the elaborated modern fluids, save only the intolerable odors exhaled from eggs in a high state of putridity, and which filled any house which was entered before the composition was quite dry, and sometimes even tainted the air of fashionable drawing rooms. Polishing shoes, we should mention, was at this time a refinement almost confined to cities, people in the country being generally satisfied with grease.

THE BRITISH COOK AND RICE PUDDING.

The British cook, writes W. L. Alden in Pearson's, who is told to make a rice pudding will take some flour, a few eggs, as much milk as she can spare from the mistress's tea, and all the rice that is left in the rice jar. She mixes these ingredients, and after putting the composition in the oven wonders what it will turn out to be. Sometimes the result is a plum cake. At another time it is a suet pudding, and at another a beefsteak pie. Statistics prove that it becomes a rice pudding only once in four hundred and seventeen times.

There is all the charm of a lottery, or of gold mining, in British cookery. It is so purely a matter of chance that it is probable that rigid application of the gambling laws would land every British cook in jail. The cook stakes her flour and butter and eggs, in the hope that they will emerge from the oven in some desirable form. If she wins, her employer regards her as an admirable cook. If she loses, and the oven returns to her a dish which is absolutely uneatable, her employer wonders why she can never learn to cook. So long as the British cook prefers chance to science, and thinks that it is simpler to take "some" of various ingredients instead of taking a definite and unalterable number of grams of each, so long will British cookery remain among the mysteries of life.

THE SALE OF VAILIMA.

Robert Louis Stevenson's house, where he spent so many happy years of the latter part of his life, and which was pillaged by the Samoan warriors during the late trouble in the islands, has been sold. It was here also that the late King of Samoa, Malietoa Laupepa, died. Vailima is a most charming residence, situated at some little distance out of Apia, and just below the peak upon which is Stevenson's grave, up to which a right of way has been reserved. The buyer is a wealthy German speculator from Honolulu, and the price was £1,700. Conan Doyle was asked, it is said, by Stevenson to visit him at Samoa, and replied that he did not know the way. "Oh, said Steveneson, "you go to America, cross to San Francisco, and then take the second turning to the left."—The Sketch.

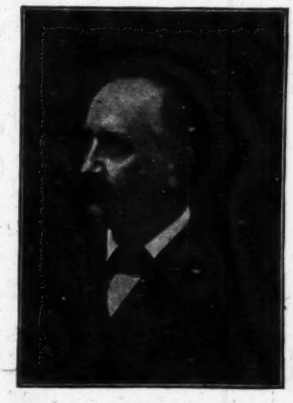


Photo by Baker, Columbus, Ohio.

Judge George K. Nash,
The Republican Nominee for Governor of Ohio.

NAVAL MILITIA AT CREEDMOOR AND ELSEWHERE.

THE annual rifle practice of the Naval Militia at Creedmoor is so small an incident in the work of the uniformed forces of the State that many may wonder why it is chosen as the subject of special illustration in THE NEW YORK TIMES. One good reason may be found in a desire to let people know more about that part of the States force of which the least is known to the general public. The work of the Naval Militia is of such a nature that it is only on the rarest occasions that the men of this branch of the State service are seen by the public at all, and it is even less frequently that they turn out in a body. The Naval Militia is not a marching organization, but is primarily intended to do duty on board ship. But because every ship in the navy has a landing force of marines and seamen infantry, and because the State would be likely, in certain circumstances, to need the services of its Naval Militia on shore, the two naval battalions in this city are drilled in infantry tactics, as well as in the other duties of seamen in the navy.

The annual rifle practice at Creedmoor has only one fault as far as it relates to the Naval Militia, and that is that there is too little of it. The First Naval Battalion, for instance, has only a pistol range on board of its ship, the United States ship New Hampshire, and its opportunities for rifle practice in the course of the Winter drill season are dependent wholly on the courtesy of the National Guard regiments, of which the Seventy-first has frequently placed its range at their disposal. But this is not sufficient to take the place of a good range of their own. It is generally conceded that what beat Spain so badly in the conflict of the naval forces of the two countries was the immense superiority of American gunnery. It is also conceded, though not so generally, that a good rifleman makes a good shot at great guns on board ship. Gunnery practice is of vital importance, therefore, to the efficiency of the Naval Militia, and it is just the one thing which it has the greatest difficulty in getting.

The amateur tars have no practice with great guns except when they go on their annual cruise on board of men-of-war, and that cruise lasts eight days. No man is fit to undertake the work of sighting and firing a five-inch rapid-fire gun who has not had any experience with smaller weapons. The natural course of progress would be from a rifle to a one-pounder, thence to a three or six pounder, and thence to a four-inch rapid-fire. Men who can handle these calibres soon get the secret of the heavier eight, ten, twelve, and thirteen inch guns. But the Naval Militia men of this State are frequently called upon to go on board ship and man the larger calibres before they have had the necessary opportunities to learn the fundamental principles of sighting and firing.

These opportunities are supplied, though in too small number, by the State range at Creedmoor, and for that reason the practice there of the Naval Militia may be a little more far-reaching in its results than that of the National Guard regiments. The finest guns that were ever made would be of no use without men behind them who could shoot. So, whether the amateur sailors of the State are called upon to shoot in support of the laws of New York or in that of the Constitution of the United States, it is supremely important that they should be able to hit the target. Creedmoor is the place where many of them get their first insight into the art of aiming and firing rifles. It would surprise the layman to learn what a considerable percentage of the recruits in the militia never fired a gun before putting on the State uniform. It would also surprise these same persons to know that a large percentage of these men qualify as marksmen at their first visit to the range, under the easy requirements of the practice.

Officers are required to shoot at Creedmoor with the pistol used in their service at twenty-five, fifty, and seventy-five yards. The score made at the first range is not counted in the qualification for marksmen, but each person shooting must make 15 out of a possible 25 at the first range before being permitted to shoot at the first of the qualifying ranges. He must then make a similar score at each of the other two ranges. Thus he is required to make 30 out of a possible 50. The target is divided into four rings, named (from the centre outward) bull's-eye, centre, inner, and outer. A single shot in the bull's-eye counts 5, in the centre 4, in the inner 3, and in the outer 2. In order to qualify at each range a man must make an average of 3 points a shot. This does not look like a severe requirement, and it is not, but when the average of expertness is taken into consideration, it is quite as severe as the nature of the work requires. The purpose of the Creedmoor practice is not to place impossibilities in the way of tyros, but to enable them to learn the essential principles of shooting.

The men of the ranks are required to qualify with the service rifle, and they shoot at 100, 200, and 300 yards. The first range is subject to the same conditions as the twenty-five yards for officers. At 100 yards the men shoot standing, at 200 kneeling, and at 300 lying down. For an old rifle shot the trial score at 100 yards is mere child's play, but it is a far different thing for the militiaman, who is only an average shot as a rule and for the recruit who has had no experience, and who goes to the mark in such a state of nervous anxiety that he can hardly hold his rifle up, it is hard enough. Now comes the feature of this rifle practice which is the most important. If a man does not make the needed 15 in his first five shots, he is permitted to shoot more. In fact, he has a good part of a day in which to throw away lead until he does make the necessary 15 in 5 consecutive shots at each range.

Those who do not clearly understand the object of the State rifle range always say, when this is told to them, that any one can qualify as a marksman in that way. Precisely. That is just what the State desires. It is not the purpose of the range to make men believe that shooting is magic, but that it is something that any reasoning man in the full possession of his physical faculties can learn. And the fact that intelligent young men, such as the majority of those in the militia of the State, frequently go to Creedmoor without any knowledge of the use of the rifle, and by means of a day's practice on the range under competent instruction succeed in qualifying with a score of 35 or even more, shows that the theory of the range is sustained by the results.

The Military Code authorizes the Governor of the State to offer annually a State decoration to those who shall excel in small arms practice. This is commonly known as the marksmanship badge. It does not signify that the holder is an expert shot, but simply that he has taken the trouble to go to Creedmoor and qualify as a marksman under the reasonable conditions imposed by the State. For those who desire to show that they are something more than ordinary shots there is abundant opportunity in the competitions for the grades of sharpshooter and expert, which require the shooter to make really difficult scores at the higher ranges—from 500 to 800 yards. A sharpshooter, for example, must make 42 out of a possible 50 at 500 and 600 yards. Those who have had any experience in rifle shooting will at once perceive that the requirement is sufficiently high.

The conditions of wind and sun which prevail at Creedmoor are not regarded as favorable by those who are familiar with the ranges of other countries, such as that at Wimbledon. But they are those under which the American marksman has to do most of his work, and therefore they cannot be regarded as exceptional. The strong glare of the sun is the most disturbing feature of the range. It is almost always to be found, and it makes shooting difficult even at the short ranges. For the Naval Militiamen this is probably an advantage rather than otherwise, because these men are expected to do their real work on the water where there is a worse glare three days out of every four. The Naval Militiamen themselves realize this, and they would be glad if they could get a good deal more practice at the State range.

But this is quite out of the question. The infantry drill, which is a necessary prelude to the use of the small arms on the rifle range, is a very small part of the duty of the amateur tar. What little of it he learns he acquires under great disadvantage on the narrow deck of his ship. And he has altogether too many other things to learn to permit him to give, or to make it desirable that he should give, the amount of time

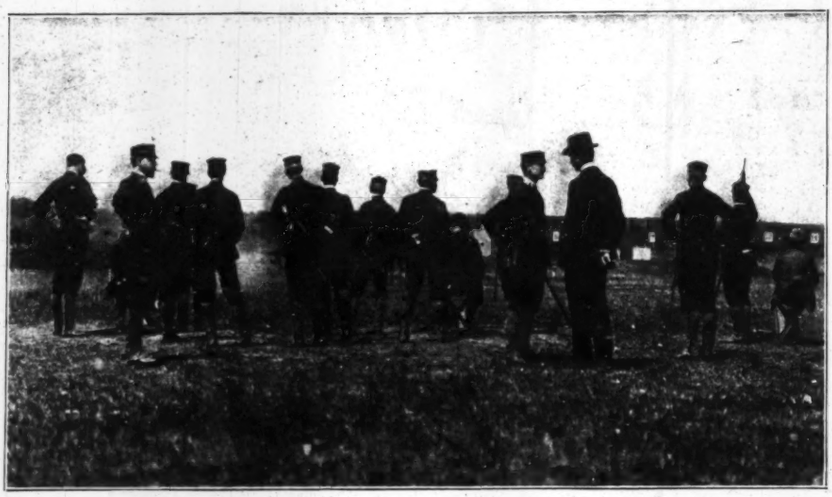
FIRST NAVAL BATTALION MARCHING TO THE RANGES AT CREEDMOOR.
The First Division, Lieut. Irving Blount, Commanding.

Paymaster Candler. Lieut. Duane, Signal Officer.
Ensign Sturgis. Lieut. Raynor, Ordnance Officer.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVAL MILITIA AT THE REVOLVER RANGE.

A "STRAIGHT TIP" ON THE PROPER ELEVATION.

CONGRATULATING A NAVAL MILITIAMAN ON A GOOD SHOT.



THE REVOLVER RANGE AT CREEDMOOR.
Showing the Targets in the Background.

to this particular subject that a soldier of the National Guard would naturally have to devote to what is the principal work of his life as a militiaman. There is apparently no end to the things that the naval militiaman has to acquire. At any rate, it is quite certain that the period of five years' enlistment is none too long for the task. Yet it is just this variety of subjects that gives its special charm to the Naval Militia service. It is quite impossible that the thing can ever become monotonous. The Summer work is altogether different from the Winter work. In the drill season of the Winter months the naval militiaman receives instruction on his ship in marlinspike seamanship, knotting and splicing, the nature and use of the compass, log, and lead line; the theory and employment of the chart, the mechanism of the breeches of the various guns, the different kinds of ammunition and fuses, the rudiments of boat handling, the use of the wig-wag flag and the other systems of signaling employed in the navy, and such infantry and field artillery tactics as can be taught on board the ship.

As soon as the weather permits, the outside work of the men begins. The cutters—fine, thirty-foot boats for use under oars or sail—are put into the water, and every Sunday there are boat parties from the various divisions. The purpose of these parties is to familiarize the recruits with the handling of the boats, and to open up to them some of the elementary facts of seamanship. It is the custom of the sailor men to travel with the tide, going up the East River toward the Sound if the tide is on the flood in the morning, and going down the Bay if it is on the ebb. The return is made in the afternoon with the returning tide. If there is a strong breeze, the tide is not a serious matter, but if the breeze is light or uncertain and there is any prospect of having to row, the tide becomes of vital importance.

Occasionally the mess kits are carried on these boat excursions, and the men cook their own meals, but it is the usual custom to land at some convenient place for dinner. Sometimes the excursions are planned on a larger scale, and the boats leave the ship on Saturday evening to be gone till Monday morning. In these cases the entire boat outfit is carried, including complete mess gear and tent. The men camp on shore overnight and prepare their own meals It is the unfailing purpose of the boat work to teach the men how to take care of themselves on distant service. Fond parents who have sons in the Naval Militia need never worry about the feeding of their boys. They may have to go hungry when they are serving their country on board of a United States ship, but when they are out in one of their own cutters they are generally well able to take care of themselves.

If variety be the spice of life, then the naval militiaman has no cause for complaint. He has plenty to do and lots to learn. This is a matter which is not always thoroughly understood by the ambitious applicant for membership, who too often imagines that it is possible to enter the Naval Militia, as the sailors say, "by the cabin window." The truth is that only ex-naval officers can get in that way; every one else has to go in "by the hawse-hole," which is another way of saying that he must begin as a landsman and work his passage to the wardroom, and even that is not easy, for there is that dreadful Brigade Examining Board to pass. In the early days of the Naval Militia there was a graded examination; that is to say, the examination for the lowest commissioned rank, that of Ensign, was not as difficult as that for the next higher grade. All that is changed now. A man is not examined for any particular grade, but solely to see whether he is competent to hold a commission, it being the theory that any commissioned officer should be qualified to take a deck watch, and therefore should know all about the handling of a ship. In short, the Naval Militia examination is now based on the examination to which the officers were subjected last Summer, when they went into the service of the navy in the war. The Chairman of the board which sat in the Brooklyn Navy Yard said to the writer: "We can't examine men for particular grades, for the exigencies of the war may put an Ensign in command of a ship. We must have satisfactory evidence that a man is capable of taking a ship out of port and bringing her back again before we can recommend him for a commission."

NAVAL MILITIAMEN ON THE FIRING LINE.
Shooting at the 300-Yard Range.

The Naval Militia officer in this State has always had to be prepared for examination on these subjects: Seamanship, navigation, ordnance and gunnery, signaling, infantry and field artillery, ship routine, and customs of the service. But now the examination is more exhaustive than it formerly was.

Every officer must be a thorough navigator, and must pass on the whole subject, including the adjustment of compasses.

Every officer must be able to qualify as a pilot for the waters of this district.

Every officer must be able to pass in the use of all deck steam gear, such as steam capstans, steering engines, hoisting gear, &c. He must also be prepared for examination on the stowage of coal and the care of bunkers, the care of all bilge pumps and sea valves, and the expedients to be used in case of collision. Rules of the road are, of course, required. The officer is also examined on the organization of a ship's company and the stowage of stores.

He is likely to be asked anything in the infantry tactics of the navy from guard mount to the organization, equipment, and messing of a brigade landing party. Every officer of the Naval Militia must also be a qualified signalman. In fact, the naval militia officer of to-day has to know his business. That the requirements of the service are enforced is pretty thoroughly proved by the fact that not a single officer of the First Naval Battalion failed to pass the naval board last Summer, and some of them received higher rank in the navy than they held in the militia. Furthermore, the men were also well prepared for their work, and they are now able to rejoice in that they supplied the first detail of militia called out in this country since the civil war, the first sent out of the country, and the first to go into action. Popular ignorance credits the New York Naval Militia with having manned only the Yankee, but the truth is that at the close of the war the Naval Militia of this State had men on the following vessels: Abarenda, Aileen, Alexander, Buffalo, Caesar, Celtic, Enquirer, Elfrida, Free Lance, Franklin, Glacier, Harvard, Huntress, Hannibal, Iris, Jason, Kanawha, Katahdin, Leonidas, Minnesota, Montauk, Nahant, New Hampshire, New York, Resolute, Restless, St. Paul, Stranger, Sylph, Sylvia, Saturn, Sterling, Topeka, Vermont, Vicksburg, Vixen, and Yankee, and seven in hospital and four dead. There were also four officers and twenty-seven men in the coast signal service.

It may readily be seen from what has been herein told of the manifold requirements of the naval militiaman that he has not a great deal of time for the cultivation of infantry tactics, of which rifle firing is a part, but nevertheless for the reasons given at the beginning of this article this matter of rifle practice is one of his most important duties, and there is not one officer of the force who would not be glad if the men could have more experience at Creedmoor.

W. J. HENDERSON.

TEA SERVICE FOR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley is to be further honored by the gift of a tea service by the people of Maryland. This magnificent set is of sterling silver, and was manufactured by the Baltimore Sterling Silver Company for the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Schley Testimonial Fund of Maryland. The presentation will take place in Washington at an early date.

The ornamentation of the set is of the repoussé pattern, and was all done by hand. The set weighs about 300 ounces, and is valued at $500. The committee having in charge the manufacture of the service consisted of Mrs. Anna F. Wilson and Mrs. W. H. Green of Baltimore.

LIFE'S RENEWAL.

The Spring is here! I heard the cuckoo cry
This morning from the woodland on the hill;
With an insistent voice—now far, now nigh—
He promised all the season shall fulfill.

The Spring is here! I saw the swallow play,
Like an embodied Hope, o'erhead at noon,
Wing'd with delight, suggestive of sweet May,
And of that fuller sweetness which is June.

The Spring is here! I heard the nightingale
Sing at late eve, amid the blackthorn near,
His old, deep, joyous, ever-varied tale,
Charged with the secrets of the growing year.

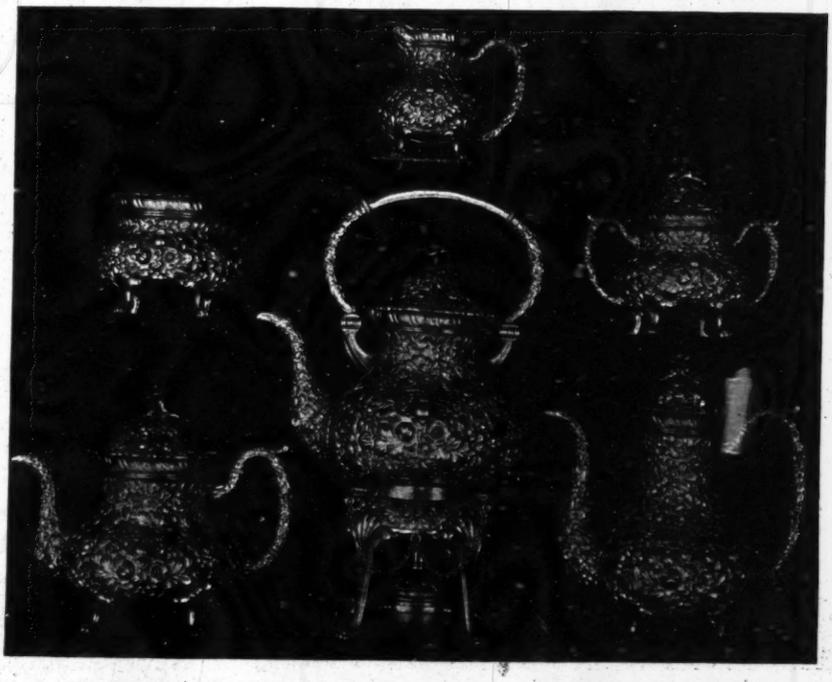
—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Safe Promise.

From Tit-Bits.

He—Your father does not withhold his consent to our marriage because I am his employe, I hope?

She—Oh, no! He says he'll give his consent as soon as you get your salary raised.



SILVER TEA SERVICE TO BE PRESENTED TO REAR ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY.
Manufactured for the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of the Schley Testimonial Fund of Maryland.

THE ROUGH RIDERS.

THE story of the Spanish-American war is being presented in a threefold manner — reminiscent, critical, and historical. The last has probably not yet been given in a permanent, all-satisfying form. By its very nature it must include the other two. It must tell what happened, and tell why it happened; it must demonstrate what would have happened had circumstances been different. And to the historian the accounts of eye-witnesses that form his background are just as valuable as the theses of the military critics on which he bases his deductions. Reminiscences followed closely upon the heels of the articles of war correspondents. As far as the campaign of Santiago is concerned at least one book and several essays may be considered as permanent in the field of critical and scientific literature. There is much, however, that still remains to be said.

The interest and educational value of reminiscence depend on opportunity of observation, on the individuality and importance of the writer, and on his literary skill. Gen. Marbot's memoirs possess these qualities to a very high degree of excellence—there is perhaps no higher standard than that set by this Field Marshal of the First Napoleon. The memoirs of Col. Roosevelt also possess them. There is a difference, however. Marbot deals with Marbot—Roosevelt with his command. Still one may almost be said to be as individual as the other. Most people knew about Col. Roosevelt's book even before it finally made its appearance in permanent form. But for the benefit of those who do not know about it it may be just as well to remark that it is called "The Rough Riders," and that it is published by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is the story of the most remarkable volunteer command that ever entered the service of its country.

When Congress authorized the raising of three cavalry regiments to be drawn from the Territories, the command of one of these bodies was offered to Mr. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The offer was refused. "Fortunately," says the author, "I was wise enough to tell the Secretary [Alger] that while I believed I could learn to command the regiment in a month, yet that was just this very month which I could not afford to spare, and that therefore I would be quite content to go as Lieutenant Colonel, if he would make Wood Colonel. This was entirely satisfactory to both the President and Secretary, and, accordingly, Wood and I were speedily commissioned as Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry." At first, continues Mr. Roosevelt, for some reason or other, the regiment was christened the "Rough Riders," and he might have added, did modesty permit, "Teddy's Terrors"; they fought against the nickname, but to no purpose, it seems; and when finally the Generals of division and brigade began to write in formal communications about the regiment as the "Rough Riders" they adopted the term themselves.

While Lieut. Col. Roosevelt devoted himself to the enlistment of the regiment, Col. Wood, well aware of the National unpreparedness, took measures to overcome the obnoxious red tape in the various supply bureaus, and secured, in an amazingly short time, the equipment for the men. Mustering places for the regiment were appointed in New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. The difficulty of organization was not one of selection, but of rejection. A brigade could easily have been raised. Although the original scheme had been to make up the regiment exclusively of wild riders and Indian fighters of the Rockies and the Great American Desert, neither Wood nor Roosevelt could refuse the desires of some of their athletic friends of the East. Says the author: "We drew recruits from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and many another college; from clubs like the Somerset of Boston and Knickerbocker of New York; and from among the men who belonged neither to club nor college, but in whose veins the blood stirred with the same impulse which once sent the Vikings over sea. Four of the policemen who had served under me while I was President of the New York Police Board insisted on coming—two of them to die, the other two to return unhurt after honorable and dangerous service."

It appears that the company officers of the regiment were made up of natural leaders of men. "The Captains and Lieutenants were sometimes men who had campaigned against Apache, Ute, and Cheyenne, and who, on completing their term of service, had shown their energy by settling in the new communities and growing up to be men of mark. In other cases they were Sheriffs, Marshals, Deputy Sheriffs, and Deputy Marshals—men who had fought Indians, and still more often had waged relentless war upon the bands of white desperadoes. There was Bucky O'Neill of Arizona, Captain of Troop A, the Mayor of Prescott, a famous Sheriff throughout the West for his feats of victorious warfare against the Apache no less than against the white road agents and man killers. His father had fought in Meagher's brigade in the civil war; and he was himself a born soldier, a born leader of men." And there were others just like him. Finally, says the writer, "there was Allyn Capron, who was, on the whole, the best soldier in the regiment. In fact, I think he was the ideal of what an American regular army officer should be. He was the fifth in descent from father to son who had served in the army of the United States, and in body and mind alike he was fitted to play his part to perfection. Tall and lithe, a remarkable boxer and walker, a first-class rider and shot, with yellow hair and piercing blue eyes, he looked what he was, the archtype of the fighting man."

Readers of THE TIMES Illustrated Magazine may possibly recall an illustrated article on horsemanship by Allyn Capron that was printed in these columns immediately after the gallant Captain's death before Santiago. It had been written just before he had resigned his Lieutenacy in the regular army to take charge of a company in the Rough Riders.

Col. Roosevelt next describes the types of men that went to make up the bulk of the rank and file of the remarkable regiment. These were drawn from all the wild classes in the West and there were some Indians among them. They were men, who, as somebody has facetiously remarked, had been born in the saddle and brought up on the revolver instead of the bottle. The writer says he was quite prepared for trouble when it came to enforcing discipline, but he was agreeably disappointed. "There were plenty of hard characters who might by themselves have given trouble, and with one or two of whom we did have to take rough measures; but the bulk of the men thoroughly understood that without discipline they would be merely a valueless mob, and they set themselves hard at work to learn the new duties."

The men were at first drilled on foot and then mounted. As might have been expected, the horseback drill was good fun from the very first. Every rider of a troublesome or half-wild horse took particular pride in forcing his animal into the proper position and keeping him there. Their arms were the "Krag" carbine and the revolver. A few carried their favorite Winchesters. They were not drilled in the use of the sabre.

In due time the regiment arrived in Tampa, where the embarkation for Cuba was to take place. Here regimental drills were held daily. The embarkation was a great theatre of confusion. Preparations were inadequate. Nobody knew to which transport they had been assigned. In the general turmoil the Rough Riders seized the steamer that had been destined for the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Regiment and held it. At length the fleet sailed with its guard of vigilant warships. The voyage was almost uneventful. The drilling in some measure was kept up, and in the evening Capt. Capron presided at the officers' school. "The warships watched with ceaseless vigilance by day and night. When a sail of any kind appeared, instantly one of our guardians steamed toward it. Ordinarily the torpedo boats were towed. Once a strange ship steamed up too close, and instantly the nearest torpedo boat was clipped like a greyhound from its leash, and sped across the water toward it; but the stranger proved harmless, and the swift, delicate, death-fraught craft returned again."

The transports rounded the southwestern extremity of Cuba and steamed slowly along the coast. They came upon the dark-gray warships guarding the entrance to Santiago and passed on to the eastward as far as Daiquiri, which is described as "a squalid little village where there had been a railway and iron works."

Contemporaneous correspondence has shown that the provision made for landing the troops and for their protection while deploying on shore were shockingly inadequate and hazardous. Then came the weary march along the trail toward the Cuban city they had come to capture. Then came the memorable fight of Las Guasimas.

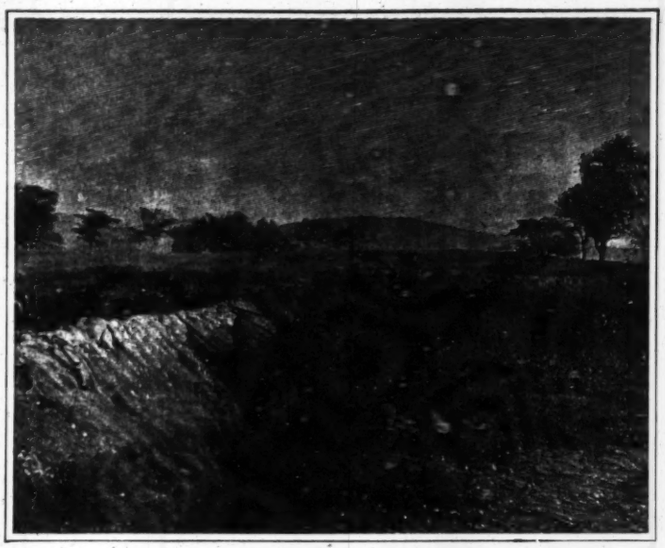
When the attack of the Spaniards began some of the men started to curse. "Don't swear—shoot!" growled the Colonel. Most of our readers are probably familiar with the rough details of the engagement, but the account given by Mr. Roosevelt is particularly graphic and intimate. Men fell about him dead or wounded. Some rise again and give shot for shot, "making only such a remark as 'Well, I got it that time.'" Others fell to rise no more. No adequate idea can be given by brief fragments drawn from these vivid pages. The whole should be read in order to be thoroughly appreciated. Mere extracts would seem tame and expressionless. Here is a touch, however, that emphasizes the average type of the Rough Rider: "One of the men who fired first, and who displayed conspicuous gallantry, was a Cherokee half-breed, who was hit seven times, and of course had to go back to the States. Before he rejoined us at Montauk Point he had gone through a little private war of his own; for on his return he found that a cowboy had gone off with his sweetheart, and in the fight that ensued he shot his rival."

"A very touching incident happened in the improvised open-air hospital after the fight where the wounded were lying. They did not groan, and made no complaint, trying to help one another. One of them suddenly began to hum, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' and one by one the others joined in the chorus, which swelled out through the tropic woods, where the victors lay in camp beside their dead."

The occurrences of the few days of fighting and advancing that followed the 30th of June, the author describes in a series of vivid pictures dealing with camp life, life on the firing line, the night watches, and the trials of a soldier's existence before a besieged city. An exhaustive account is also given of the work performed by others than the Rough Riders, which came directly under the eye of the writer. Particularly are the feats of the United States Cavalry dealt with.

In dealing with the charge up Kettle Hill and San Juan Hill, again the graphic pen of the writer places the scene vividly before the reader. Here is a mere incident:

"I spoke to the Captain in command of the rear platoons, (the First and Ninth Regulars,) saying that I had been ordered to support the regulars in the attack upon the hills, and that in my judgment we could not take those hills by firing at them, and that we must rush them. He answered that his orders were to keep his men lying where they were, and that he could not charge without orders. I asked where the Colonel was, and, as he was not in sight, said: 'Then I am the ranking officer here, and I give the order to charge'—for I did not



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ROUGH RIDERS IN THE TRENCHES.

From "The Rough Riders." Copyright, 1899, by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

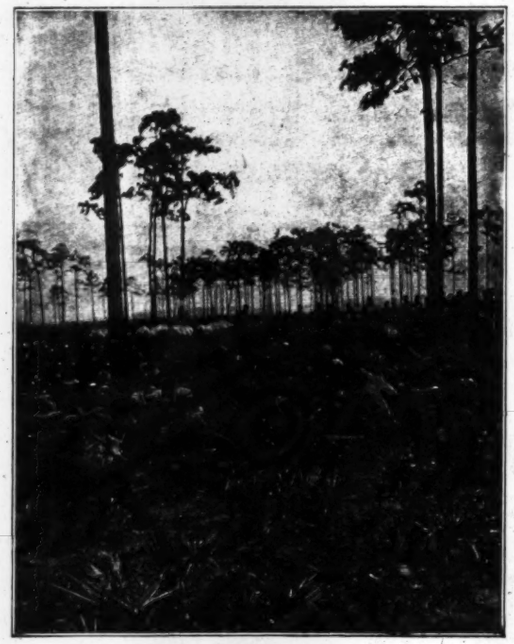
Adjutant Keys, Lieut. Hayes, Capt. Kane, Capt. Day, Surgeon Church, Lieut. Ferguson, Lieut. Goodrich, Capt. Frantz, Lieut. Col. Brodie, Lieut. Greenway, Lieut. Greenwald.

MEN RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

From "The Rough Riders." Copyright, 1899, by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

VIEW OF THE LANDING AT DAIQUIRI.

McGinty on a Bronco.



From "The Rough Riders." Copyright, 1899, by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.

CHAPLAIN BROWN PREACHING TO THE REGIMENT.

want to keep the men longer in the open, suffering under a fire which they could not effectively return. Naturally, the Captain hesitated to obey this order when no word had been received from his own Colonel. So I said, 'Then let my men through, Sir,' and rode on through the lines, followed by the grinning Rough Riders, whose attention had been completely taken off the Spanish bullets partly by my dialogue with the regulars and partly by the language I had been using to themselves as I got the lines forward, for I had been joking with some and swearing at others, as the exigencies of the case seemed to demand. When we started to go through, however, it proved too much for the regulars, and they jumped up and came along, their officers and troops mingling with mine, all being delighted at the chance."

How the hills that almost overlook Santiago were taken is now history. The outpost line was then advanced beyond them, and the men dug trenches or set up bomb-proofs and waited for the city to surrender. The brief rumor that a retreat was to be made, and the murmurs of discontent that followed, were turned into yells of joy when the news came that Cervera's squadron had been annihilated.

Mr. Roosevelt pays high tribute to Lieut. Parker and his Gatling guns, which were stationed, after the battle of the hills, on the regiment's right. "In fact," he writes, "I think Parker deserved rather more credit than any other one man in the entire campaign. I do not allude especially to his courage and energy, great though they were, for there were hundreds of his fellow officers of the cavalry and infantry who possessed as much of the former quality, and scores who possessed as much of the latter; but he had the rare good judgment and foresight to see the possibilities of the machine guns, and, thanks to the aid of Gen. Shafter, he was able to organize his battery. * * * Parker's Gatlings were our inseparable companions throughout the siege. After our trenches were put in final shape, he took off the wheels of a couple and placed them with our own two Colts in the trenches. His gunners slept beside the Rough Riders in the bomb-proofs, and the men shared with one another when either side got a supply of beans or of coffee and sugar; for Parker was as wide-awake and energetic in getting food for his men as we prided ourselves upon being in getting food for ours. Besides, he got oil, and let our men have plenty for their rifles. At no hour of the day or night was Parker anywhere but where we wished him to be in the event of an attack." But, adds the writer, "How can I speak highly enough of the regular cavalry, with whom it was our good fortune to serve? I do not believe that in any army of the world could be found a more gallant and soldierly body of fighters than the officers and men of the First, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth United States Cavalry, beside whom we marched to blood-bought victory under the tropic skies of Santiago."

But there was an enemy that was more deadly than the Spanish sharpshooters, and this was malarial fever. It was recurrent, and when the camp was changed the sick list was greatly increased, the men being overcome by the exertion. At length Santiago surrendered and then came more illness and weary waiting. By what means the brigade officers finally secured the return of their depleted army to the States is well known. Col. Roosevelt, in calling the attention of Gen. Shafter to the deplorable condition of his men, used plain language. On Aug. 7 the regiment embarked for Montauk Point. The writer deals at some length with the dreary home voyage, with the scarcity and inadequacy of the provisions and medical stores, and the limited means for giving proper treatment to the sick. The same deplorable condition continued for a few days after Camp Wikoff was reached. Then came days of confusion, of drill, of long rides over the sand hills, of swims in the ocean, and the final mustering out of service.

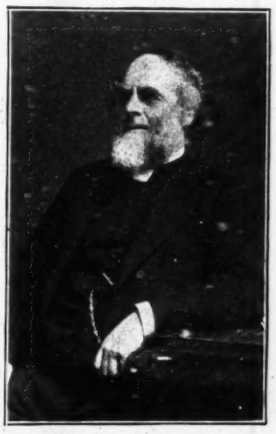
Not the least valuable parts of the book are various appendices, which contain the muster-out roll of the regiment and various criticisms made on the text during its appearance as a serial in Scribner's Magazine The account of the famous "round robin" incident is also given there. From cover to cover the story emphasizes a striking phase of robust and healthful Americanism.

W. L.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, UNITED STATES INFANTRY, LANDING AT MANILA.

FORMER BRUTALITY IN WAR.

Before a battle in former times the priests solemnly devoted to the gods the whole of the hostile army then in sight, and, if possible, no man of it was left alive. A writer in The Nineteenth Century says that when Hermann decoyed the great host of Varus into the forest depths, all the Romans that escaped death in the battle were captured and led into the dark recesses, where every man of them was sacrificed upon hastily erected altars. Latham, in his edition of Tacitus, quotes six contemporary authorities to show that this practice of concluding a victory with human sacrifices was customary among our Teutonic ancestors. Some crucified their prisoners; others hung them up to trees for archery practice; but in general a captive was either slain on the spot or else reserved to be sacrificed to the gods. Even when the progress of agriculture induced them to keep a majority of the prisoners alive to be slaves, they appeased the gods for this indignity by increasing the tortures inflicted on the small remainder. Gibbon describes how, before the blazing altar, every hundredth man's arms were hacked off him, and, before his eyes, thrown into the flames. All that a red Indian would have done last century was freely practiced by our ancestors of twelve centuries ago; and the highest ideal of a man then included, as a duty, dark cruelty and gruesome revenge against all his enemies.



The Rev John Brown, Successor of John Bunyan in the Pastoral Office at Bedford, England.

He Has Been Selected to Deliver the Lyman Beecher Course of Lectures at Yale University Next Year.

SINGING HOUR IN THE OLD HIGH SCHOOL.

Singing hour in the old high school was once a bright spot in the week for the bad boys, and most of the good ones, too, for that matter, says a writer in The Worcester Gazette. Morning prayers in the hall were not by any means irksome. Each song had some distorted line in it, and this line was sung with twice the force that was given any of the others. There was one hymn, the translation of a psalm of praise to some fatherland or other, and the words "steadfast be" were a part of it. Nobody ever thought of singing anything but "Breakfast be." They would shout it out:

"Breakfast be, breakfast be,
Oh, Fa-hatherla-ha-hand, oh
Fa-ha-ha-hatherland."

The joke never palled. On the contrary, it grew more amusing. In the "Marseillaise," which was sung in French, the school was particularly cautioned not to say, "Mar shong, Marshong," and in most of the young mouths "Marshaw" was the only alternative, and this soon became Tom Shaw to all the school. In "Die Wacht am Rhein," which was sung in German, the line "Fest steht und treu die Wacht, die Wacht am Rhein," was always made "Fresh steak and tripe, the watch, the watch is mine."

The Bench and the Bar.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

Judge—Your face is familiar. I've seen you before.

Prisoner—Yes, your Honor, quite often.

Judge—Ah! What was the charge the last time I saw you?

Prisoner—I think it was 15 cents, your Honor. I mixed a cocktail for you, I believe.

Not Lacking.

From The Chicago Record.

"Highweeds, old man, don't you revel in living so far from the rush and whirl of city life?"

"Rush and whirl! Come out some night so you can see my wife and the cook jumping around to get us off on the morning train to town."

Faithful to a Fault.

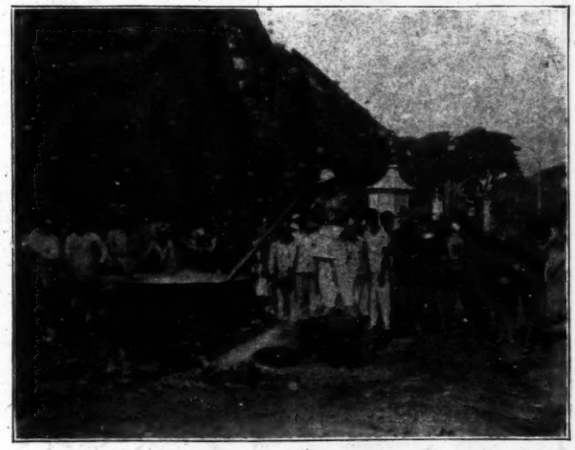
From The Syracuse Herald.

Hingso—I've discovered perpetual motion.

Jingso—What?

Hingso—Yep. It's my gas metre. I cut off the connection pipe this morning, but the metre is still getting in its good work.

FILIPINO PRISONERS AT FORT SANTIAGO IN CHARGE OF THE TWENTY-THIRD UNITED STATES INFANTRY.



PREPARING A MEAL FOR FILIPINO PRISONERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

HELLO! THE TELEPHONE GIRL.

THE average man might do much worse than court a telephone girl of New York. This is an opinion carefully formed after a study of the various "exchanges," after several sessions of "listening in" by the side of one and another in active service, after chats here and there with "chief operators." For the miss behind the telephone whose voice is most frequently heard in the query, "What number, please?"—she is, as a rule, a slip of a girl, barely twenty oftentimes—is a very capable young person, indeed. The writer feels inclined to put her at the head of New York's army of working girls, for her brisk intelligence, her gentle ways, and the deft way she uses her small hands.

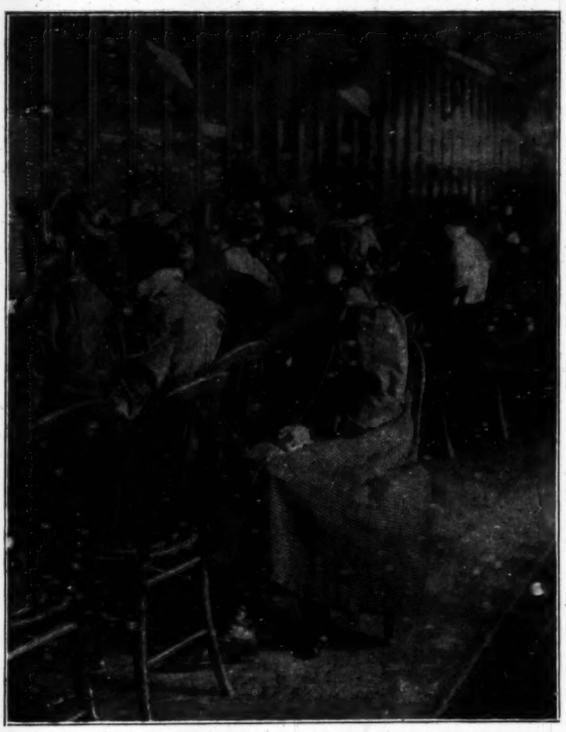
Of course the general public cannot bear testimony as to the accuracy of the latter. All he really knows of the telephone girl of New York is her voice. He may conjure up—he probably does—some radiant, frivolous being who has two amusements in life—to flirt over the wire and to "talk back." He—the general public—has never seen the telephone girl at work, and hence he is excusable. Actually the telephone girls of New York are attractive, but not markedly so when taken in a lump. They do not lend themselves particularly to romance. They are skillful, however, which is much more to the point when a telephone switchboard comes to be taken into account. For of all inventions of man there is nothing that has more of the unexpected, the sudden, the immediate rush about it than the bunch of wires that land in front of each telephone girl and keep her busy interminably.

The woman in front of the wire is like the man behind the gun—she has to be alert. There are no hostages given to frivolousness in a telephone exchange—the strictest attention is needed. A dozen calls may come upon her in half as many moments, and her brain, eye, and hand are taxed to supply the combinations asked for. Behind each ten girls or so goes Argus in the person of a "supervisor," a being promoted from the ranks of every day telephone girls, who can both see and hear whatever her charges may be doing. This supervisor has a record of her own to make. She is hoping for further promotion, a jump to the post of "monitor." The monitors—the largest "exchange" in the city has four of them—sit at desk switchboards and have inquiries referred to them, and connections to make that the regular operators have not been able, for one of a dozen different reasons, to accomplish. Besides this, they "listen in" secretly upon the various girls in the room, a girl never knowing when the thin little wire is spying upon her.

Altogether the miss at the exchange end of the telephone is a healthy, hearty, happy young woman, whose privileges are many, and whose labors are not so severe, though incessant and taxing. She can get a "relief" whenever she asks for it, always provided she is not trying to "soldier," to get out of working, and she has as her daily right twenty minutes of rest during each morning and twenty during each afternoon. During these "rests" she may go in the parlor of her exchange and gossip with such other girls as happen to be off duty, or she may curl up in a big wicker rocking chair and read the illustrated papers provided for her, these being kept fully up to date. In comparison with that of the other working girls of the city the lot is not a hard one.

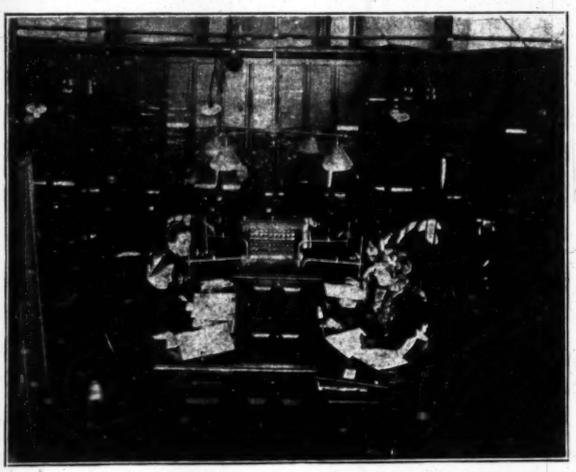
It is not with the complex wires and their system, the electrical adjustments by virtue of which you, A, "get" B half a dozen miles away, but with the human force that deftly binds from her seat the scattered, innumerable wires, this telephone girl, that the present writer is concerned. There are some 1,200 telephone girls in New York—between 1,100 and 1,200 at the lowest estimate. Exact figures are impossible for the reason that the number climbs upward each week. "Students" are continually being taken on, and so expertly is the wheat winnowed from the chaff when the applicants are examined that few turn out anything but very good operators, and are retained.

Mere man cuts a small figure in telephoning to-day, in the exchanges at all events only men besides the artisans that at intervals, too, laden, appear from behind the switchboard. At night in two or three of the exchanges men are the working force. But the masculine proportion grows smaller as the years go on. There are hardly fifty men in the entire exchange service to-day, the most of these night workers only. Here is the one industry outside of that much-heralded "home sphere" in which femininity is supreme.



A "STUDENT" LISTENING.
She Hopes to Become a Full-Fledged Telephone Girl in a Few Weeks.

The clicks of the "cams" at each long switchboard echo to the rustle of skirts. The coat masculine is hardly to be noticed. Such of these coats as are to be seen are worn by the manager and his assistants, the



THE FOUR "MONITORS" AT THE CORTLANDT STREET EXCHANGE
Who Handle a Call When the Required Connection Cannot be Readily Made, and Who Can "Listen In" Upon Every Girl Operative.

An "exchange" presents an interesting sight. About three sides of the great room, reaching very nearly to the ceiling, set in a structure that reminds one of an inner shell or wall, is a switchboard, with its projecting ledge. Along it, as closely as comfort will allow, are girls, and yet more girls. In a never-broken line they stretch on, over a hundred at a time, in an exchange like Cortlandt, girls tall and short, full-fledged women and round-faced lassies just out of the schoolroom, girls of dainty face and contour, and girls whom fate has dealt less kindly with, girls half shabby and girls of pretty costume with wonderful little aprons about their waists. Nothing more or less than a concourse of youthful femininity that interests because of the marked diversity of the types shown.

They are not the girls of the factory, nor yet of the shops. That a better class than this can claim them, certainly a good proportion, is evident. There is more intelligence about their movements, a better eye and a better ear, hands that move with more deftness. The own sisters of half of them may, it is true, be the "salesladies" encountered in any of the department stores, but these are picked young women, and their order, just as their skill, is higher.

One thing the visitor to an exchange notes before all. Half a hundred, a hundred, girls sit so close together that their frocks touch, and yet not a word of gossip is heard. The room is almost a silent one. A step close to the switchboard makes you conscious of click after click, and the low-spoken words of the operators in answer to each call. That is absolutely all. If it were permitted to chat with subscribers, to gossip with each other, the telephone girls would have no time. It is nothing unusual for an expert operator to answer 125 calls an hour. She may even answer 150, or two and a half a minute. On the "trunk lines," where the process is simpler and where exchanges are joined (a man on Broad wanting to speak to a man on Thirty-eighth Street, for example,) as many as 600 connections are often made in an hour. Sometimes for five full minutes it is a mad race with the girl at the "case" to attend to all the demands made upon her. Perhaps, at certain hours of the day, things may calm down, and her hands, for a moment or two, lie idly in her lap. But even then she must be on the qui vive for new calls, her eyes on the lookout. Contrary to the belief of the public, a bell does not warn the telephone girl when the customer rings up "central." A little metal disk falls, displaying the subscriber's number, and that only, with no sound, with hardly a stir.

To see the girl at her work, to observe her quick, delicate, never-hesitating movements, is a pastime fascinating in the extreme. Fastened to her ear by a flexible metal band that slips over her hair and is so light that it is hardly to be noticed is her "head receiver." When before the "case" she never takes this off. A cord runs from it, the other end being a plug which is slipped into a "jack," or hole in the switchboard's ledge. In front of her hangs a mouthpiece suspended on cords. Thus the girl's hands are free and she can move with great ease.

Before her are two panels of the long switchboard, these a mass of metal holes, the "jacks." There are hundreds of these holes in all, and each signifies one particular telephone. Below is a row of disks, one of which will drop when a subscriber "rings off." On the ledge are the "plugs," each on the end of a long flexible wire, the "connecting cord." Then come rows of "calling circuit buttons," "annunciator drops," "cams," and "ringing buttons," the cams being little levers that the girl must raise to hear.

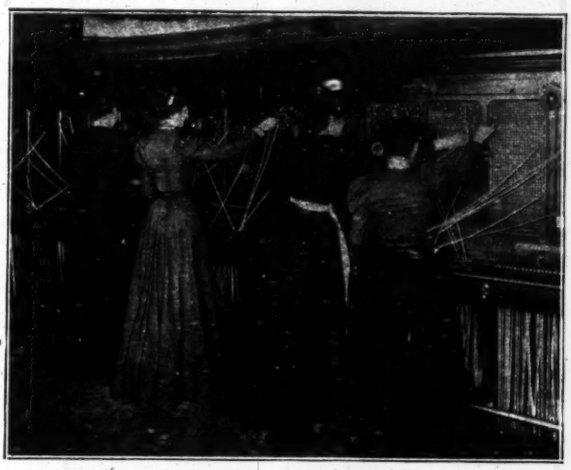
For convenience, that the telephone girls may be able to handle the hundreds of combinations better, three girls work together in a "section," being known as A, B, and C. This is to save a girl from having to jump up from her seat to reach a far-distant hole, or "jack." At the mere mentioning of a number one or the other of her partners will insert the plug she pushes over.

Simple enough in its theory, the work gets complicated when call follows call in rapid succession. Yet the telephone girl keeps her head. One of the disks of a drop falls, and a number is displayed. Quick as thought the girl takes up a plug, (which itself fits in a hole, its long cord falling even below the floor,) and sticks it sharply in the hole whose number corresponds with the number on the disk. At the same in-

THE CHECK TABLE AT THE THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET EXCHANGE.
Where the Accounts of "Message-Rate Subscribers" Are Prepared.

THE RECEPTION ROOM AT THE THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET EXCHANGE.
Some of the Operatives Meeting for a Social Chat After Hours.

THE PARLOR OF THE CORTLANDT STREET EXCHANGE.
Telephone Girls Resting While "Reliefs" Fill Their Places.



A PORTION OF THE SWITCHING DIVISION, THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET EXCHANGE.

stant she has thrown the little lever on a line with the plug's hole, and is already asking, "What number, please?"

If the number that comes to her ears is of the same exchange what remains to be done is simple. The plugs spoken of go in pairs. She has only to pull out its mate, and push it in the proper hole. Then throwing another cam she presses the corresponding "ringing button." That rings the bell for the party called. She listens sharply for an instant, then announcing, "All right. Go ahead."

Her swiftly flying fingers are already busy with another call. One of her subscribers has called for a number on another exchange. She has the plug for his wire already in place, of course, but a more complicated connection is now to be made. She presses a "calling circuit button" on the ledge. This brings to her aid another operator, a girl at the "Trunk Line switchboard" of the distant exchange. "1,029, Broad," she remarks quietly through her transmitter. More quickly than the word can be written a number comes back, "10." This is the number of the hole in her switchboard into which her second plug must go to get the Broad Street connection. The plug is slipped in, the cam thrown, the ringing button pressed. Two more people have bridged space, two more lines of cord stretch over the switchboard, and several more calls are under way.

That is telephoning, from the telephone girl's point of view. The great world without is little but a mass of numbers, to the tune of many thousands, any two of which may have to be brought together, and not a second's warning. Tom, Dick, or Harry may be at the other end of one of these lines, especially Dick. Dick may know her voice, being himself a gay young clerk in a broker's office, with some time on his hands; he may even know a good deal about her and she may know him by sight. But however convenient a telephone may be for romance, under other circumstances it is not altogether an ideal vehicle in the flirtation way when one of the parties is a bona fide telephone girl.

Here is a bit of expert testimony contributed by a fair damsel now handling a "private central" down town in the Wall Street section, who, a year or so ago, was a shining light in one of the largest exchanges.

"The chief operator we had was the strictest thing you ever saw. She was so unjust. Of course, we all of us had to be careful, but once in a while you couldn't help something happening. One afternoon a young fellow down town who knew one of the girls, and that she was just at a certain 'case,' called central up, and he said: 'Say, is this you, Bessie?' Of course she answered that it was, recognizing his voice, and then he said: 'Say, Bess, I'll meet you around the corner when you come out.'

"Now, that wasn't her fault, was it? But the strict old chief operator—I don't believe she could ever handle a busy case herself, for all she is chief operator—just happened to be listening in on that girl. Mercy me, how Bessie did get called down. Just as if she could have helped it!

"Great goodness! I never told my name to anybody over the 'phone, but if somebody should have found it out and said it when he called me up I don't know what would have happened. The only safe way for a girl to do in any central is to switch a man off on one of the monitors if he commences to try to flirt. It's too risky to do anything else. I s'pose some girls do, but I think they're mighty few."

From which testimony, and from others of like import, not worth setting down here, it may be judged that the tales as to "telephone flirtations" are in the main fairy stories. Probably something of that sort does happen once in a while. Chief operators and officials say that it may, but that constant auricular inspection does not divulge instances of it. They point especially to the fact that the girls are too busy and are on too great a strain. This contention seems to be a good proof. In many a visit paid to various switchboards the writer seldom found any girl at all idle, and the rare moments when she was only too glad to get a breathing spell.

For the plugs and their connecting cords have not only to be put up, they must be taken down as well. The telephone girl has to keep track of the conversations and learn when the talkers are "through." If they ring off as they should, a drop falls, a sign that the plugs may be pulled out. The cords, weighted at the bottom, return automatically into their holes. Every one does not ring off, however. The girl must keep track of the wires she has put up, and inquire; if it is a "message rate subscriber," as is generally the case she must make a record of each call on a ticket,

OPERATORS LEAVING THE RIVERSIDE EXCHANGE AT 5 O'CLOCK.

but the above, in the main, estimating the number of calls each girl will get a day at from 500 to 600, gives an idea of the tele-

A SUPERVISOR "CUTTING IN."
By Slipping the Plug She Holds in Her Hand Into One of the Plug Holes the Supervisor Can Hear What Any Subscriber on the Wire Is Saying.

Some switchboards vary in details of arrangement from others, the girls on the "trunk lines" operate somewhat differently,

phone girl's round. Up in the new Riverside Exchange, in West Eighty-ninth Street, a new system has been installed. When a subscriber calls (he does not need to ring, the telephone girl is notified by the mere act of his taking the receiver off the hook) a tiny electric lamp under his jack in the switchboard is at once lighted. All the telephone girl has to do is to stick the plug in and ask for the number wanted. Another light shows that the man called for has responded. No lights at all show after the connection is made, but when the talk is over and the receivers are hung up, yet another lamp glows.

As one stands in the Riverside Exchange and watches the ledge adown its length, these lights twinkle, rise and fade in a rapid succession of changing dots. It seems a keyboard played upon by the white fingers of the telephone girls, where, instead of music, colors—red and yellow—in brilliant effects and combinations hurry forth and die out like vanishing fireflies.

With all the mechanism apparent it would seem as if there were little of human interest in telephony, as if these girls came into contact with the subscribers only mechanically. Yet the touch is somewhat closer than that. At times there are even vivid personalities to them at the other ends of the wires, who must be handled each to his own manner.

It is in the early morning, when it is the duty of each girl to ring up all of her subscribers and find if the wires are in good working order for the business of the day, that these differences are brought out most strongly. In the down-town exchanges, where clerks respond to the call most frequently, and where all is brisk commerce, the telephone girl briefly asks: "Telephone all right?" The answer is oftener than otherwise simply "Yep!" But in the residence districts, where house telephones abound, such a short query would never do. The girls have learned this of their own accord. In their sweetest, most "society like" tones, they ask: "Good morning, Mrs. Robinson. Excuse me for troubling you, but I just wanted to know if your telephone was working nicely this morning."

The question is met in the polite spirit in which it is asked, and frequently Mrs. Robinson will reply at some length. She comes to know and really feel a definite interest in her telephone girl, and the interest is reciprocated. This is the case all through the up-town exchanges, where many of the telephones are those of private residences, the girls actually looking upon not a few of the subscribers as their personal friends. Here, there, and everywhere they hear from their patrons:

"How nice your girls at central are!"

The girls at the Thirty-eighth Street Exchange enjoy another sort of experience—a multitude of the pay station people, some of whom, even in this late day and generation, have quite evidently never used a telephone before. It is wonderful, these girls say, how many of these people there still are. Men and women alike they ring up, and there they stop, so far as the proper using of a telephone goes. They give a name and address instead of a number, and Miss Telephone has to patiently instruct them. Many peculiar folks appear before her, as it were, in this manner. Thirty-eighth Street is, besides, the great exchange for evening calls, a "rush hour" there being from 6 to 8, during the time of New York's dining and just before the theatres "go in."

What is practically a stenographic report of a minute and a half's "listening in" over a telephone may be worth repeating as a "human interest document." The writer wore a "head receiver" and sat close to one of the girl operators. He could hear whatever she heard, and what she said as well. The latter part of the time one of the girl's cams was raised so that part of a subscriber's conversation was caught.

"Are you through?"
"1871 busy."
"1467 busy."
"2104 Broad."
"2104 Broad."
"Hello! 2104."
"Hello! Is that you?"

"Yes."

"Hold the wire a moment, please."

"Well, I think you'd better do that."

"The whole trouble—"

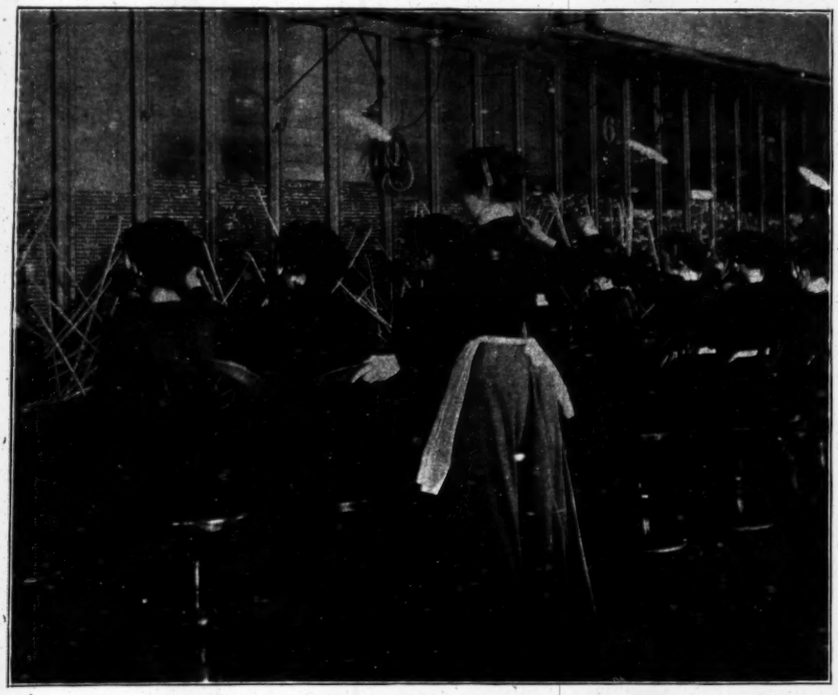
"I won't consent to any discontinuance of the action."

"1871 here. Go ahead."

The word "busy" opens up an interesting question. How does a girl know? So far as her own switchboard is concerned she can tell easily, of course, but a subscriber's wire actually terminates in a score and more different switchboards, in every section of three switchboards in fact. An ingenious bit of mechanism tells the girl whether any other girl is using that number. As she touches the outer edge of the hole or "jack" with the plug a slight rumbling sound comes to her ears. This means "engaged," "occupied." She must keep the call in her head, and try for the number again. No girl would ever think of reporting "busy" if she could possibly make the connection. It would simply waste her time.

There are, besides the girls at the "cases," several especially detailed in each exchange to count up the checks for calls. At the "toll-check table" at Thirty-eighth Street, eight girl clerks count 24,000 checks a day. These girls receive the same rates of pay as the girls actually operating. A telephone girl starts in as a "student" at $3 a week, "listening in" at first, and finally taking the "case" in slack hours. She is raised gradually according to her capacity until in two or three years, if she is bright and quick, she reaches the top of operatorhood, $9 a week. The Supervisors get about a dollar a week more, the pay of monitors is $12. An expert chief operator can rise to about $18. No girl has yet risen from "student" to the heights of ordinary operatorhood in less than a year and a half.

CROMWELL CHILDE.



ONE OF THE BUSIEST SWITCHBOARDS IN NEW YORK.

The Switchboard of the Incoming Trunking System at Cortlandt Street. The Girls are Making Connections Upon Calls From Other Exchanges.

OVER THE TELEPHONE.

"'Tis True, 'Tis Pity, and Pity 'Tis 'Tis True."

This Telephone Tragedy, dear Lady Betty, must assuredly appeal to all who have any experience of that instrument:

SCENE I.

10:30 A. M.—Subscriber rings.

10:35—Still ringing.

10:45—Exchange Operator—Number, please?

Subscriber—I have been ringing a quarter of an hour.

Exchange Operator—Very sorry. Your call has this instant reached me.

Subscriber—Give me 1,051 Belgravia.

Exchange Operator (blandly)—3,708 Shoreditch?

Subscriber—No, no; 1,051 Belgravia, (with emphasis.)

Exchange Operator—There is no such number.

Subscriber—My good lady, I ring it up almost every day, and have done so for years. The matter is important; give me the number, quickly.

SCENE II.

10:55 (bell rings)—Exchange Operator—1,051 will not answer.

Subscriber—That is nonsense. There are several people in the office. Put me on at once (decisively.)

11:05 (Bell rings)—Exchange Operator—Your number is engaged. Ring again, please.

SCENE III.

Subscriber (angry)—Ring, ring, ring.

11:10—Exchange Operator (calmly)—Number, please?

Subscriber—1,051 Belgravia is not engaged. Ask the clerk in charge to speak to me.

(A companion of the exchange operator comes to the instrument, and, of course, supports the latter.)

SCENE IV.

11:30 (Subscriber rings again)—1,051 Belgravia, please?

11:40 (Bell rings)—Exchange Operator—You are on to your number.

Subscriber—Are you Robinson & Jones, 1,051 Belgravia?

Man at the Other End—No; we are Snubbins & Smith 2,368 City. Ring off.

SCENE V.

11:45—Subscriber (furious)—You have put me on to the wrong number. I shall report you to the manager. Put me on immediately to 1,051 Belgravia.

11:55 (Bell rings)—Exchange Operator—Here you are, 1,051.

Yourself—Are you Robinson & Jones?

Jones—Is that you, Brown? (You begin to talk, but some exchange operator cuts you off and switches another subscriber on to your instrument by mistake.)

Other Subscriber (or, rather, a boy speaking for him)—We are the Park Lane Hotel. Send at once, three dozen oysters, a lobster, and two pounds and a half of salmon.

Yourself (raving)—Confound you! Do you take me for a fishmonger? I am the Archbishop of Canterbury, and — — — —.

Boy at the Other End (speaking to his principal, horrified)—'E says 'e's the Harchbishop of Canterbury, and 'e's a-cussing like 'ell!

FINIS.

From 10:30 until noon to speak to a man whose office is five minutes from your house is too long.—London Truth.

A THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET TELEPHONE GIRL TAKING A CALL.

DR. JAMES WILBUR CHAPMAN.

Salary is said to count with some ministers; with some others it certainly does not. The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman received $6,000 a year as pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and was allowed $1,100 more and three months' time for evangelistic work each year. He came to the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city, preaching his first sermon on May 14, for $3,000 and a parsonage, and is to give up his outside evangelistic work, or almost all of it. He does this because he is convinced of the importance of the work at the Fourth Church and of his own fitness to accomplish it.

The Rev. Dr. Chapman comes from Indiana, and is forty years of age. He was educated at Oberlin and Lake Forest, and took his theological course at Lane, Cincinnati. His pastoral work was begun and has continued in the East, first in the Reformed and afterward in the Presyterian body. He stirred up staid old First Reformed Church of Albany in such a manner that John Wanamaker asked him to go to Bethany Church, Philadelphia. This Bethany Church is as much of a Wanamaker institution in Philadelphia as is the better known because better advertised mercantile institutions in that city and this. Nothing but good can be recorded of the Wanamaker work at Bethany. It has changed the character and appearance of a whole section of the city, its influence substituting splendid homes, though small ones, for a tumble down straggly country district. The Rev. Dr. Chapman went from Albany to Philadelphia in 1890, but he has ever since spent three months of each year in holding evangelistic services in various parts of the country. He is always in demand. He belongs to the Dwight L. Moody school, if school it can be called, and has often been at Northfield, and spoken in many cities with Mr. Moody.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church abandoned a field in West Thirty-fourth Street, and after some criticism and opposition located in West End Avenue up town. There are other Presbyterian churches in the neighborhood—three of them quite near, and it is common knowledge that the Fourth Church has not greatly prospered. It sold its Thirty-fourth Street property well, but went up town with a debt, which has grown some since. The Rev. Dr. Chapman was talked of for the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, down town, and many thought him better fitted for the Fourth Avenue than the new field, but he believes he can build up the up-town parish, and is going to bend all of his great energies to the task.

He belongs to a class of ministers, well represented in this city just now, who look the business man—some of them the drummer. They are stout of person, jolly of manner, and maintain the unministerial mustache. This modern type of pastor is the one that is doing much of the hard and aggressive work in New York to-day. The Rev. Drs. Burrell, Mackay, Connell, (who was wanted by the Fifth Avenue Church,) McMillan, Hillis, Dixon, Cadman, Darlington, Blackburn—these are examples. The Rev. Dr. Chapman is regarded as a strong addition to the preaching force of this city, and he represents the best in the modern American pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman,

The New Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street.

THE THORN'S DAY.

So green the hedges show, and delicate
With fairy leafage! Nothing can abate
The creeping, vernal tide of happy Spring,
Which, as we gaze, submerges everything.
From rain-wash'd orchards, o'er the grasses wet,
Shaken with gusts the cherry blossoms fall,
And apple boughs are budding on the wall—
"Only the thorn is flowerless yet.
But soon the may will bloom, and fall, and pass,
Brief as the dawn-dew shimmering on the grass!
And then what shyer speedwells will look up,
While pools are drap'd with water-buttercup!
And overhead the young oak boughs shall sway
Crushing their golden leaves in tender strife;
And murmur through our talk of love and life—
"Only the thorn has had its day."

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Making It Clear.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"In this passage, brethren," said the Rev. Dr. Sixthly, closing the volume, "Paul suggests somewhat obscurely the great doctrine of the general resurrection. Let us see if we cannot bring it out a little more clearly."

The good doctor then proceeded to show wherein Paul had failed to grasp the real idea.

THE DRAMA

Frederick Warde.

COMMENTS in the London newspapers on the illness of Annie Russell, which compelled the postponement of her appearance at the Duke of York's Theatre in "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," indicate how strong and lasting was the impression made upon the theatrical habitués and critics last Summer by her acting in "Dangerfield" and "Sue." The first-named piece was dismissed from serious consideration as a mere trifle, yet is exhibited the scope and variety of Miss Russell's powers of expression to better effect than the dramatization of Bret Harte's story. The verity and pathos of her portrayal of Sue are not to be questioned. But Sue never smiles, and has no buoyancy; and the sombre, sordid little play, in spite of its fund of genuine pathos, and its odd humor, is out of the question as a popular entertainment. Where, oh where, is the dramatist who will fit Annie Russell with a play?

Janette Steer as Hamlet.

Christie Macdonald is the "golden girl" in "The Man in the Moon," the gilded Diana of St. Gaudens called to life by the

Lydia Flopp.

Spirit of Mischief. She sings well, and looks well, and is a heroine of the hour.

Portia Knight is a young actress not well known in this city, though some years ago she was in Mr. Sothern's company, and filled a small part in that hopeless play, "Change Alley."

The Hamlet of Janette Steer has caused hardly so much excitement as the Hamlet of Sarah Bernhardt, but is doubtless a theatrical experiment as well meant and as edifying. To be sure, Hamlet acted by a woman can have no greater measure of artistic sincerity than Wolsey or Lear acted by a woman, than Rosalind or Imogen acted by a man. The cynic may urge that in Shakespeare's day the loveliest of his women characters were acted by boys; but what happened in Shakespeare's day does not matter. Times have changed, and the stage has developed. If Shakespeare belonged only to his day, his plays would be as dead as himself. But (as some one else has said, somewhere) Shakespeare was for all time, and in this hour the practice of women disporting themselves in the male rôles of serious drama is not to be commended.

Miss Steer is a competent English actress, who was in this country with Beerbohm Tree, the year he produced the lamentable "Seats of the Mighty."

Lydia Flopp, who has been playing one of the daughters of Marcus Brutus, with "an American accent," in the London burlesque called "Great Caesar," is a younger sister of Letty Lind, who is so well remembered here.

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CHRISTIE MACDONALD.

Tommy Gets Rash.

From Pearson's Weekly.

Teacher—Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?

Bright Boy—Please, Sir, I have.

Teacher—Where was it, my boy?

Bright Boy—On the elephant, Sir.

The Pleasant Surprise.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Parke—Step in here with me a moment. I'm going to get my wife a present.

Lane—On your own hook?

"Oh, no. Something she has had set aside for me to select and give her."

ANNIE RUSSELL.

Photograph by Aimé Dupont, New York.

PORTIA KNIGHT.

A Danae in Sabots

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES **By HELOISE DURANT ROSE.**

He who can not idealise what he sees is a bad painter, a bad friend, a bad lover; he cannot raise his heart and mind to the point of affection.—Joubert.

"DRIVE to the Bois!"

The English coachman knew by the way his master slammed the door of the coupé that the world did not wag well with him.

Henri Duval leaned back on the seat and impatiently slapped his gloves on his knee, staring blankly out of the window, as the carriage rolled down the broad avenue, gay with equipages and equestrians. Ordinarily he would have noted each rider's skill, and even the clothes he wore, and would have had a smile for every woman of his acquaintance; but this morning he was overshadowed by a sense of defeat, at which he was as much surprised as confounded.

To think that it was only yesterday—a few fleeting hours ago—that he held his head high among his confrères, and now! What mattered it if all Paris still echoed Bravo! when she had criticised his Danae, a picture that had aroused the envy and enthusiasm of the artistic world?

In vain he sought to forget her words, to cry out that one foolish woman's judgment could not count against the public praise which he had reaped as his just harvest after years of work.

The reason for her criticism is what stung him most. Her words still rang in his ears:

"You fail, Henri, in achieving the highest; you depict the body, and not the soul. This Danae is beautiful flesh and blood, but the charm of the allegory is lost. The beauty that wins a divinity should possess an inspiration beyond that born of flesh tints and curves. It is this lack, mon ami, that makes me ice to your flame. My late husband was a brutal sensualist; you have dimly outlined my years of penance with him. You are a refined sensualist; you would not throw your boots at my head in a drunken frenzy, or parade your mistress before me in public, but your nature lacks the ideality I need now more than ever. You plead your old friendship as a sure precursor of unending love. Alack! Henri, the boy I once played with has vanished, never to return. Around the man I now know cling affectionate memories of the past, but he is not to me the possibility of a faithful spouse for the future. Unless you can prove to me that your fortune has not degraded your art, that in a luxurious life you rise above yourself, above selfishness, we cannot be one in either thought or heart. When I see a canvas signed by you bearing the imprint of a noble soul, as well as a trained eye and skilled hand, then, Henri, I may listen to your ardent wooing."

He could see her as she had stood beside him, calm and thoughtful, her hand resting for a moment upon his arm, yet with an impalpable something separating her utterly from him. It brought little solace to his soul to know that ten years before, if he had but spoken to the fair girl he knew so well, she might have been his, before her parents had hurried her into the marriage with that rich old Count, whose death at last was the sole comfort his wife ever derived from her marriage with him.

Henri Duval had loved the maiden well, but the young wife better, though her irreproachable life shielded her from even an attempt on his part to express his devotion. So he dreamt his dreams and lived his easy life, reserving always, in the depths of his being, a pure place for her image, while his daily entourage was flavored with the bohemia of art and Parisian youth. His plebeian grandfather had amassed a fortune, and the marriage of his father with the penniless daughter of a Duke had dowered him with the right to hobnob with the mighty ones of the land, so that Henri had found his path in life a rosy one. Rich, clever, and handsome, he was immensely popular, a little spoilt by adulation and very sensitive to praise or criticism.

The contemplation of marriage had not escaped his thoughts, but he feared that he would grow weary of domestic joys, and the women he met were either too frivolous or too serious—all, except the one of his dreams, whose marriage had caused him to feel a distinct sense of loss in his life. A thousand times he had blamed himself for letting this treasure slip from his grasp, and when, at last, she was free again, he found her more beautiful, more gracious. Then he poured out his passionate love, only to find his idol turn cold before his eyes. Never could he forget her cruel words, and yet she had confessed that since she was a child she had loved him, and for that reason had avoided seeing him while married to the Count. For one moment, one heavenly instant, her great brown eyes had gazed into his with tenderness. Then the look had vanished, and a quiet dignity enveloped her, as with an icy mantle. Henri had felt powerless even to take her hand, and his eager words died upon his lips. Thus had they parted.

NELSON'S FUNERAL BARGE DEPARTING FROM GREENWICH HOSPITAL.
This painting (by Turner) brought $3,300 at the Mendonca Sale.

THE MIRROR.
From the Painting by Carle J. Blenner.

The carriage stopped, the coachman wishing to know whether Monsieur had any particular route in view.

"Drive anywhere—to the devil," cried Duval, crossly, and they turned down a long alley toward a lake. The young artist looked listlessly at the children playing and nurses gossipping.

Suddenly he pulled the check string. Why should he be mewed up in the coupé? Why had he not ordered his saddle horse? Ah, only because he had not known what he was doing or saying since yesterday. This was no day to sit cooped up in a carriage. At least he could walk; the exercise would be a relief. Telling his man to await him at the entrance to the Bois, Henri strode into a shady path that bespoke solitude, and wandered on, while repeating in his mind over and over again the scene of yesterday. At last a sense of weariness caused him to rest on a bench. There he sat brooding and absorbed till his reveries were broken by the voices of children.

Abstractedly Duval looked up and watched them at their play—a boy of some eight years and a girl perhaps two years younger. Gradually his mood changed, and he became conscious of the radiance of the day, the deep blue sky and the Autumn tints that glinted and glowed in the sunlight. The air was as wine to his thirsty lungs and life grew full of possibilities again, and his thoughts took a new course. Why could he not paint a soul as well as a body? He would win Blanche yet. He would not make any effort to see her now, but would work and wait. His life should prove his right to win her love. He would paint a picture that even she would praise. A hundred subjects presented themselves to his busy brain as he sat there watching those two children who stopped in their play and were crossing the roadway. Hand in hand they came, the boy leading his younger companion, now running, now halting, to avoid a passing carriage, until they reached the graveled footpath. There they lingered again, playing on the grass bordering the path. Both had on blue aprons and little wooden shoes. They were without hats and typical children of the poor. Presently, quite unconsciously, the little girl fell into a pose beneath a slender tree, whose leaves Autumn had turned with Midas touch to pure gold.

The breeze blew her short curls about her forehead; her apron was full of colored leaves the boy had thrown to her. Just then a rustling above caused her to look up and a shower of golden leaves descended upon her dark curls, blue apron, and little sabots.

"Ah! Sweet child Danae," cried Duval, "thou art an inspiration."

* * * * * * *

A year of work brought forth the picture that made him famous. It was a simple subject—a child with wind-tossed locks, holding open her blue apron to catch the golden shower of leaves, sent dancing down upon her by the Autumn wind.

The public raved over the beauty of the child's eager upturned face, the blue of the sky and the gold of the tree, but Blanche read the message of the soul in the innocent eyes, and gave her heart into the keeping of the artist who had painted "A Little Danae in Sabots."

ESTHER BEFORE AHASUERUS, FROM THE PAINTING BY PAOLO VERONESE.
Recently Sold at Auction for $2,500.

WAKE-ROBIN.

A little green shoot unfurled
Forth on an empty world,
Out of a leafless brake.
A little green trumpet curled
In the grasses dew-impearled,
And saw the grasses shake
Where of late the winds were hurled,
And blew, "Wake-robin, wake-robin—wake!"

A little green bugle coiled
Its curve by the earth unsoiled,
Clear melody to make;
Long had it upward toiled,
And baffled still and foiled
By stubborn sod and stake,
It rose by its foes unspoiled,
And blew, "Wake-robin, wake-robin—wake!"

"The violet leaves are bold
Their crinkled green to unfold;
The yellow coltsfoots take
A touch of ruddy gold,
As through the furrows cold
Like beams of light they break.
Will you your song withhold?
Therefore, wake-robin, wake-robin—wake!

"The roots and the seedlets all,
Whereon the Spring rains fall,
Shall hear my horn, and take
Fresh heart of grace withal,
And shoot up fair and tall;
I sound for their sweet sake
My resurrection call,
Saying, 'Wake-robin, wake-robin—wake!'"

—Pall Mall Gazette.

He Couldn't Believe It.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

"Say," asked Aguinaldo, "did you ever read anywhere about a King who yelled: 'A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!'"

"Yes," replied his secretary; "that was King Richard III. of England."

"Oh, no," said Aguinaldo, "you must be mistaken about that. Richard III. lived in the fifteenth century, if I am not mistaken."

"Well, what if he did?"

"Why, there was no American Army in those days to make a fellow want to get out in a hurry."

Just as Represented.

From The Ohio State Journal.

"I thought you said this property was only a couple of steps from the Post Office?" said the prospective buyer.

"It is," responded the ever-resourceful real estate agent. "You step on an electric car here and step off at the Post Office. That's only two steps. See?"

ESTHER BEFORE AHASUERUS, FROM THE PAINTING BY PAOLO VERONESE.
Recently Sold at Auction for $2,500.

reached the graveled footpath. There they lingered again, playing on the grass bor-

A REFORMATION THAT DIDN'T REFORM.

THE Dart is a little river of Devonshire, England, which used to be filled with salmon, in fact it was considered one of the best salmon rivers in the south of England. The water is now in perfect order; but there are no fish. It seems that a couple of years ago the man who owned some land below a place called Totnes Weir began to net the pool there. It appeared that the fish rested for some time in the pool before going up stream; the result was that they were scooped out by wholesale. An association of four gentlemen fishers agreed to buy out the owner and take over this obstructive net, with a view of benefiting the river, in which they had fishing interests above. The price set by the owner of the land, however, was high, and the association of four decided to continue fishing the net for a time, thus paying the expenses they had incurred. But they were not satisfied when they had raised a sum equal to what they paid the owner of the land, and they thought they would continue with the net in order to raise a fund that might be employed to improve the passes over the weirs. They became so engrossed in their philanthropy that, unfortunately, they got no further, for the net is still employed steadily in the pool, and only a very occasional fish can force a passage, much to the disgust of the fishing gentry who own rights above the river, but who, unfortunately, do not belong to the association of four.

SOME YACHTING AMENITIES.

The Yachting World of London, for some reason or other, has taken a rather pessimistic view of the sport of which it pretends to be the champion. Recently and in a seemingly inexcusable manner it quoted the definition of the word "yacht" as given by a Yankee mariner. Said the mariner, "A yacht used to be a very trim, safe craft, but now it's any old tub with a bottle of champagne on board." Possibly, comments the yachtsman in the journal, the Yankee lays too much emphasis on the social aspect, yet most everybody has met a good many of those "Laudatores temporis acti" who scorn any idea of comfort and carry their enthusiasm so far as to dispense with cleanliness, with the idea of emulating the acts of their hardy predecessors, the Corinthians. There are to be seen at many resorts of the amateur yachtsman little craft, pursues The Yachting World, evidently dearly beloved of their owners, yet kept in the most slovenly and disgraceful manner, any attempt at refinement of boat, equipments or crew being considered effeminate. On all such owners The Yachting World would like to impress, with their kind permission, the fact that the historic and hardy yachtsmen of the great Corinthian age were in no respect more noticeable than for the absolute smartness of both themselves and their craft; that they even turned up at yachting functions in a "club uniform" of almost incredible but now forgotten gloriousness, and that they observed every etiquette of flag and salute known to a club code, even though there be not the bottle of champagne referred to above as a qualification. Let at least the outside of the tub be made decent, and if the owner and friends prefer to wear ancient and dingy garb, let them at least confine it to their own floating home. "Clothes do not make a yachtsman, but there is no need for a yachtsman to look like a navvy when on shore."

HUGGINS, THE AMERICAN TRAINER.

The British sporting journals are now giving the same enthusiastic praise to Mr. Peter Huggins, an American, that they are still bestowing upon the American Tod Sloan, who now spells his name "Sloane." Mr. Huggins is not a rival of Tod, however, as he is not in the latter's department. He is a trainer; Tod is a jockey. It is beginning to dawn upon some of the British sportsmen that a good trainer is almost as important as a good rider, although the latter receives more vociferous credit. Something of a surprise has been caused by the discovery that many of the horses that Mr. Sloan has ridden to victory were prepared for their feat by the careful handling of Mr. Huggins. Pink 'Un, the famous London sporting journal, says of him: "Huggins, the American trainer, who since his residence in this country has become one of the most popular figures at Newmarket, is to be congratulated upon his important successes this Spring, included among them being the One Thousand Guineas with Sibola, the Kempton Park Jubilee with Knight of the Thistle, and the Newmarket Stakes with Dominie II."

R. G. CLAPP OF YALE MAKING A POLEVAULT AT MANHATTAN FIELD.

R. G. Clapp of Yale University,
Who Holds the World's Record for the Pole Vault of 11 Feet, 10½ Inches, and the New Intercollegiate Record of 11 Feet, 8 Inches.

REGARDING THE HAY FEVER SEASON.

Past experience has shown that one of the worst enemies that the bicyclist has to deal with is hay fever. There was a time when it attacked people only in August, but the bicyclist is even now complaining of its tortures, and a singular phase of the matter is that, so far as our inquiry has gone, only Anglo-Saxon bicyclists have been troubled by these early symptoms. Further inquiry has shown that the irritating disease is scarcely noticed in European countries, while in England in August, and even in July, it is a veritable epidemic. The symptoms, unfortunately, are too well known to need description, and their severity depends upon the number of pollen grains in the air, which vary in different conditions of the weather. The most obvious treatment is, of course, not attractive to the bicyclist. He cannot be expected to keep away from the blossoming fields at this time of the year; and the one great irritant of the disease, a dusty roadway, he has no control over. Many remedies, hardly less pleasant than absolute prohibition, have from time to time been used with more or less effect—lotions of lead and zinc, of carbolic acid, quinine, perchloride of mercury and tannic acid, have done their duty more or less successfully, and the inventor of patent medicine has not been slow to contrive certain ingenious sprays. It may interest bicyclists and other sufferers from hay fever, when their time arrives, to know that Dr. Theodore Williams recommended a treatment the directions for which were published in The London Field of May, 1890, and which has since proved so successful that it is to be found in the last issue of Sir Richard Quain's "Standard Dictionary of Medicine." It is as follows: "The best of all remedies," writes Dr. Williams, "is a solution of cocaine, (8 to 10 per cent.,) which reduces the sensibility of the parts affected. The spray may be applied, with proper precautions, to all the irritated surfaces—eyes, nose, throat, and larynx—with great relief."

NEW CANOE TENT FOR CRUISING.

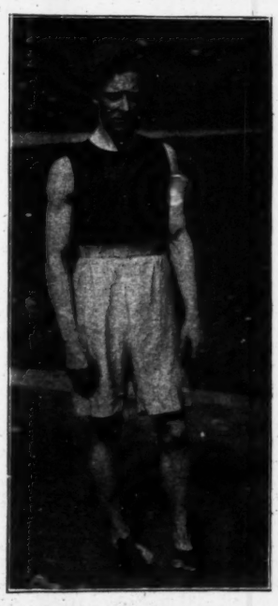
Several English canoeists have recently written to The Field and other sporting journals abroad advising the use of a particular kind of canoe tent which they have found to be very successful in their late voyages. Particularly were these tents in use in the recent Whitsun cruise on the Thames. The new canoe tent is made from any "house" tent that is of the proper length and is cut down to suit particular requirements. The roof of the tent taken in transverse section slants at an angle of 45 degrees from a strong ridge rope until it is in the line of perpendicular of the sides of the canoe; then it is joined to the wall sides, which drop to the deck edge. The after point of the roof is four feet above the deck and the fore point is one foot six inches above deck, and somewhat in that proportion the nine-foot length of tent forms a wedge, with its point forward, all dimensions decreasing toward the fore end. The after end is walled across and is kept spread at the joint of roof and wall by a light spar spreader, the shouldered ends of which let into two eyelet holes; a similar spar spreader crosses the fore end about one foot in, leaving the actual end to take the wedge form. In the wall on each side is a perpendicular division abreast of the fore end of the sleeping well, which allows the wall to be partly folded away to permit getting in or out or for tying up in daytime, and at night is secured by buttons and buttonholes. To set the tent up, the fore edge of the ridge rope is hitched to the mast about four feet one inch above deck, the mast being about six inches forward of the tent. This tent is easy to reef, although, with its height of four feet, it is not invulnerable against a sudden squall, unless the canoe happens to have a lead-bulbed centre plate, which is kept down all the time the tent is rigged.

HOW THEY CATCH SCORCHERS IN LONDON.

A great many communications have recently been sent to the London papers saying that the Kingston police always catch the wrong person when they attempt to stop the wheelmen from furious riding. The policemen have contradicted these accusations. There seems to be a mistake somewhere. Possibly the true explanation may be found in what is said to be a "true American story" printed in the London Mail. This story, says The Mail, has a great bearing on the case at hand. There is a certain time when the vision of the officer loses the real offender and he never gets him within the range of his eye again. Here is the story, which is said to explain matters: "A gentleman was leaning out of a railway carriage window to kiss his wife, who was on the platform bidding him good-by. The train, however, moved off with that celerity for which American trains are famous in anecdote; so fast, indeed, that the chaste salute was bestowed on a porter at the next station. The suggestion is that, as the cyclists travel so fast in Kingston, the police do not catch the scorcher, but the slow rider who is coming up just behind him."

THE CYCLING "FACTORY" JACKET

A new style of bicycling jacket has recently been seen on the Boulevard and upper Fifth Avenue. Possibly its peculiar make-up has been called for owing to the numerous wheels of doubtful durability which are being placed on the market. For want of a better title we will call it the "factory" jacket. It is honeycombed with pockets, presumably stowed away in which are all sorts of tools and appliances with which to safeguard against a possible breakdown. Although there were no signs of spare wheels or other framework, the chances are that there were spanners, rubber outfit, hammer, file, screwdriver, spoke-tightener, and other minor items, and possibly a spare inner tube and a second chain. There is great chance, however, that the rider would not be able to use his toolshop, for a general breakdown, it is surmised, might be caused by the weight of the repairing knickknacks.



Alexander Grant of the University of Pennsylvania,
Intercollegiate Champion for the Two-Mile Run.

THE IMPRESSION HE MADE.

Paterfamilias—Mabel, that young man who calls on you was in my office to-day.
Mabel—Was he? I hope you made an impression on him.
Paterfamilias—I think I did. I had on my heavy shoes.

An Effective Narration.

According to the Waterville (Me.) Mail, this letter to the Pension Department brought a pension to Henry Johnson of Winslow, Me.:

The following communication
Is written in relation
To my delayed application
For an augmentation
Of my pension appropriation—
Some sort of explanation
Of so much hesitation
And continued procrastination.
A year after application
Before an order for examination
Reached its destination.
I went before the board without perturbation.
They correctly reported my situation—
It was a total prostration
Of my physical organization.
I also received from them this information,
In utter consternation,
That cataracts were causing a cessation
And soon a termination
To my visual observation.
In my crippled situation
I have labored in desperation
To protect from want and starvation
My ten children, my appropriation
To the strength of the Nation
And to increase its population.
My age is 77, near the termination
Of my earthly probation,
Twenty years a widower, more than half a generation.
Charity furnishes me a habitation
And a portion of my daily ration.
Blindness denies me the gratification
Of reading any newsy mention
For general information
And but for my daughter's kind ministration
I should be driven to desperation.
She prepares a frugal ration,
Reads to me some new publication,
Attending to my daily wants is her vocation.
If I could obtain an increased remuneration
To keep me from want and privation
It would give me great consolation
Until my life's termination,
I would not indulge in solicitation
For its further continuation.
If you reject this application,
The poorhouse is my destination.

The Mariner's Tale.

From The New York Weekly.

Stranger—I presume a man who has followed the sea so many years must have been in some wrecks.

Old Sea Captain—Wrecks? Well, a few. The wu'st wreck I ever had was on the Jersey coast.

"Long ago?"

"Some'at. You see, I got becalmed off the coast of Ireland."

"Becalmed?"

"Yes. Well, I tried every which way to start a wind, but it was no go. Not a breath stirrin'. At last I got desperate."

"I presume so."

"Yes, I got so desperate I made up my mind I'd try a plan I'd often heard of, if it took the last dollar I had. Can't raise the wind without money."

"It's a good deal the same way on shore."

"Jesso. Well, then, I took a big silver dollar, kissed it three times, swung it nine times around my head, and then flung it as far as I could into the sea, in the direction I wanted the wind to come, you know."

"I see."

"Well, it came."

"It did?"

"Did? Well, you just ought to seen it! The fust blast took every stitch o' sail clean off the yards, an' in three minutes more we was scuddin' under bare poles a thousand miles an hour."

"Cracky!"

"I sh'd say so. Well, the nex' thing I know, bump went 'er bow, an' there we was bein' dashed all to bits square up agin Long Branch. Why, Sir, we struck with such force we bounded way up the beach an' walked dry-shod right into a hotel."

"I never heard of that."

"N—o, the season was over an' the hotels was closed. Well, Sir, after that I never tried no more silver dollars when I wanted wind."

"I suppose not."

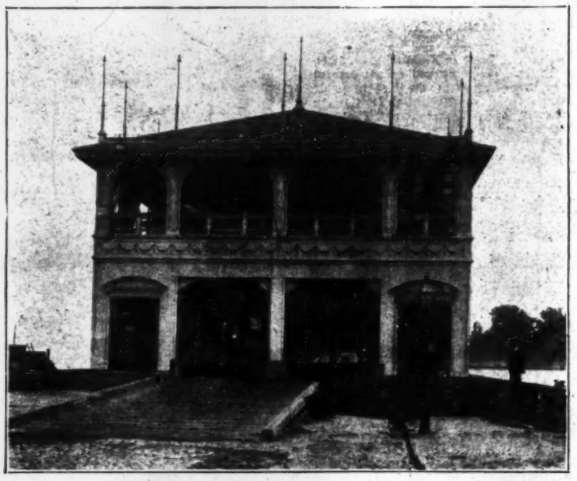
"No, Sir. After that I never flung anything bigger'n a ten-cent piece."

Knows It All.

From The Ohio State Journal.

Brown—You can always tell a young man who is just out of college.

Jones—That's just where you are wrong. You can't tell him anything.



THE NEW RECREATION PIER AT ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET AND THE EAST RIVER.

THE BISHOP UNDER SUSPICION.

A Rochester woman vouches for the following story of an experience Bishop Potter had in Connecticut:

Some time ago, the story goes, the Bishop went on a visit to friends in Connecticut. While there he was asked to preach in a small church near Stonington. The main support of the little parish was a wealthy widow, a devout churchwoman, and a friend of the Bishop. She invited the prelate to dinner, adding that she would consider it a privilege to offer him shelter over night. As the next train out of the hamlet left at 7 o'clock Monday morning, the Bishop accepted her invitation.

A couple of hours after the Bishop had left the house Mrs. H., who was a woman of a somewhat impetuous nature, discovered that a hairbrush and comb were missing from the room occupied the previous night by Bishop Potter.

Hardly realizing what she was doing, the woman hurriedly dispatched the following note to the Bishop in New York:

"Dear Bishop: Is it possible hairbrush and comb were put in your grip by mistake?"

The following day Mrs. H. received this reply by telegram: "Poor, but honest. Look in the upper drawer."

WASHINGTON AND GEN. HOWE'S DOG.

While the British occupied Philadelphia and the American force lay in Winter quarters at Valley Forge, says a writer in The Ladies' Home Journal, one day, as Washington and his staff were dining, a fine hunting dog, which was evidently lost, came to seek something to eat. On its collar was the name "General Howe." Washington ordered that the dog should be fed, and then he sent it to Philadelphia under a flag of truce, with a letter reading: "Gen. Washington's compliments to Gen. Howe. He does himself the pleasure to return to him a dog which accidentally fell into his hands, and, by the inscription on the collar, appears to belong to Gen. Howe." The British commander, in reply, sent a cordial letter conveying his warm thanks for this act of courtesy of his enemy.

Household Economy.

From The Chicago Record.

"Clementine, what did you do with that curtain goods you bought last week?"

"Well, it was entirely too gay and loud for curtains, so I made a shirt waist of it."

A Light Day.

From The Ohio State Journal.

"Was the car crowded you came in on this morning?"

"Not very," replied the East Side citizen. "I had a strap all to myself."

A Humiliating Experience.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

Cholly—I was mawtified almost to death lawst night!

Geowgie—What happened?

Cholly—A bold wobbah demanded me diamond stud or me life, and to save me life I had to confess it wasn't a diamond!

Lessons in Finance.

From The Chicago Record.

"What is conscience-money, pa?"

"Conscience money? It is the 50 cents your mother leaves in my pocket when she cleans out all the rest."

His Plans.

From The Syracuse Herald.

First Actor—What are you going to do this Summer?

Second Actor—Hotelkeepers mostly.

The Queen's Orders.

From Tit-Bits.

"My queen!" exclaimed her adorer, timidly; "may I kiss the royal hand?"

"My faithful subject," replied the young woman, with the air of one gently chiding him, "what is the matter with the royal lips?"

The American.

From The Detroit Journal.

Gwendolyn, the beautiful American, is to be presented at Court in London.

"When will it be convenient for you to rehearse the ceremony?" they ask her.

"When will it be convenient for the Queen to rehearse?" asks Gwendolyn.

For she will be gracious, even at the risk of seeming servile.

Domestic Diplomacy.

From The Chicago Record.

"Mary, did that tramp beat the carpet after you gave him that piece of rhubarb pie?"

"Yes'm, he was so mad because it wasn't strawberry pie that he beat hard for two hours."

Broke Even.

From The Ohio State Journal.

Jones (reflectively)—Winston is certainly a lucky fellow. He has found a purchaser for his suburban property at the same price he paid for it.

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